New County Distribution Record for the Seminole Bat in Arkansas

T. L. Klotz
Arkansas State University, tracyl.klotz@smail.astate.edu

Thomas S. Risch
Arkansas State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarworks.uark.edu/jaas
Part of the Zoology Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://scholarworks.uark.edu/jaas/vol63/iss1/28

This article is available for use under the Creative Commons license: Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-ND 4.0). Users are able to read, download, copy, print, distribute, search, link to the full texts of these articles, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without asking prior permission from the publisher or the author.
This General Note is brought to you for free and open access by ScholarWorks@UARK. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science by an authorized editor of ScholarWorks@UARK. For more information, please contact scholar@uark.edu, ccmiddle@uark.edu.
New County Distribution Record for the Seminole Bat in Arkansas

T.L. Klotz¹,² and T.S. Risch¹

¹Arkansas State University, Department of Biological Sciences, State University AR 72467
²Correspondence: tracyl.klotz@smail.astate.edu

Arkansas is home to sixteen species of bats (Chiroptera) (Sealander and Heidt 1990) including three federally endangered species. An additional four species are listed in the Arkansas Wildlife Action Plan (Anderson 2006) as species of greatest conservation need: Rafinesque’s big-eared bat (Corynorhinus rafinesquii), Small-footed bat (Myotis leibii), Southeastern bat (Myotis australiriparius), and Seminole bat (Lasiurus seminolus). The Seminole bat has a global rank of secure; however in Arkansas it is ranked S3-rare to uncommon. We captured an adult female Seminole bat during the fall of 2008 in a bottomland hardwood forest in Poinsett County, AR.

The Seminole bat has previously been reported from southern and western Arkansas (Sealander and Hoiberg 1954, Saugey et al. 1989, Heath et al. 1983, Steward et al. 1986, Wilhide et al. 1998, Tumlison et al. 2002, Perry and Thill 2007). However there is little information on the presence of this species in the Arkansas delta (Fokidis et al. 2005, Sasse and Saugey 2008). On 17 September 2008 an adult female Seminole bat was captured in the Earl Buss/Bayou De View Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This area contains 1721.5 ha of primarily bottomland hardwood forest. The capture location was 2.9 km west of Weiner, Poinsett County at N35°37’22.3” W90°56’35.7”. The bat was captured using a mist net placed over an access road and was released at the site of capture after data collection. The bat was non-reproductive thus it is not known if this species is utilizing the area for maternity roosting. Previous research conducted at this study site (Fokidis et al. 2005, Medlin and Risch 2008) did not reveal this species. However a single non-reproductive female Seminole bat was captured in Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge located in Crittenden County, AR and a single non-reproductive female at Holland Bottoms WMA located in Lonoke County, AR (Fokidis et al. 2005). This species has also been documented in Woodruff County, however no specific details about the capture were reported (Sasse and Saugey 2008). These capture locations, like Earl Buss/Bayou De View WMA, contain areas of large bottomland hardwood forest.

Proper management of this infrequently encountered Arkansas species will require additional data, distribution and habitat affiliations, to determine appropriate conservation actions. Although the Seminole bat is not encountered often in the Arkansas delta, the recent captures suggest that this species may be utilizing this habitat more extensively than previously suspected. Additional research on the Seminole bat in the Arkansas delta is needed to determine the overall importance of this ecoregion to Seminole bat.

Acknowledgments

Special thanks for assistance in the field to Stephen Brandebura, Phillip Jordan and the students enrolled in the fall 2008 Mammalogy class at Arkansas State University.

Literature Cited


Heath DR, GA Heidt, DA Saugey, and VR McDaniel. 1983. Arkansas range extensions of the Seminole bat (Lasiurus seminolus) and the eastern big-eared bat (Plecotus rafinesquii) and additional county records for the hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus), silver-haired bat (Lasionycteris noctivigante), and evening bat (Nycticeius humeralis). Proceedings of the Arkansas Academy of Science 37:90-1.


Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science, Vol. 63, 2009

190
New County Distribution Record for the Seminole Bat in Arkansas


