

形态和声波相似的中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的共存机制

叶根先^{1,2},施利民¹,孙克萍¹,朱旭¹,冯江^{1,2,*}

(1. 东北师范大学国家环境保护湿地生态与植被恢复重点实验室,吉林长春 130024;
2. 东北师范大学草地研究所植被生态教育部重点实验室,吉林长春 130024)

摘要:研究了同域分布的中华菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus sinicus*)与中菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus affinis*)的食性、形态、回声定位声波及捕食时间。中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠均属于中等体型的菊头蝠,前臂长分别为(51.25 ± 0.22) mm 和(52.40 ± 0.37) mm;悬挂状态下的回声定位声波均为典型的调频-恒频-调频(FM-CM-FM)型叫声,峰频分别为(82.07 ± 0.17) kHz 和(84.41 ± 0.48) kHz。粪便分析显示中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠分别捕食9目和7目昆虫,均以鳞翅目(Lepidoptera)和鞘翅目(Coleoptera)昆虫为主要食物(体积百分比总和 > 90%),捕食鳞翅目昆虫的体积百分比差异显著,对猎物大小(以鞘翅目昆虫体长衡量)的选择无显著差异。中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的营养生态位宽度分别为2.38和2.28,重叠度达0.91,营养生态位未发生明显分化,但充足的食物资源促进了二者的共存。另外,2种菊头蝠的感官生态位和时间生态位未发生明显分化。由2种菊头蝠的翼载和峰频的差异推测二者发生了空间生态位和捕食微环境的分化,这也可能促进了二者的共存。

关键词:形态;声波;菊头蝠;食性分析;生态位;共存

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Coexistence mechanism of two sympatric horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*) (Rhinolophidae) with similar morphology and echolocation calls

YE Gen-Xian^{1,2}, SHI Li-Min¹, SUN Ke-Ping¹, ZHU Xu¹, FENG Jiang^{1,2,*}

1 Key Laboratory for Wetland Ecology and Vegetation Restoration of National Environmental Protection, Northeast Normal University, Jilin Changchun 130024, China

2 Key Laboratory of Vegetation Ecology of Education Ministry, Institute of Grassland Science, Northeast Normal University, Jilin Changchun 130024, China
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Abstract: We studied on the diet, morphology, echolocation calls and foraging time in two species of sympatric horseshoe bats, *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*. Both *R. sinicus* and *R. affinis* are middle-sized horseshoe bats with the forearm lengths of (51.25 ± 0.22) mm and (52.40 ± 0.37) mm, respectively. They both emitted long constant frequency echolocation calls preceded and followed by brief frequency-modulated components (FM-CM-FM) when hanging. The peak frequencies of their echolocation calls were (82.07 ± 0.17) kHz and (84.41 ± 0.48) kHz, respectively. Feces analysis indicated that *R. sinicus* and *R. affinis* foraged on 9 genera and 7 genera of insects, respectively. Lepidoptera and Coleoptera (total volume percentage > 90%) dominated the diets of the two species, but significant difference exists between volume percentage of Lepidoptera insects in the two species. No significant difference was found in prey size (scaled by the body length of Coleoptera insects) selection. The trophic niche of *R. sinicus* and *R. affinis* was 2.38 and 2.28, respectively, and the degree of trophic niche overlap was 0.91, so the trophic niche differentiation was not obvious. High prey availability in the habitat might contribute to the coexistence of these two species of horseshoe bats. Moreover, no

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* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: fengj@nenu.edu.cn

significant differentiation of sensory ecology and temporal niche was found. The significant differences of wing load and peak frequency of the two species might result in the spatial niche differentiation in foraging microhabitat and promote their coexistence.

Key Words: horseshoe bats; morphology; echolocation calls; diet; niche; coexistence

同域分布的物种共存一直是动物生态学家研究的热点,生态位分化常被用来解释物种的共存^[1~3]。研究表明同域分布的蝙蝠能够稳定共存可能与空间生态位的分化^[4,5]、生境利用的不同^[6~9]、感官生态(sensory ecology)的分化^[10,11]及捕食时间的分化有关^[12~14],而这些分化最终都可能与食物资源的分布和丰富度有关^[13,15]。如共栖的纳氏鼠耳蝠(*Myotis nattereri*)和大耳蝠(*Plecotus auritus*)由于感官生态的不同导致二者夏季食物组成的不同^[11],而同域分布的小菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)和普通伏翼(*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)虽然利用不同的捕食策略在邻域或同域生境中捕食,但由于食性未发生分化,种间竞争导致了小菊头蝠数量的剧减^[16]。

生态位理论认为共存物种至少在某一生态维度上发生分化才能实现稳定共存^[1],然而它不能解释生态位没有发生明显分化的物种间的共存。群落中性理论(Neutral theory)^[17]认为物种在生态上是相似的,充足的食物资源可促进物种的共存。如同域分布的2种海鸥(*Larus cachinnans* 和 *Lanes audouinii*)不同时期的生态位重叠分别高达0.85和0.97,但生境中充足的食物资源弱化了生态位高度重叠的影响,从而促进二者的共存^[18];充足的食物资源导致了同域分布的6种鸭的营养生态位高度重叠,并促进了它们的共存^[19];同域分布的中菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus affinis*)与皮氏菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus pearsoni*)的营养生态位重叠度达0.69,但生境中充足的食物资源促进了二者的共存^[20]。所以同域分布的物种利用相似资源时,即使没有发生明显的生态位分化,充足的食物资源也可促进物种的稳定共存。

中华菊头蝠(*Rhinolophus sinicus*)与中菊头蝠形态、回声定位声波结构及频率相似。5a的野外调查发现二者稳定共栖于同一山洞中,为相似物种的共存研究提供了理想的研究对象和条件。采用粪便分析法首次深入研究了同域分布的中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的食物组成及捕食猎物的大小,并调查了捕食时间及生境内食物资源的丰富度和多样性。通过比较研究二者的营养、空间及时间生态位,探讨形态和声波相似的蝙蝠物种的共存机制,并为2种菊头蝠的保护提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区域环境概况

2007年8月到11月,在云南省昆明市晋宁县胡燕洞(24°30'N, 102°20'E, 海拔2064 m)开展野外实验。该洞为溶洞,洞口向下且只有一个洞口,洞深100 m,宽6 m,高5 m,洞内栖息着大约400只中华菊头蝠和250只中菊头蝠,另外还有较少(<50只)的大足鼠耳蝠(*Myotis ricketti*)和三叶蹄蝠(*Aselliscus stoliczkanus*)。当地属典型北纬亚热带温带气候,日照长,霜期短,年平均气温15℃,年降雨量为700~1100 mm,2007年降雨主要集中于6~8月份。森林覆盖良好,植被类型多样,有常绿阔叶林、灌丛、草地及小溪等多种生境类型。优势种有云南松(*Pinus yunnanensis*)、核桃(*Juglans regia*)等,灌丛发达,为蝙蝠提供了良好的栖息和捕食环境。

1.2 粪便收集及分析

每月月初、月中及月末(尽量避免在大风大雨等恶劣天气的夜晚采样,下同),于日落后在洞口用雾网捕捉捕食归来的成体蝙蝠,装入干净的布袋中,每只布袋装1只蝙蝠。将蝙蝠带回室内收集粪便,粪便风干后装入自封袋中保存并作记录。依据顶叶形状鉴定蝙蝠种类^[21],依据骺间距的愈合程度区别成体和亚成体^[22]。

随机选取每只蝙蝠的10粒粪便(若粪便总粒数少于10则不作考虑)进行分析,分析前将粪便放入70%酒精中浸泡12 h。依据Whitaker的方法^[23],目测粪便中各目昆虫残次(昆虫未被消化部分,如足、触角、翅等)所占的体积百分比。参照Jacobs等的方法在显微镜下测量在生境中采集的昆虫的跗节长与体长(精确到

0.02 mm),作出跗节长与体长的回归方程^[24],并测量粪便中残余的昆虫跗节的长度(精确到0.02 mm),根据回归方程计算昆虫的体长。

采用莱文斯(Levins)指数计算2种菊头蝠的营养生态位宽度(food niche breadth,FNB):

$$FNB = 1 / \sum_{i=1}^n p_i j^2 \quad (1)$$

其中, P_i 为蝙蝠物种 j 第 i 种猎物的体积百分比, n 为猎物分类单元(目)总数。

采用生态位重叠指数(niche overlap index,NOI)计算2种菊头蝠的营养生态位重叠度:

$$NOI = 1 - (1/2) \sum_{i=1}^k |P_{ij} - P_{ih}| \quad (2)$$

其中, P_{ij} 为蝙蝠物种 j 和 h 的第 i 种猎物的体积百分比, k 为猎物分类单元(目)总数。

1.3 形态测量和声波录制

依据Dietz等的方法^[25],用游标卡尺测量蝙蝠的前臂长、掌Ⅲ、掌V及耳长等参数,精确到0.02 mm。将蝙蝠的翼膜和尾膜自然伸展后固定在坐标纸上,画出翼型(每只蝙蝠画3次)。参照Norberg和Rayner的方法^[26]计算翼展、翼载、翼展比、翼尖长度比、翼尖面积比及翼尖指数。用托盘天平称量蝙蝠体重,精确到0.1 g。

将超声波探测仪U30(Ultra Sound Advice,UK)连接超声波处理仪(PUSP,Ultra Sound Advice,UK)后录制蝙蝠悬挂状态(排除多谱勒频移的影响)的声波,麦克风正对蝙蝠头部,距离1 m录音,声波导入手提电脑并作记录。用Batsound 3.0(Pettersson Elektronik AB,Sweden)分析声波,分析衰减为-120 dB。分析参数包括峰频、脉冲持续时间、脉冲间隔时间、能率环,并计算2种菊头蝠声波的波长^[27,28]。录制声波后将蝙蝠带回栖息地放飞。

1.4 生境中昆虫丰富度的调查

日落后在蝙蝠活动频次较高的生境(用超声波探测仪U30监听和跟踪观察确定,共确定四处昆虫采样点)中,悬挂一块不透光白布(2 m × 2 m),用LED智能探照灯(FDT-LED88,25W,广东中山)和应急灯(WS-905C,12W,广东潮阳)照射白布以诱捕昆虫,并用粘蝇纸在草地、灌丛及树枝上随机捕捉各类爬行性昆虫,将捕捉的昆虫装入毒瓶。4处昆虫采样点同步诱虫,每次诱捕时间为3~4 h。诱捕的昆虫依据郑乐怡和归鸿编著的《昆虫分类学》^[29]鉴定到目并统计数量。昆虫诱捕与蝙蝠粪便的采集同步进行。

采用Margalef指数(d)计算生境中昆虫的目丰富度:

$$d = (S - 1) / \ln N \quad (3)$$

其中, S 为昆虫分类单元(目), N 为各目昆虫的总数量。

采用Simpson指数(D)计算昆虫的目多样性:

$$D = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (P_i)^2 \quad (4)$$

其中, P_i 为生境内诱捕的第 i 种昆虫的数量百分比, n 为昆虫分类单元(目)总数。

1.5 蝙蝠捕食时间的调查

于日落后在洞口用雾网捕捉出飞的蝙蝠。当蝙蝠撞网后,记录种类、时间,以此作为蝙蝠的捕食出飞时间^[30],后立即将蝙蝠放飞。同样捕捉捕食返回的蝙蝠,记录种类、时间,以此作为蝙蝠的捕食返回时间,后立即将蝙蝠放归洞内。每月月初、月中及月末各调查2~3 d。

1.6 统计分析

所有数据的统计和分析均在SPSS 14.0软件中进行,作图使用SigmaPlot 10.0软件。对数据进行正态分布检验(Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using Lilliefors adaptation),对2种菊头蝠的4种食物组分(鳞翅目(Lepidoptera)、鞘翅目(Coleoptera)、膜翅目(Hymenoptera)及双翅目(Diptera))进行Mann-Whitney U检验(数据呈非正态分布),对形态参数、回声定位声波参数及猎物大小等进行独立样本双尾T检验(数据呈正态分布),显

著性水平为 0.05。除特别说明外,统计数据均以平均值±标准误 (Mean ± SE) 表示。

2 结果

2.1 形态特征

共测量了 28 只(14 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀) 中华菊头蝠与 13 只(7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) 中菊头蝠的体型参数。中华菊头蝠前臂长(51.25 ± 0.22) mm, 体重(15.44 ± 0.19) g; 中菊头蝠前臂长(52.40 ± 0.37) mm, 体重(13.28 ± 0.51) g, 2 种菊头蝠的其它形态参数详见表 1。2 种菊头蝠的前臂长、体重、耳长、翼载及掌 V 有显著差异, 其余各项参数均无显著差异(表 1)。

表 1 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的形态特征

Table 1 Morphology parameters of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

体型参数 Morphology parameters	中华菊头蝠 <i>R. sinicus</i> (<i>n</i> = 28)	中菊头蝠 <i>R. affinis</i> (<i>n</i> = 13)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>P</i>
前臂长 Torearm length (mm)	51.25 ± 0.22	52.40 ± 0.37	2.628	39	0.012
体重 Weight(g)	15.44 ± 0.19	13.28 ± 0.51	-4.888	39	0.002
耳长 Ear length(mm)	20.49 ± 0.16	19.68 ± 0.35	-2.432	39	0.020
掌Ⅲ Length of third finger(mm)	77.19 ± 1.60	82.78 ± 0.67	1.951	39	0.058
掌V Length of fifth finger(mm)	63.75 ± 0.34	69.95 ± 0.76	-4.963	39	0.000
翼载 Wing load(N/m ²)	9.05 ± 0.12	7.70 ± 0.27	-5.161	39	0.000
翼展比 Aspect ratio	6.72 ± 0.37	6.80 ± 0.12	0.445	39	0.659
翼尖长度比 Tip length ratio	1.08 ± 0.11	1.12 ± 0.25	1.782	39	0.082
翼尖面积比 Tip area ratio	0.76 ± 0.13	0.78 ± 0.24	1.402	39	0.168
翼尖指数 Tip shape ratio	2.54 ± 0.27	2.48 ± 0.19	0.163	39	0.872

n 为所测量的蝙蝠样本数 *n* is the number of bats measured

2.2 回声定位声波特征

2 种菊头蝠悬挂状态下的回声定位声波均为典型的调频-恒频-调频 (FM-CM-FM) 型叫声(图 1), 通常只含有 1~2 个谐波, 能量主要集中在第 2 谐波, 2 种菊头蝠的能量谱图见图 2。中华菊头蝠和中菊头蝠声波的峰频分别为(82.07 ± 0.17) kHz 和(84.41 ± 0.48) kHz, 能率环分别为(42.47 ± 1.09)% 和(38.93 ± 0.46)%, 其它声波参数详见表 2。中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠声波各项参数均有显著差异(表 2), 二者声波的波长分别为 4.24 mm 和 4.11 mm。

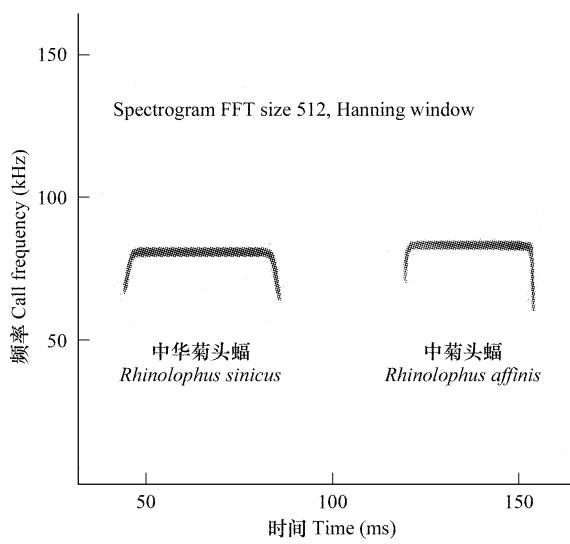


图 1 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的声波语谱图

Fig. 1 Spectrogram of *R. sinicus* and *R. affinis*

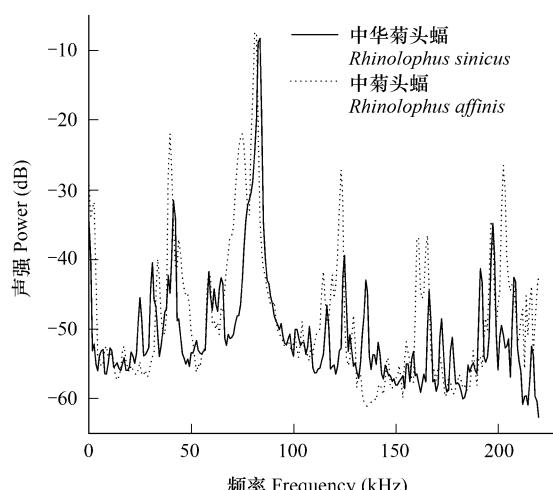


图 2 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠声波的能量谱图

Fig. 2 Power spectra of *R. sinicus* and *R. affinis*

2.3 捕食时间

2种菊头蝠的捕食时间以平均值表示。从表3可以看出,从8月到11月份,2种菊头蝠捕食出飞时间越来越早,而捕食返回时间越来越晚。按月份比较,中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的捕食出飞时间无明显分化,但中菊头蝠捕食返回时间略晚。

表2 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的回声定位声波特征

Table 2 Call parameters of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

声波参数 Call parameters	中华菊头蝠 <i>R. sinicus</i> (<i>n</i> = 63)	中菊头蝠 <i>R. affinis</i> (<i>n</i> = 99)	<i>t</i>	df	P
峰频 Peak frequency(kHz)	82.07 ± 0.17	84.41 ± 0.48	-13.509	160	0.000
持续时间 Pulse duration(ms)	44.55 ± 1.25	33.44 ± 0.49	9.796	160	0.000
间隔时间 Inter pulse interval(ms)	63.00 ± 2.60	53.25 ± 1.05	4.123	160	0.000
能率环 Duty cycle(%)	42.47 ± 1.09	38.93 ± 0.46	3.488	160	0.004

n 为所分析的声波脉冲数 *n* is the number of call pulses analyzed

表3 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的出飞时间和返回时间

Table 3 Time of flying out and back of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

月份 Month	中华菊头蝠 <i>R. sinicus</i>		中菊头蝠 <i>R. affinis</i>	
	出飞 Out	返回 Back	出飞 Out	返回 Back
8月 August(<i>n</i> = 6)	20:11	21:20	20:08	21:32
9月 September(<i>n</i> = 6)	19:56	21:32	19:59	21:40
10月 October(<i>n</i> = 7)	19:26	21:50	19:27	22:08
11月 November(<i>n</i> = 6)	18:34	22:20	18:26	22:34

n 为当月调查次数 *n* is the number of sampling in a certain month

2.4 食性

2.4.1 食物组成

中华菊头蝠共捕食9目昆虫,主要捕食鳞翅目(44.81%)和鞘翅目(43.50%)昆虫;中菊头蝠共捕食7目昆虫,主要捕食鳞翅目(52.92%)和鞘翅目(39.51%)。2种菊头蝠捕食其它昆虫的体积百分比见详表4,其中直翅目(Orthoptera)仅在2粒粪便中出现过,中菊头蝠不捕食半翅目和脉翅目昆虫。2种菊头蝠捕食鳞翅目昆虫的体积百分比有显著差异($U = 552.00$, $df = 81$, $P = 0.036$),而捕食鞘翅目、膜翅目及双翅目的体积百分比无显著差异(表4)。中华菊头蝠和中菊头蝠的营养生态位宽度分别为2.38和2.28,二者营养生态位重叠度为0.91(表4,图3)。

表4 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠食物组成(体积百分比)

Table 4 Diet composition (percentage of volume) of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

食物组成 Diet composition	中华菊头蝠 <i>R. sinicus</i> (<i>n</i> = 530)	中菊头蝠 <i>R. affinis</i> (<i>n</i> = 290)	<i>U</i>	df	P
鳞翅目 Lepidoptera	44.81 ± 0.32	52.92 ± 0.30	552	80	0.036
鞘翅目 Coleoptera	46.50 ± 0.31	39.51 ± 0.27	609	80	0.122
膜翅目 Hymenoptera	4.95 ± 0.62	2.81 ± 0.16	593	80	0.089
双翅目 Diptera	2.45 ± 0.16	2.33 ± 0.10	624	80	0.161
毛翅目 Trichoptera	0.35 ± 0.46	0.33 ± 0.09	—	—	—
同翅目 Homoptera	0.72 ± 0.20	1.59 ± 0.09	—	—	—
直翅目 Orthoptera	0.003 ± 0.00	0.004 ± 0.00	—	—	—
半翅目 Hemiptera	0.36 ± 0.49	—	—	—	—
脉翅目 Neuroptera	0.02 ± 0.85	—	—	—	—
生态位宽度(FNB) food niche breadth	2.28	2.38	—	—	—
生态位重叠(NOI) niche overlap index	0.91	—	—	—	—

n 为粪便样本数 *n* is the number of feces samples

2.4.2 猎物大小

由于鞘翅目昆虫占2种菊头蝠食物组成的体积百分比较高($>40\%$),且粪便中残余的其它类昆虫的跗节太少、太碎,因而不能作为估计猎物大小的可靠量度^[15,31],因此本研究以鞘翅目昆虫的体长衡量2种菊头蝠捕食猎物的大小。在中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的粪便样本中分别测量了28个和16个鞘翅目昆虫跗节的长度。依据鞘翅目昆虫跗节长(*TL*)与体长(*BL*)的回归方程($\log TL = 1.118 \log BL - 0.772$, $r = 0.861$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 117$)计算昆虫体长,结果表明2种菊头蝠对猎物大小(以鞘翅目昆虫体长衡量)的选择无显著差异(图4)。

2.4.3 生境中昆虫的丰富度

在生境中诱捕昆虫18次,共诱捕到18目昆虫3754头,数量较多的有鳞翅目($(50.17 \pm 0.58)\%$)和鞘翅目($(18.61 \pm 0.22)\%$)。生境中昆虫Margalef目丰富度指数为 3.99 ± 0.33 ,辛普森目多样性指数为 0.69 ± 0.15 ,说明生境中昆虫的丰富度和多样性很高。

3 讨论

中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠均以鳞翅目、鞘翅目昆虫为主要食物,这与以往对菊头科蝙蝠的食性研究结果一致^[24, 32, 33]。Aldridge 和 Rautenbach 对26种同域分布的食虫蝙蝠的研究认为形态相似的食虫蝙蝠具有相似的食物组成^[15]。尽管中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠由于捕食鳞翅目昆虫的体积百分比($>44\%$)差异显著($U = 552.00$, $df = 80$, $P = 0.036$)而可能发生了食性的分化,但2种菊头蝠的营养生态位重叠度高达0.91,说明二者对食物的种间竞争较强,营养生态位并没有发生明显分化。研究表明充足的食物资源能够促进同域分布的生态位高度重叠的相似物种的共存^[18, 19],如同域分布的中菊头蝠与皮氏菊头蝠的营养生态位重叠度达0.69,但生境中充足的食物资源(昆虫的Margalef科丰富度指数为4.12,Simpson科多样性指数为0.79)促进了二者的共存^[20]。生境中丰富的食物资源(昆虫的Margalef目丰富度指数为 3.99 ± 0.33 ,Simpson目多样性指数为 0.69 ± 0.15)弱化了中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠对食物资源

的种间竞争从而促进了二者的共存。然而食物资源的丰富度是随季节而变化的,特别是当食物资源短缺时2种菊头蝠的共存机制可能有所变化^[20],这需要进一步研究。另外,由于粪便分析法对昆虫的鉴定还不能精确到种的水平,所以不排除二者食物中各目昆虫组成的种间变化的可能性^[34]。

研究证实关系密切的物种感官生态的不同能导致营养生态位分化,从而促进它们共存^[10, 35, 36]。如某些蝙蝠的长耳与灵敏的低频听觉和听取猎物产生声音的能力有关^[10, 37, 38],与中菊头蝠相比,中华菊头蝠的耳较

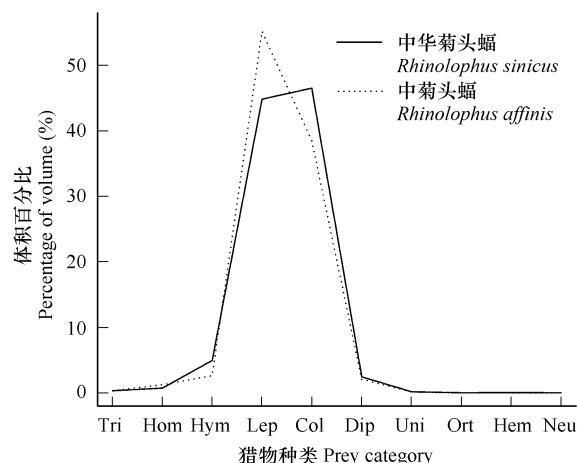


图3 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠营养生态位的重叠

Fig. 3 Trophic niche overlap of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

Tri:毛翅目;Hom:同翅目;Hym:膜翅目;Lep:鳞翅目;Col:鞘翅目;
Dip:双翅目;Uni:未识别;Ort:直翅目;Hem:半翅目;Neu:脉翅目
Tri: Trichoptera; Hom: Homoptera; Hym: Hymenoptera; Lep:
Lepidoptera; Col: Coleoptera; Dip: Diptera; Uni: Unidentified; Ort:
Orthoptera; Hem: Hemiptera; Neu: Neuroptera

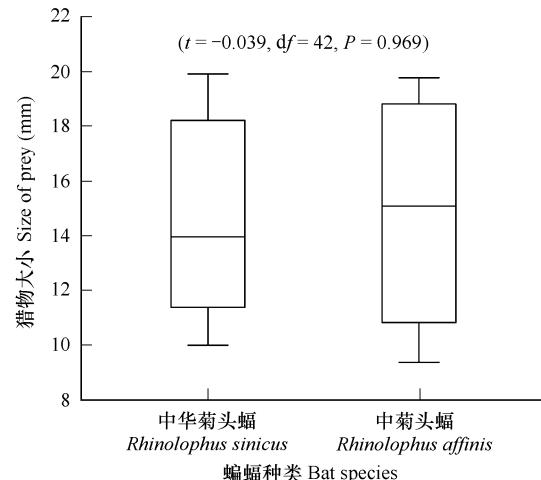


图4 中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的猎物大小(以鞘翅目昆虫的体长度衡量)

Fig. 4 Size of prey (scaled by the body length of Coleoptera insects) of *Rhinolophus sinicus* and *Rhinolophus affinis*

长($t = -2.432$, $df = 39$, $P = 0.020$),但食性分析结果并没有表明中华菊头蝠捕食更多的活动时能够产生显著“噪音”的猎物(如鞘翅目^[10]和直翅目^[39]昆虫)(表3)。频率分化假说(Allotonic frequency hypothesis)认为声波频率与可探测的猎物大小相关^[10, 40, 41],虽然2种菊头蝠声波峰频存在显著差异($t = -17.117$, $df = 160$, $P = 0.000$),但Jones和Barlow认为10 kHz的声波频率差异没有影响2种伏翼对猎物的探测^[42],中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠较高的声波峰频使得二者的波长差异很小(分别为4.24和4.11),因而不足以影响二者的感官表现^[43]。食性分析也表明2种菊头蝠对猎物大小(以鞘翅目昆虫体长衡量)的选择无显著差异(图4),2种菊头蝠的耳长和峰频差异没有导致二者感官生态的分化。但对鳞翅目和其它类型昆虫大小的选择是否发生了分化还需进一步研究。

出飞时间的不同是共栖蝙蝠捕食时间分化的主要形式^[14, 44]。2种菊头蝠的出飞时间大致相同,因而时间生态位分化不明显,但中菊头蝠的捕食持续时间稍长(表4),这可能与中菊头蝠的捕食成功率较低^[33]有关,也可能与它的捕食范围较大有关。

形态和声波常被用来推测蝙蝠的生境利用模式^[45, 46],2种菊头蝠的高能率环FM-CF-FM型叫声(图1)适合在复杂的生境(浓密的植被中或植被边缘)中捕食^[47]。许多研究表明空间生态位和捕食微生境的分化能促进形态或声波相似物种的共存^[9, 48, 49],中菊头蝠比中华菊头蝠有更高的掌V值和较低的翼载(表2),说明中菊头蝠飞行灵活性较高且速度较慢^[27, 50],适合在更复杂的空间飞行^[27],所以二者可能发生了空间生态位的分化。中菊头蝠声波峰频较高而翼载更低(表1,表2),适合在更复杂的生境中捕食^[24],即它们可能发生了捕食微生境的分化,所以2种菊头蝠空间生态位和捕食微生境的分化也可能促进了二者的共存。

总之,尽管中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠对鳞翅目昆虫的选择有显著差异而可能发生了食性的分化,但对鞘翅目、膜翅目及双翅目昆虫的选择无显著差异,且2种菊头蝠的营养生态位高度重叠,并没有发生明显分化,生境内丰富的食物资源弱化了中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠的种间竞争进而促进了二者的共存。2种菊头蝠的感官生态和时间生态位均无明显分化。中华菊头蝠与中菊头蝠由于翼载和峰频的差异可能导致了二者发生了空间生态位和捕食微生境的分化,这也可能促进了二者的共存。然而,物种的共存可能是多个因素共同作用的结果^[51],所以可能存在一些本研究没有涉及到的因素作用,这需要进一步的野外研究证实。

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