

五种蝙蝠形态与回声定位叫声的性别差异*

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摘要 为研究角菊头蝠 (*Rhinolophus cornutus*)、三叶蹄蝠 (*Aselliscus wheeleri*)、大蹄蝠 (*Hipposideros armiger*)、大鼠耳蝠 (*Myotis myotis*) 和大足鼠耳蝠 (*M. ricketti*) 的形态和回声定位叫声的性别差异性, 明确同种蝙蝠雌雄个体对食物、栖息地等资源利用的细微差异, 我们利用超声波探测仪、Batsound 分析软件及 SPSS11.0 统计软件对 5 种 95 只蝙蝠进行了录音、声波分析和统计分析。5 种蝙蝠形态性别差异性不显著, 角菊头蝠、三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠和大足鼠耳蝠叫声频率性别差异性显著, 大鼠耳蝠叫声频率性别差异性不显著。角菊头蝠雌性叫声的基频、分音、主频率高于雄性, 声脉冲时间、间隔时间大于雄性, 调频 (FM) 带宽小于雄性; 三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠叫声的基频、主频率雄性高于雌性, 调频带宽雌性小于雄性; 大足鼠耳蝠叫声的主频率雄性高于雌性, FM 带宽雌性大于雄性 [动物学报 49 (6): 742~747, 2003]。

关键词 蝙蝠 形态 回声定位叫声 性别差异

Sexual differences in morphology and echolocation calls in five Chinese bat species*

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Abstract We studied sexual differences in morphology and echolocation calls in five bat species, which included three species of CF-FM bats (*Rhinolophus cornutus*, *Aselliscus wheeleri*, *Hipposideros armiger*) and two species of FM bats (*Myotis myotis* and *M. ricketti*). The five bat species (a total of 95 bats) were captured in June 2000 and May and June 2002 in the caves in four districts including Zhenfeng, Zhenning, Anlong and Xishui in Guizhou Province, China. Bats were captured at the entrance of caves with the mist nets at about 8 pm (the time when bats usually flew out of caves to hunt preys), and then were put into a recording room near the capture locations to allow them to fly freely. About 2 hours later, the recording was carried out by an ultrasound detector (with frequencies down to 5 kHz and up to 205 kHz, D980) which was pointed to the head of the bats when they flew to the microphone directly and echolocation calls were recorded when the bats were about 1 meter away from the microphone. The echolocation calls were stored in a memory array (12 s real time), read out at one-tenth of the original speed and recorded with a digital sound recorder (TCD-D8, sampling rate of 44.10 or 22.05 kHz, frequency response range: 30 - 20 000 Hz). Each bat was recorded for 5 to 10 times. The recorded echolocation signals were analyzed with a sound processing software, Batsound 3.10 (developed by Pettersson Elektronik AB, Sweden) on a computer. The ultrasound analysis included color sonagram (frequency-time graph) with FFT of 256 Hz and the Hanning window was used. The analysis attenuation was 60 dB. The pulse duration, pulse interval (from the beginning of one pulse to the beginning of the next pulse), frequency bandwidth (FB) and dominant frequency (DF) of the echolocation calls were measured. The morphological features such as body mass, body length, forearm length, tail length, feet length (together with the claws) were measured with balance and ruler. Statistical analysis such as calculating mean value, standard error and independent samples *t* test were performed using statistical software SPSS 11.5.

Our studies showed that these five bat species do not show sexual differences in morphology. However, significant

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sexual differences in the dominant frequency of echolocation calls were found in four bat species. While the dominant frequency component of echolocation calls was higher in female than in male *R. cornutus*, the opposite was found in *A. wheeleri*, *H. armiger*, and *M. ricketti*, and no significant difference in echolocation calls of female and male *M. myotis* was found. It was concluded that within the same bat species it was sex, not body size that determined the dominant frequency. Together with the other bat species which have been researched on their sexual difference in morphology and echolocation calls, we can infer that in Rhinolophidae, the female bats have higher dominant frequency than the male ones; in Hipposideridae, the female bats have lower dominant frequency than the male ones; in Vespertilionidae, some bat species have significant sexual difference and in these species the female bats have lower dominant frequency than the male ones, but some bat species have not significant difference [Acta Zoologica Sinica 49 (6): 742 - 747, 2003].

Key words Bat, Morphology, Echolocation calls, Sexual differences

近年来, 蝙蝠叫声结构变化的适应性意义得到越来越多的关注 (Neuweiler, 1989; Arita *et al.*, 1997; Kalko *et al.*, 1998; 冯江等, 2000, 2002a, b; Fenton *et al.*, 1998; Jones, 1999)。回声定位叫声的发出和分析处理直接受声波发射器官 (Robinson, 1996) (如鼻叶和嘴) 的结构特点和大小及声波接收器官 (Francis *et al.*, 1998) (如外耳、中耳、内耳) 的大小和结构的限制。叫声的特征和蝙蝠的生态行为有着密切的联系 (张树义等, 1999), 如叫声的主频率影响蝙蝠可探测到的猎物的大小 (Barclay, 1985)、猎物能被探测到的距离 (Barclay *et al.*, 1991; Neuweiler, 1989), 叫声的结构则影响蝙蝠在干扰环境中探测猎物的能力。因此研究影响蝙蝠叫声结构和特征的因素、探讨蝙蝠声波探测和定位的机制, 可以更深入地了解蝙蝠的生态行为 (Heller *et al.*, 1989)。蝙蝠的回声定位叫声不仅受声波发射器官和接收器官的影响, 还受蝙蝠的体型 (Feng *et al.*, 2002)、年龄 (Jones *et al.*, 1994, 1992)、蝙蝠的状态 (陈敏等, 2002)、捕食阶段 (Simmons *et al.*, 1979) 等因素的影响, 一般地, 从叫声频率上看, 蝙蝠体型越大, 叫声频率越低; 年龄越小, 叫声频率越低; 悬挂状态叫声频率高于飞行状态; 捕食搜索阶段调频声波带宽小于接近阶段。从声脉冲时间上看, 悬挂状态的声脉冲时间长于飞行状态; 捕食搜索蝙蝠叫声的声脉冲时间长于接近阶段 (Jones, 1999)。

现有的蝙蝠种类中, 蝙蝠的性别不同, 形态特征和回声定位叫声存在一定的差异, 如水鼠耳蝠 (*Myotis daubentoni*)、爪哇大足鼠耳蝠 (*M. adversus*)、帕氏髯蝠 (*Pteronotus parnelli*)、托氏菊头蝠 (*Rhinolophus thomasi*)、小菊头蝠 (*R. hipposideros*)、鲁氏菊头蝠 (*R. rouxi*)、柯氏菊头蝠 (*R. creaghi*) 和三叉蹄蝠 (*Aselliscus tridens*) (Jones *et al.*, 1991, 1992, 1994; Francis *et al.*, 1998)。有的蝙蝠种类没有明显的性别差异性 (Vaughan *et al.*, 1997); 有的体型性别差异性明

显, 回声定位叫声性别差异性不明显, 如水鼠耳蝠 (Jones *et al.*, 1994) 回声定位的性别差异不明显, 在体型上存在着性别差异性, 雌性个体一般具有比雄性个体更大的翼展、翼面积、手翼长度、臂-翼长度, 具有明显高的体重; 有的回声定位叫声性别差异性明显, 体型性别差异性不明显, 如柯氏菊头蝠和托氏菊头蝠存在着回声定位叫声明显的性别差异 (Francis *et al.*, 1998): 雌蝠的叫声频率都高于雄蝠, 但没有其体型性别差异性的资料, 鲁氏菊头蝠 (Neuweiler *et al.*, 1987) 雌蝠与雄蝠体型一样大, 雌蝠发出的频率都比雄蝠高。对于其它的种类, 在性别差异性方面国内外没有深入的研究。本论文记录和分析了 5 种蝙蝠 (角菊头蝠 *R. cornutus*、三叶蹄蝠 *A. wheeleri*、大蹄蝠 *Hipposideros armiger*、大鼠耳蝠 *M. myotis* 和大足鼠耳蝠 *M. ricketti*) 形态和回声定位叫声的性别差异性, 结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

5 种蝙蝠雌雄成体共 95 只 (表 1), 捕自贵州省贞丰、镇宁、安龙、习水等地山洞内 (工作时间为 2000 年 6 月、2002 年 5 月和 6 月), 蝙蝠的鉴别和定名主要依照罗蓉等 (1993), 根据外生殖器鉴别雌雄性别, 用强光手电筒照射蝙蝠第五指的掌骨关节, 根据骨化程度判断成幼。

1.1 形态学特征测量

采用直尺 (精度: 1 mm)、游标卡尺 (精度: 0.01 mm) 测量蝙蝠的前臂长、体长、尾长、后足连爪长和耳长, 用天平 (精度: 0.1 g) 测量体重, 并比较其性别差异性。

1.2 回声定位叫声的录制

用超声探测仪 (频率范围 5 ~ 205 kHz, 存储真实时间长度为 12 s, D980 型) 接收飞行状态的蝙蝠叫声, 当蝙蝠径直飞向超声波探测仪的拾音器, 距离约 1 m 时对准蝙蝠头部进行录音。转换为原频率的 1/10 后, 转录到数字式录音机上 (TCD-

D8 型, 采样频率为 22 050 Hz 或 44 100 Hz, 频响范围 30 ~ 20 000 Hz)。每只蝙蝠样本在飞行状态下录音 5 ~ 10 次。

1.3 回声定位叫声的分析

在计算机上, 采用专门的声波分析软件 Bat-sound 3.10 (Pettersson Elektronik AB, 瑞典) 对导入的超声波进行分析, 分析内容包括超声波的声图 (频率 - 时间图)、时域谱图 (声强 - 时间图) 及频谱图 (声强 - 频率图)。频谱图的分析点数为 1 024, 声图采用哈明窗 (Hanning) 分析, 分析精度为 256 Hz, 分析衰减为 60 dB。记录叫声的分音数、声脉冲时间、声脉冲间隔时间 (1 个脉冲开始至下一个脉冲开始之间的时间) 和主频率。利用

SPSS11.0 中双尾 t -检验方法对数据进行统计分析, 结果以平均值 \pm 标准差的形式表示, 统计显著性标准为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 形态特征

分别测量 5 种蝙蝠雌雄个体的形态特征并通过双尾 t -检验对每种蝙蝠雌雄个体形态进行比较 (表 1), 发现虽然各种体型参数的平均值几乎均为雌性大于雄性, 但由于标准差较大, 使其形态参数多有重叠, 因此统计分析结果显示 5 种蝙蝠在形态特征上均无显著的性别差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 五种蝙蝠雌雄成体形态性别差异的比较

Table 1 Sexual differences in morphological features in five bat species

物种 Species	参 数 Parameter	性别 (样本数) Sex (Sample size)	体重 (g) Body mass	前臂长 (mm) Forearm length	头体长 (mm) Body length	尾长 (mm) Tail length	后足长 (mm) Feet length	耳长 (mm) Ear length
角菊头蝠 (<i>R. cornutu</i>)		($n_1 = 11$)	4.39 \pm 0.81 ^a	37.05 \pm 1.16 ^a	35.01 \pm 1.87 ^a	21.29 \pm 2.59 ^a	6.54 \pm 0.47 ^a	15.80 \pm 1.52 ^a
		($n_2 = 12$)	4.27 \pm 0.77 ^a	35.74 \pm 2.28 ^a	34.44 \pm 2.89 ^a	20.16 \pm 3.01 ^a	6.80 \pm 0.82 ^a	15.57 \pm 1.16 ^a
三叶蹄蝠 (<i>A. wheeleri</i>)		($n_1 = 11$)	6.41 \pm 0.97 ^a	41.73 \pm 2.46 ^a	42.86 \pm 2.79 ^a	42.00 \pm 3.03 ^a	6.65 \pm 0.36 ^a	10.49 \pm 1.24 ^a
		($n_2 = 7$)	6.18 \pm 0.47 ^a	41.79 \pm 3.26 ^a	40.83 \pm 3.67 ^a	38.88 \pm 4.96 ^a	7.28 \pm 1.22 ^a	10.79 \pm 0.90 ^a
大蹄蝠 (<i>H. armiger</i>)		($n_1 = 15$)	49.74 \pm 7.96 ^a	89.87 \pm 1.78 ^a	84.84 \pm 5.39 ^a	57.08 \pm 5.06 ^a	14.40 \pm 2.04 ^a	32.00 \pm 3.05 ^a
		($n_2 = 9$)	54.50 \pm 9.19 ^a	86.77 \pm 9.03 ^a	82.60 \pm 9.47 ^a	52.63 \pm 6.47 ^a	16.14 \pm 3.69 ^a	30.91 \pm 3.25 ^a
大鼠耳蝠 (<i>M. myotis</i>)		($n_1 = 9$)		67.25 \pm 3.04 ^a	75.33 \pm 5.81 ^a	71.94 \pm 5.83 ^a	13.52 \pm 0.91 ^a	22.34 \pm 1.87 ^a
		($n_2 = 10$)		65.60 \pm 5.82 ^a	74.49 \pm 7.08 ^a	69.12 \pm 4.10 ^a	13.42 \pm 1.68 ^a	21.21 \pm 2.01 ^a
大足鼠耳蝠 (<i>M. ricketti</i>)		($n_1 = 6$)	18.62 \pm 0.70 ^a	55.58 \pm 0.86 ^a	63.83 \pm 1.44 ^a	55.33 \pm 0.88 ^a	19.25 \pm 0.69 ^a	20.18 \pm 1.20 ^a
		($n_2 = 5$)	17.98 \pm 0.59 ^a	56.70 \pm 0.57 ^a	62.80 \pm 1.52 ^a	55.06 \pm 0.68 ^a	19.40 \pm 0.74 ^a	19.66 \pm 1.17 ^a

每栏数据中相同的上标表示无显著性差异 (The same superscripts in each column indicate no significant difference)

2.2 回声定位叫声特征

在飞行状态下, 5 种蝙蝠回声定位叫声基本特征如下 (图 1): 角菊头蝠的回声定位叫声为调频 - 恒频 - 调频 (FM-CF-FM) (FM: frequency modulation; CF: constant frequency) 型 (图 1: a), 通常具有 1 个分音, 主频率较高, 声脉冲时间较长, 能率环较高; 三叶蹄蝠回声定位叫声为 CF-FM 型 (图 1: b), 一般只有基频, 叫声频率高, 声脉冲时间较短, 能率环较低; 大蹄蝠的回声定位叫声为 CF-FM 型 (图 1: c), 叫声多包含 1 个分音, 声脉冲时间较短, 能率环较低, 叫声频率中等偏高; 大鼠耳蝠的回声定位叫声为 FM 型 (图 1: d), 一般有 1 个分音, 主频率较低, 调频带很宽, 声脉冲时间很短, 能率环很低; 大足鼠耳蝠的回声

定位叫声与大鼠耳蝠相似, 为 FM 型, 有时具有 1 个分音, 主频率很低, 调频带很宽, 声脉冲时间很短, 能率环也很低。

对 5 种蝙蝠雌雄个体的回声定位叫声进行比较 (表 2), 发现 5 种蝙蝠的声脉冲时间、间隔时间和调频带宽未呈现出一致的性别差异性, 其中角菊头蝠、三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠的声脉冲时间 ($t = 2.043$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 4.872$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 0.231$, $P > 0.05$)、间隔时间 ($t = 2.746$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 1.405$, $P > 0.05$; $t = 2.746$, $P < 0.05$) 雌性大于雄性, FM 带宽 ($t = 3.865$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 4.238$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 5.446$, $P < 0.05$) 雌性小于雄性; 大鼠耳蝠、大足鼠耳蝠的声脉冲时间 ($t = 0.081$, $P > 0.05$; $t = 1.109$, $P > 0.05$)、间隔时间 ($t =$

0.532, $P > 0.05$; $t = 0.810$, $P > 0.05$) 无显著性别差异, 大鼠耳蝠 FM 带宽雌性大于雄性 ($t = 2.417$, $P < 0.05$), 大足鼠耳蝠 FM 带宽无显著性别差异 ($t = 0.456$, $P > 0.05$)。5 种蝙蝠的主频率性别差异性也不一致, 角菊头蝠的主频率为雌性高于雄性 ($t = 7.307$, $P < 0.05$), 三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠、大足鼠耳蝠的主频率为雌性低于雄性 ($t = 6.56$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 7.204$, $P < 0.05$; $t = 2.295$,

$P < 0.05$), 大鼠耳蝠的主频率性别无差异 ($t = 1.344$, $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

本次研究中的角菊头蝠、三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠、大鼠耳蝠和大足鼠耳蝠体型方面的性别差异性并不显著, 角菊头蝠、三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠和大足鼠耳蝠飞行状态的回声定位叫声均存在着显著的性别差异

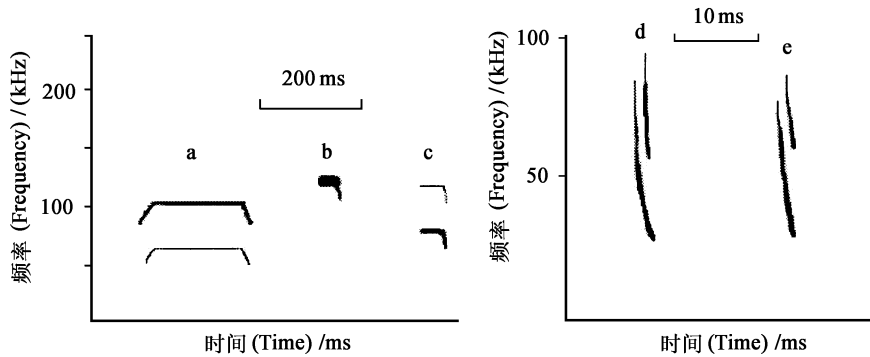


图 1 五种蝙蝠飞行状态下回声定位叫声声图

Fig. 1 Sonograms of selected echolocation calls emitted by five different bat species during flight

a: 角菊头蝠 (*R. cornutus*) b: 三叶蹄蝠 (*A. wheeleri*) c: 大蹄蝠 (*H. armiger*)
d: 大鼠耳蝠 (*M. myotis*) e: 大足鼠耳蝠 (*M. ricketti*)

表 2 五种蝙蝠回声定位叫声性别差异比较

Table 2 Sexual differences in the echolocation calls in five bat species

	角菊头蝠 <i>Rhinolophus cornutus</i>	三叶蹄蝠 <i>Aselliscus wheeleri</i>	大蹄蝠 <i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	大鼠耳蝠 <i>Myotis myotis</i>	大足鼠耳蝠 <i>Myotis ricketti</i>
脉冲时间 (Pulse duration)	$n = 27$ 28.86 ± 7.91 ^a $n = 54$ 24.00 ± 13.43 ^b	$n = 23$ 6.52 ± 1.09 ^a $n = 16$ 5.31 ± 0.40 ^b	$n = 21$ 10.00 ± 2.78 ^a $n = 20$ 10.16 ± 1.68 ^a	$n = 15$ 6.14 ± 3.92 ^a $n = 15$ 6.25 ± 3.74 ^a	$n = 17$ 2.82 ± 0.22 ^a $n = 35$ 2.96 ± 0.64 ^a
间隔时间 (Pulse interval)	$n = 26$ 59.72 ± 23.39 ^a $n = 54$ 43.40 ± 25.57 ^b	$n = 23$ 28.03 ± 5.43 ^a $n = 16$ 25.70 ± 4.56 ^a	$n = 19$ 55.06 ± 30.97 ^a $n = 20$ 29.15 ± 10.47 ^b	$n = 15$ 63.61 ± 38.31 ^a $n = 15$ 59.01 ± 17.75 ^a	$n = 16$ 30.93 ± 3.53 ^a $n = 29$ 53.57 ± 8.86 ^a
基频 CF (CF in fundamental frequency)	$n = 15$ 53.40 ± 0.51 ^a $n = 53$ 50.84 ± 0.91 ^b	$n = 23$ 122.50 ± 1.85 ^a $n = 16$ 124.94 ± 0.25 ^b	$n = 21$ 76.38 ± 0.80 ^a $n = 20$ 77.21 ± 0.94 ^b		
第一分音 CF (CF in the first harmonic)	$n = 27$ 105.70 ± 2.18 ^a $n = 54$ 102.41 ± 1.84 ^b				
第一分音 FM 带宽 (FM bandwidth in the first harmonic)	$n = 27$ 17.11 ± 2.65 ^a $n = 54$ 20.26 ± 4.67 ^b			$n = 15$ 57.88 ± 19.66 ^a $n = 15$ 44.73 ± 7.55 ^b	$n = 16$ 25.15 ± 4.77 ^a $n = 18$ 26.36 ± 1.00 ^a
基频 FM 带宽 (FM bandwidth in fundamental frequency)		$n = 23$ 14.74 ± 0.92 ^a $n = 15$ 16.20 ± 1.20 ^b	$n = 21$ 9.99 ± 1.49 ^a $n = 20$ 12.38 ± 1.32 ^b	$n = 15$ 67.18 ± 13.55 ^a $n = 15$ 61.16 ± 15.22 ^a	$n = 17$ 46.38 ± 2.61 ^a $n = 35$ 39.90 ± 7.46 ^b
主频率 (Dominant frequency)	$n = 27$ 106.71 ± 2.30 ^a $n = 53$ 103.13 ± 1.95 ^b	$n = 23$ 123.33 ± 1.59 ^a $n = 16$ 125.53 ± 0.22 ^b	$n = 21$ 76.27 ± 0.78 ^a $n = 20$ 77.52 ± 0.11 ^b	$n = 15$ 45.04 ± 7.48 ^a $n = 15$ 48.39 ± 6.10 ^a	$n = 17$ 37.39 ± 0.59 ^a $n = 33$ 37.96 ± 0.18 ^b

对每一物种而言, 每项指标相同的上标表示两性之间无显著性差异, 不同的上标表示显著性差异 (For each species, the same superscripts of each index indicate no significant difference between sexes, the different superscripts in each column indicate significant difference between sexes)

性,大鼠耳蝠飞行状态下的叫声性别差异性不显著。与鲁氏菊头蝠、小菊头蝠、托氏菊头蝠、柯氏菊头蝠相同,角菊头蝠叫声主频率也是雌蝠高于雄蝠,5种菊头蝠表现出同一趋势。对于三叶蹄蝠,与已知的三叉蹄蝠相同,雌蝠叫声频率低于雄蝠;对于大蹄蝠,回声定位叫声频率也是雌蝠低于雄蝠,3种蹄蝠表现出同一趋势。大鼠耳蝠与水鼠耳蝠相同,回声定位叫声性别差异性不显著,大足鼠耳蝠叫声表现出明显的性别差异性,雌蝠叫声频率低于雄性,因此在蝙蝠科中,回声定位叫声性别差异性存在着种间差异。

由于本次研究中5种蝙蝠的体型性别差异不显著,回声定位叫声性别差异显著,由此可以推知蝙蝠种内性别之间回声定位叫声的差异不是由性别的体型差异决定的,而是由性别本身决定的。蝙蝠是群居的动物,与其它动物、尤其是其它群居的动物一样,性别不同的蝙蝠可能在集群的社会组织分工中发挥着不同的作用,如在捕食、营巢、交配、育幼行为等方面,回声定位叫声是蝙蝠主要的通讯工具,用于探路、定位、信号传递、母婴交流等多个方面(Jones, 1990; Surlykke *et al.*, 1985),因此回声定位叫声的性别差异可能为特定社会组织中不同性别的蝙蝠发挥不同的社会作用或进行特定的通讯交流服务。例如,叫声频率的差异可能会在蝙蝠群体中起到通讯的作用,用以指示蝙蝠的性别,对于角菊头蝠,主频率较低的可判断为雄蝠,较高的判断为雌蝠;三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠、大足鼠耳蝠主频率较低的可判断为雌蝠,较高的判断为雄蝠。叫声频率的不同对蝙蝠捕食猎物的大小可能也存在着影响,由于低频率叫声更适于捕食较大的猎物,那么对于角菊头蝠,雄蝠捕食猎物体型可能大于雌蝠捕食猎物的体型,对于三叶蹄蝠、大蹄蝠和大足鼠耳蝠存在着雌蝠捕食猎物体型略大于雄蝠捕食猎物的可能,即同种蝙蝠叫声主频率性别差异性可能对于蝙蝠资源(捕食地、食物等)分离起了积极的作用。声脉冲时间、间隔时间和FM带宽的性别差异性,会导致雌雄不同个体的捕食策略存在一定的差异,如捕食效率、捕食技巧等方面(Simmons *et al.*, 1989)。此外,在同一蝙蝠种类中,同一性别的个体可能也存在着较小的回声定位叫声的差异,可由各叫声主频率等声波描述参数的标准差看出(图2),这种同一性别叫声参数的微小差异也具有重要的生物学意义,使它们可以面对多种变化着的复杂情况,也可在众多的同种蝙蝠叫声中依据微小

的声波差异识别出自己的回声,不会受到干扰,以正常而准确的探测和定位。蝙蝠采用不同的回声定位叫声特征既是蝙蝠独立探测和定位不受其它干扰的前提,也是它们之间相互进行信息交流、叫声通讯的有效方式。

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