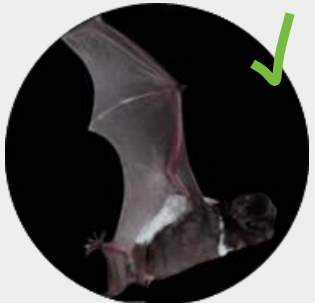



Table 2: Ecology and diet of insectivorous bat species recorded in NSW, in alphabetical order by their scientific name.



Key to table: # - Listed as **vulnerable** under the NSW Government Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

\* - Listed as **vulnerable** under the Commonwealth Government Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999


^ - Listed as **endangered** under the NSW Government Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016


	Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="197 719 544 778">White-striped Free-tailed Bat (<i>Austronomus australis</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="566 475 1016 719">The White-striped Free-tailed Bat is found throughout Australia, excluding the northern coastal area. During Australia's coldest months (June through August), these bats migrate north to areas with warmer night-time temperatures and, therefore, higher insect populations.</p>	<p data-bbox="1028 491 1554 703">White-striped free-tailed bats can be found in lowland, tropical and scrub forests, grasslands with isolated trees and even deserts! They roost in dead, hollow trees or tree stumps and in human-dominated landscape in attics of buildings, barns, and silos.</p>	<p data-bbox="1565 523 2040 671">Mainly crickets / grasshoppers, flying insects, ground insects such as beetles, bugs, grasshoppers and ants. Likely to consume pest grasshoppers, crickets and bugs.</p>
 <p data-bbox="197 1110 499 1165">Large-eared Pied Bat (<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>) # *</p>	<p data-bbox="566 834 1016 1134">The Large-eared Pied Bat is mainly found in areas with extensive cliffs and caves, from Rockhampton in Queensland south to Bungonia in the NSW Southern Highlands. It is generally rare with a very patchy distribution in NSW. There are scattered records from the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes.</p>	<p data-bbox="1028 818 1554 1150">Occurs in low to mid-elevation dry open forest, woodland and well-timbered areas containing gullies close to roosting habitat. Roosts in caves, overhangs, escarpments, outcrops, or crevices in cliffs, old mines, adits or tunnels and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>). Maternity caves are required for breeding, with characteristics such as roof domes in sandstone caves and overhangs.</p>	<p data-bbox="1565 927 2040 1038">Eats flying insects along forest edges such as natural openings, tracks and trails and along creeks and rivers. No specific dietary information.</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.


Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 584 456 644">Gould's Wattled Bat (<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 400 947 520">The Gould's Wattled Bat is distributed throughout mainland Australia and Tasmania and is relatively common.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 384 1547 536">Variety of wooded habitats. Roosts in tree hollows and hollow limbs or in bird nests. In the absence of good tree cover, these bats will use buildings and other structures during the day.</p> <p data-bbox="1570 264 2018 655">Moths, scarab beetles, cockroaches, stoneflies, crickets, cicada and many other flying and non-flying insects. Known to consume major chewing pests of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including bollworms (<i>Chelicera armigera</i>, <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), beet armyworm (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>), cotton tipworm (<i>Crocidosema plebejana</i>), green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), rape beetle (<i>Meligethes ochropus</i>), crickets, lygaeid bugs and planthoppers.</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 1005 468 1066">Chocolate Wattled Bat (<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 839 947 927">The Chocolate Wattled Bat is distributed throughout mainland Australia and Tasmania.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 791 1536 975">The species is found from rainforests to treeless plains and inhabits a wide variety of other environments. This species mainly roosts in tree hollows, buildings and caves in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>)</p> <p data-bbox="1570 683 2029 1078">Mainly eats small moths and beetles, wasps and termites. Known to consume major chewing pests of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including bollworms (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), rough bollworm (<i>Earias huegeliana</i>), armyworms (<i>Mythimna sp.</i>), beet armyworm (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>), cotton tipworm (<i>Crocidosema plebejana</i>), green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), rape beetle (<i>Meligethes ochropus</i>), crickets, lygaeid bugs and planthoppers.</p>


✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 564 551 624">Hoary Wattled Bat (<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 352 987 528">Widely distributed across northern Australia although absent from the arid centre. In northeast NSW it extends from Port Macquarie in the south, north to the Queensland border.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 288 1536 592">In NSW the Hoary Wattled Bat occurs in dry open eucalypt forests, such as forests dominated by Spotted Gum, boxes and ironbark, and heathy coastal forests where Red Bloodwood and Scribbly Gum are common. Because it flies fast below the canopy level, forests with naturally sparse understorey layers may provide the best habitat. Roosts in hollows and rock crevices.</p> <p data-bbox="1570 411 2007 472">Diet consists of flies, moths, crickets, cicadas, and ants and spiders.</p>




 <p data-bbox="203 1003 551 1062">Little Pied Bat (<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 815 987 935">The Little Pied Bat is found in inland Queensland and NSW extending slightly into South Australia and Victoria.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 799 1536 951">It is found in semi-arid tall shrublands and vine forests, Eucalyptus and Acacia open woodlands. Roosts in caves, rock outcrops, mine shafts, tunnels, tree hollows and buildings.</p> <p data-bbox="1570 647 2007 1110">This bat eats insects such as moths, beetles, wingless ants, cockroaches, stoneflies, katydids, crickets, cicadas, spiders, flies, termites and grasshoppers. Known to consume major chewing pests of vegetable crops, lucerne, cotton and other field crops including cutworms (<i>Agrotis munda</i>, <i>Diarsia intermixta</i>), beet armyworm (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>), Australian bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), pests of turf (<i>Faveria tritralis</i>), pests of peanut (<i>Endotricha puncticostalis</i>) and grapevines (<i>Hippotion celerio</i>).</p>
--	--	---

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 564 546 624">Eastern Falsistrelle (<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 368 1010 517">The Eastern False Pipistrelle is found on the south-east coast and ranges of Australia, from southern Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania.</p> <p data-bbox="1032 384 1547 501">Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Eastern Falsistrellus generally roost in eucalypt hollows. One of our biggest bats, with an average weight of 20 grams!</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 368 2029 517">Hunts beetles, moths, weevils and other flying insects above or just below the tree canopy. No specific dietary information. Likely eats larger pest moth species.</p>

 <p data-bbox="203 984 528 1075">Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat (<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 836 1005 920">The Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat is found along the east coast from south Queensland to southern NSW.</p> <p data-bbox="1032 788 1536 968">Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roost mainly in tree hollows (including mangroves) but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 649 2007 1107">The Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat shows a preference for foraging in open riparian areas associated with low-lying coastal floodplains, and wetlands. They frequently eat insects from the orders Lepidoptera (moths) and Diptera (flies, mosquitoes and midges), but also consume Blattodea (cockroaches), Coleoptera (beetles), Hemiptera (bugs) and Hymenoptera (wasps and ants). This bat eats disease carrying mosquitoes (<i>Aedes</i> sp.) and agricultural pests such as <i>Mythimna convecta</i> (common armyworm).</p>
--	---	--

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

	Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 568 506 628">Little Bent-winged Bat (<i>Miniopterus australis</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 400 981 491">East coast and ranges of Australia from Cape York in Queensland to Wollongong in NSW.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 261 1554 628">Little Bent-winged bats are found in moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Little Bent-winged bats roost in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings. Maternity colonies form in spring and birthing occurs in early summer. Only five nursery sites / maternity colonies are known in Australia.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 357 2016 539">Small insects beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats. Their diet consists primarily of beetles, moths, flies and spiders. Known to consume <i>Drosophila</i> (fruit flies) and potentially louse flies (Hippoboscidae).</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 962 506 1050">Large Bent-winged Bat (<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 823 981 882">The Large Bent-winged Bat occurs along the east coast of Australia.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 655 1554 1050">Large Bent-winged Bats are found in variety of woodlands, heathlands, shrublands and grasslands near roosting habitat. Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Form discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. Cold caves are used for hibernation in southern Australia. Breeding or roosting colonies can number from 100 to 150,000 individuals.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 762 2033 944">Moths make up a large proportion of the diet, but they still consume a variety of insects. This bat forages above tree tops for flies, cockroaches and beetles, but in grasslands they stay to within a few metres above the ground.</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 1385 506 1437">Large-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis macropus</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 1166 994 1348">The Southern Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 1150 1532 1364">Forages over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. They generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges / culverts and in dense foliage.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 1134 2033 1380">Forage over streams and pools catching insects (particularly midges and mosquitoes) and aquatic macro-invertebrates like water boatman, backswimmers and whirligig beetle) and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. Likely consumes disease carrying mosquitoes</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.



### Distribution

### Habitat Ecology & Roosts

### Diet & Pest Insects



Eastern Long-eared Bat  
(*Nyctophilus bifax*) #

Found from Cape York through eastern Queensland to the far north-east corner of NSW. In NSW they appear to be confined to the coastal plain and nearby coastal ranges, extending south to the Clarence River area, with a few recorded further south around Coffs Harbour. The species can be locally common within its restricted range.

Lowland subtropical rainforest and wet and swamp eucalypt forest, extending into adjacent moist eucalypt forest. Coastal rainforest and patches of coastal scrub are particularly favoured. Roosts in tree hollows, the hanging foliage of palms, in dense clumps of foliage of rainforest trees, under bark and in shallow depressions on trunks and branches, among epiphytes, in the roots of strangler figs, among dead fronds of tree ferns and less often in buildings

Slow flying agile bat, using the understorey to hunt non-flying prey - especially caterpillars and beetles - and will even hunt on the ground.



Corben's Long-eared Bat  
(*Nyctophilus corbeni*) # \*

Overall, the distribution of the south eastern species coincides approximately with the Murray Darling Basin with the Pilliga Scrub region being a distinct stronghold for this species.

Inhabits a variety of vegetation types, including mallee, bulloke (*Allocasuarina leuhmanni*) and box eucalypt dominated communities, but it is distinctly more common in box/ironbark/cypress-pine vegetation that occurs in a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland. Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark.

Use the understorey to hunt non-flying prey - especially caterpillars and beetles, and will hunt on the ground. The diet includes Coleoptera (beetles), Diptera (flies), Neuroptera (lacewings) and Isoptera (termites), but was dominated by Lepidoptera (moths). Likely eats disease-carrying mosquitoes and pest moth species.





Lesser Long-eared Bat  
(*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*)

Widespread around Australia, but absent from the northeast tropical coasts and Cape York Peninsula.




Inhabits a variety of habitats including deserts, tropical to alpine woodlands, mangroves, agricultural land, urban areas, wet to dry sclerophyll forests and rain forests. Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark.

Grasshoppers, crickets and moths are their most common food but have a large variety of foods including: lacewings, beetles, flies, cricket nymphs, cockroaches and spiders. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* is known to consume major chewing pest of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including bollworms (*Helicoverpa armigera*, *Helicoverpa punctigera*), rough bollworm (*Earias huegeliana*), armyworms (*Mythimna* sp. and *Mythimna seperata*), beet armyworm

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 762 483 823">Gould's Long-eared Bat (<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 611 999 667">Distributed across eastern Australia, from Queensland to Victoria.</p> <p data-bbox="1032 533 1547 743">Rainforest, sclerophyll forests and woodland, including forest remnants, also along watercourses in dry woodlands and river redgum forests. It roosts in tree hollows of old eucalypts, under loose or decorating bark and sometimes in buildings and in the old nests of birds.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 252 2018 432">(Spodoptera exigua), cotton tipworm (<i>Crociosema plebejana</i>), green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), rape beetle (<i>Meligethes ochropus</i>), sap beetle (<i>Carpophilus pallipennis</i>), crickets, lygaeid bugs and planthoppers.</p> <p data-bbox="1570 520 2018 759">Flying and non-flying insects. Catches prey close to the ground or snatches non-flying insects off the ground or leaves. Known to consume Blattodea (cockroaches and termites), flies (<i>Drosophila</i> sp.), cicada (<i>Psaltoda plaga</i>) and small moths. No specific insect pests detected.</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 1150 483 1206">Northern Free-tailed Bat (<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>) #</p>	<p data-bbox="568 858 999 1190">Widely distributed across northern Australia from Western Australia to Queensland, extending south to the north-east corner of NSW. Little is known about its distribution in NSW. The only confirmed record in NSW is of a colony found in the roof of a house in Murwillumbah, however, calls have been detected from a few other locations in the far north of the state.</p> <p data-bbox="1032 906 1547 1142">The Northern Free-tailed Bat occurs in a range of vegetation types from rainforests to open forests and woodlands and are often recorded along watercourses. They can also occur in towns and cities. Mainly roosts in hollows of old trees, but also known to roost in caves and buildings in large colonies.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 999 2018 1054">No dietary information. Takes flying prey on the wing and from tree trunks.</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

	Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 564 461 627">Inland Free-tailed Bat (<i>Ozimops petersi</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 336 1010 547">The Inland Free-tailed Bat is distributed around much of Australia in the most arid areas, inhabiting deserts, acacia and eucalypt woodlands, chenopod shrublands, and grasslands. It is often associated with tree-lined ephemeral creeks.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 395 1507 488">Found in a variety of habitats. Roosts in tree hollows, crevices and between roof beams and the corrugated iron roof.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 368 2033 520">Eats flying insects and will crawl on the ground or tree trunks to pursue prey. Stomach contents included flies and winged and wingless ants. No specific dietary information.</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 951 495 1013">Southern Free-tailed Bat (<i>Ozimops planiceps</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 722 1003 933">The Southern Free-tailed Bat occurs in most of south-east Australia away from the coast including New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, extending into South-west Western Australia and along the east coast to Queensland.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 799 1541 860">Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark or in buildings, roofs of houses.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 770 2033 890">Bugs, flies, beetles, moths, ants and termites. In Victoria 80% of the diet of Southern Free-tailed Bats was found to be Rutherglen bugs (agricultural pest).</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 1337 461 1399">Ride's Free-tailed Bat (<i>Ozimops ridei</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 1137 987 1289">Ride's Free-tailed Bat is found in eastern Australia. It occurs mostly along the Great Diving Range and east to the coast, but also ventures west along the Murray River.</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 1185 1541 1246">Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark or in buildings</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 1169 2033 1262">Diet consists mainly of bugs, flies and beetles, some moths and occasional spiders. No specific dietary information.</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.



## Distribution

## Habitat Ecology & Roosts

## Diet & Pest Insects



Golden-tipped Bat  
(*Phoniscus papuensis*) #

The Golden-tipped Bat is distributed along the east coast of Australia in scattered locations from Cape York Peninsula in Queensland to south of Eden in southern NSW. It also occurs in New Guinea.

The Golden-tipped Bat is found in rainforest and adjacent wet and dry sclerophyll forest. Roost mainly in rainforest gullies on small first- and second-order streams. Bats will use multiple roosts and change roosts regularly. They usually roost in suspended Yellow-throated Scrubwren and Brown Gerygone nests modified with an access hole on the underside. Bats may also roost under thick moss on tree trunks, in tree hollows, dense foliage and epiphytes.

Spider specialist, feeding almost exclusively on web building spiders, mainly Orb-weavers and big-jawed spiders. No pest insects detected.



Eastern Horseshoe Bat  
(*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*)

Bats roost in warm, humid caves, holes and cracks in rocks, old mines and tunnels, bridges and culverts and occasionally under buildings.

Eastern Horseshoe Bats hunt flying and non-flying insects and spiders. They fly close to the ground or foliage to catch their prey, then carry them to special feeding roosts to eat.

Variable diet and selective, mostly consisting of moths and beetle species. No specific dietary information.



Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat  
(*Saccolaimus flaviventris*) #

The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat is a wide-ranging species found across northern and eastern Australia. In the most southerly part of its range - most of Victoria, south-western NSW and adjacent South Australia - it is a rare visitor in late summer and autumn. There are scattered records of this species across the New England Tablelands, but it is commonly detected on the North West Slopes.

Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees. Roosts in tree hollows in old trees, hollows inside dead limbs, sometimes buildings and the abandoned nests of sugar gliders. In treeless areas they are known to use mammal burrows.

Flying insects. Possibly larger moths. No specific dietary information. Likely eats larger pest moth species.

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

### Distribution

### Habitat Ecology & Roosts

### Diet & Pest Insects



Greater Broad-nosed Bat  
(*Scoteanax rueppellii*) #

The Greater Broad-nosed Bat is found mainly in the gullies and river systems that drain the Great Dividing Range, from north-eastern Victoria to the Atherton Tableland. It extends to the coast over much of its range. In NSW it is widespread on the New England Tablelands, however does not occur at altitudes above 500m.

*Scoteanax rueppellii* inhabits wetter gullies of foothills forest, but is usually associated with high rainfall regions nearer the coast and with tall forest.

This bat consumes larger prey, mainly Coleoptera (beetles) from the families (Scarabaeidae, Cerambycidae and Carabidae), but consume flies, bugs and moths in smaller quantities. The Greater Broad-nosed Bat is also carnivorous and consumes other bat species.



Inland Broad-nosed Bat  
(*Scotorepens balstoni*)

Inland Broad-nosed bats are distributed widely throughout inland Australia, including arid and semi-arid regions. They are generally not distributed east of the Great Dividing Range.

Arid and semi-arid woodlands open woodland, mallee and dryland woodland habitats. In arid areas they prefer river red gums following surface drainage systems. Inland broad-nosed bats prefer to roost in tree hollows but can also roost in the roofs of buildings, under metal caps of power poles and in water pipes.

This bat is known to eat cockroaches, termites, crickets, cicadas, bugs, beetles, flies, moths, ants and grasshoppers. They start foraging earlier than most other species, beginning usually just on dusk. No specific dietary information.





Little Broad-nosed Bat  
(*Scotorepens greyii*)

The range of the Little Broad-nosed Bat includes most of mainland Australia, except Tasmania and Victoria, the southern parts of Western and South Australia, coastal NSW and the Cape York Peninsula.

They live in mostly hot arid areas but also occur in temperate tropical areas. These areas range from monsoon forest, dry grasslands, sandy deserts, inland rivers with redgums, monsoon forests, melaleuca forests, open forests, mixed shrubland and paperbark swamps. Little broad-nosed bats are known to roost in hollows, usually in trees but they have also been found in fence posts, and in the space under metal caps of telegraph poles. They will also roost in disused buildings.

They eat a lot of beetles, bugs and ants. They also consume moths, termites, cockroaches, katydids, crickets, flies and lacewings. Known to consume major chewing pests of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including bollworms (*Helicoverpa armigera*, *Helicoverpa punctigera*), armyworms (*Mythimna* sp. and *Mythimna seperata*), beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), cotton tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*), rape beetle (*Meligethes ochropus*), sap beetle

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="203 639 506 699">Eastern Broad-nosed Bat (<i>Scotorepens orion</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 440 1010 592">Distributed across eastern Australia, east of the Great Dividing Range from Rockhampton to Melbourne and a discrete population on the Atherton Tablelands</p> <p data-bbox="1032 408 1536 619">The Eastern Broad-nosed Bat occurs in a range of habitats, including rainforest, tall wet forest, vine forest, low open forest and in timbered urban areas. They often roost in tree hollows and sometimes buildings - sharing maternity roosts with <i>Chalinolobus morio</i>.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 248 1984 312"><i>(Carpophilus pallipennis)</i>, crickets, lygaeid bugs and planthoppers.</p> <p data-bbox="1570 472 2018 560">Diet is not known. Probably eats flying insects. Likely eats disease-carrying mosquitoes and pest moth species.</p>
 <p data-bbox="203 1027 506 1086">Parnaby's Broad-nosed Bat (<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="568 855 987 943">Parnaby's Broad-nosed Bat occurs throughout Eastern Australia in northern NSW and southern Qld</p> <p data-bbox="1032 839 1514 959">Found along coastal and sub-coastal habitat including dry -sclerophyll forest. Roosts in tree hollows, buildings and wall cavities.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 855 2018 943">Diet is not known. Probably eats flying insects. Likely eats disease-carrying mosquitoes and pest moth species.</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.

Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
--------------	--------------------------	---------------------



Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat  
(*Setirostris eleryi*) ^

Distributed from the southern half of the Northern Territory to central Queensland and north-western NSW. In NSW, the species has been recently recorded from only three disjunct locations: thirteen individuals from Gundabooka National Park, south of Bourke; one individual from Dhinnia Dthinawan Nature Reserve (formerly Bebo State Forest), north of Warialda two individuals near Bonshaw.

It remains an undescribed species. Knowledge of the ecology of the Hairy-nosed Freetail Bat is limited and they are considered extremely rare. They appear to favour riverine and drainage line habitats. Evidence suggests that the species depends on hollows and tree fissures for roosting sites.

Diet is not known. Probably eats flying insects. Likely eats disease-carrying mosquitoes and pest moth species.



Inland Forest Bat  
(*Vespadelus baverstocki*) #

Because of the difficulty of identification, the distribution of this species, particularly in NSW, is very poorly known. Believed to occur in all the mainland states, generally in areas with annual rainfall less than 400 millimetres.

The habitat requirements of this species are poorly known but it has been recorded from a variety of woodland formations, including Mallee, Mulga and River Red Gum. Roosts in tree hollows and abandoned buildings.

Feeds on flying insects, mainly moths. Known to consume major chewing pest of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including cutworms (*Diarsia intermixta*), beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), cotton bollworms (*Helicoverpa armigera*, *Helicoverpa punctigera*), sugarcane armyworm (*Leucania loreyi*), lucerne seed web moth (*Etiella behrii*), and pests of turf (*Faveria tritidis*) and peanuts (*Endotricha puncticostalis*).



Large Forest Bat  
(*Vespadelus darlingtoni*)



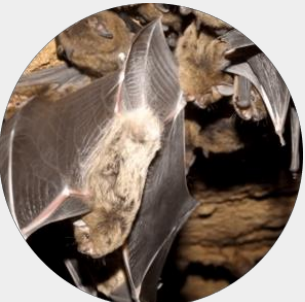
Found along the southeast of Australia in Victoria and New South Wales, Tasmania and Lord Howe Island.

Found in dry and wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, woodlands, coastal, mallee urban habitats and at sub-alpine to alpine habitats. This bat roosts in tree hollows.

Consumes ants, flies, lacewings, termites, bugs, beetles, moths and spiders. Probably consumes disease carrying mosquitoes.


✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.



Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p>Eastern Forest Bat (<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>)</p>	<p>The Eastern Forest Bat is found from Queensland to New South Wales.</p> <p>The Eastern Forest Bat is found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forests where the gullies contain rainforest vegetation. They roost in mature trees with small to large hollows and under the loose bark.</p>	<p>Diet consists of small moths, beetles, flies, ants/wasps and bugs. Eats disease carrying mosquitoes and pest moths. Specifically, Australian armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>) and web moth species (<i>Spectrotrota fimbrialis</i>) a pest of Myrtaceae.</p>
 <p>Southern Forest Bat (<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>)</p>	<p>Distributed across the southern half of Australia, from western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, NSW, Tasmania and the southern part of QLD.</p> <p>Common in coastal and sub-coastal habitat except for the northern part of its range where it occurs on the northern tablelands and associated eastern escarpments. The habitat is a variety of mallee and other semi-arid woodland and wet sclerophyll forest in areas of higher rainfall. Roosts in hollows in old trees, under the loose bark of trees and buildings.</p>	<p>Diet consists of flies, moths, beetles, bugs and ants. No specific dietary information. Probably consumes disease carrying mosquitoes.</p>
 <p>Eastern Cave Bat (<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>) #</p>	<p>The Eastern Cave Bat is found in a broad band on both sides of the Great Dividing Range from Cape York to Kempsey, with records from the New England Tablelands and the upper north coast of NSW. The western limit appears to be the Warrumbungle Range, and there are records close to Sydney.</p> <p>A cave-roosting species that is usually found in dry open forest and woodland, near cliffs or rocky overhangs. Occasionally found along cliff-lines in wet eucalypt forest and rainforest. Also found in tropical mixed woodland and wet sclerophyll forests and semiarid environments. Very little is known about the ecology, behaviour and habitat requirements. Roosts in caves and disused mine workings.</p>	<p>Consumes mosquitoes and other diptera (e.g flies and midges). No specific dietary information. Probably consumes disease carrying mosquitoes.</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.



Distribution	Habitat Ecology & Roosts	Diet & Pest Insects
 <p data-bbox="568 491 958 579">Distributed across south-eastern Australia, but is absent from arid areas.</p> <p data-bbox="199 659 544 715">Little Forest Bat (<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="1032 477 1538 596">Eucalypt forests, preferring open and riverine forest. Also found in mallee, mulga and brigalow woodland. Roosts in hollows in old trees, buildings, and timber stacks.</p>	<p data-bbox="1570 261 2033 810">Mostly moths, some beetles, flies, mosquitoes, bugs, crickets and grasshoppers. Known to consume major chewing pest of vegetable crops, cotton and other field crops including bollworms (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), rough bollworm (<i>Earias huegeliana</i>), armyworms (<i>Mythimna</i> sp. and <i>Mythimna seperata</i>), beet armyworm (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>), cotton tipworm (<i>Crociosema plebejana</i>), green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), rape beetle (<i>Meligethes ochropus</i>), sap beetle (<i>Carpophilus pallipennis</i>), crickets, lygaeid bugs and planthoppers. Diet is dominated by webworm (<i>Achyra affinalis</i>).</p>

✓ Green tick = found in the Wellington region in 2024.