

Appendix 7: Summary of Characteristic Information

Appendix 7a: Echolocation call Parameters from Literature

ACR taxon - the taxon names as used in the current African Chiroptera Report.

ind.: the number of individuals used to record echolocation from, if indicated the number recorded in different contexts is shown, and what sex and age (j. = juvenile, a. = adult, f = female, m = male) the individuals where.

calls: the number of calls on which the analysis of the different echolocation parameters was based.

Duration of the call and interpulse interval in milliseconds.

Lowest and highest frequency, frequency with the most energy and bandwidth in kHz. * - fundamental frequency not first harmonic. ** - frequency at the knee values from Anabat recordings.

Band: frequency bandwidth.

Where available the call parameter information given is the mean, in brackets the standard deviation, then the range.

Reference of the publication from which the information was taken.

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
CHIROPTERA	Molossidae	Kenya: Taita	4		3	20.7 (0.7) 17.9-22.6		11.6 (0.3) 11.3-11.8	14.9 (1.2) 13.5-15.8	12.5 (0.4) 12.3-12.6		Taylor et al. (2005) Originally identified as "unknown Molossid" von Hebert (1985) Holland et al. (2004a) Pye (1972)
<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	UK: Tropical World Zoo	10	5	10							
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	Egypt: near Cairo	1	11	5				115-121			Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	20 a/f	10							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	9 j/m	10	0.6-1	15-20	12	70	20-40		Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	15 j/f	10							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2		14							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Asellia tridens</i>	<i>Asellia tridens</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	4 a/m	10							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Kenya: Shimoni cave	1	4	48				147-155			Pye (1972)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Kenya: Shimoni cave	15	12	48				146-160			Pye (1972)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Uganda: Entebbe	1	8	48				145-153			Pye (1972)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Kenya: Masalani						155	155			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980) Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	5 & 20		7		105	138			Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	4 m	10							

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<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	The Gambia: Georgetown, near	2	2 f	10							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	South Africa: Jozini	7		14							Taylor (1999b) Fahr and Ebigo (2003) Originally identified as <i>Hipposideros cf. caffer</i>
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	3					106.2-164.1			Taylor et al. (2005) Monadjem et al. (2007a) Monadjem et al. (2007a) Monadjem et al. (2007a) Monadjem et al. (2010d) two harmonics Fahr and Ebigo (2003) Pye (1972) Re-identified by Jones et al. (1993) as <i>Hipposideros ruber</i> .
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Kenya: TDC	4	1	17	6 (0.2) 6-7	7.9 (1) 10-Julb	136 (1.4) 133-139	157 (0.2) 157	156		
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Swaziland:	1	7	88				143.0 (1.43) 140.4-145.5			
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Swaziland:	1	6 f	85				142.9 (1.39) 140.4-145.5			
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Swaziland:	1	1 m	3				145.0 (0.76) 144.1-145.5			
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>			10							71	
<i>Hipposideros fuliginosus</i>	<i>Hipposideros fuliginosus</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	6								
<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Nigeria: Shagunu	1	3	30				130-133			

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<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	5		7		105	138	138		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	The Gambia: three diff. loc.	2	20 m	10							Jones et al. (1993)
<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	The Gambia: three diff. loc.	2	8 f	10							Jones et al. (1993)
												Fahr and Ebigo (2003)
<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	1					146.7			Originally identified as <i>Hipposideros cf. ruber</i>
												Pye (1972)
												Bimodal distribution of frequencies correlated with forearm length could represent different subspecies – <i>H. c. marungensis</i> and <i>H. c. gigas</i> .
<i>Macronycteris commersoni</i>	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	Kenya: Shimoni cave	1	7					66			Pye (1972)
												Bimodal distribution of frequencies correlated with forearm length could represent different subspecies – <i>H. c. marungensis</i> and <i>H. c. gigas</i> .
<i>Macronycteris commersoni</i>	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	Kenya: Shimoni cave	1	12					56			

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<i>Macronycteris commersoni</i>	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	Kenya: Masalani	1					33	33			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Macronycteris commersoni</i>	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	3		12		55	62	61		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Macronycteris commersoni</i>	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	South Africa: Paturi	7	2		12		55	62			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Cardioderma cor</i>	<i>Cardioderma cor</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					42	42			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Cardioderma cor</i>	<i>Cardioderma cor</i>	Kenya: Rukanga	1	1	29	2 (0.2) 2.0-3.0	75 (43) 24-180	39.6 (1.5) 38-43	90.9 (3.1) 85.0-98.0	56.7 (11) 42-81		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Lavia frons</i>	<i>Lavia frons</i>	Kenya: Mara River	1		13	3.5 (0.7) 2-4	83 (40) 33-147	16.9 (0.3) 16-17	82.9 (3.8) 76-89	18.5 (1) 18-21		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Lavia frons</i>	<i>Lavia frons</i>			13								Monadjem et al. (2010d) peaks at 18, 53, 72
<i>Rhinolophus alcyone</i>	<i>Rhinolophus alcyone</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	1					67.4			Fahr and Ebigo (2003)
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	South Africa:	3	2								Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	Swaziland:	1	1	115				86.6 (0.23) 86.0-87.0			Monadjem et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d) two to third harmonic
<i>Rhinolophus capensis</i>	<i>Rhinolophus capensis</i>	South Africa:	3	28								Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus capensis</i>	<i>Rhinolophus capensis</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Rhinolophus clivulus</i>	<i>Rhinolophus clivulus</i>	Swaziland: Mlawula	1		10							Taylor (1999b)

[illegible]

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<i>Rhinolophus guineensis</i>	<i>Rhinolophus guineensis</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	2					85.3-85.4			Fahr and Ebigo (2003)
												Fenton (1975)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	2				45	55			Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>
												Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	2	15							Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>
												Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Kenya: Mara River	4	1	12	45.2 (6.2) 33-53	55 (5) 49-67	40.6 (0.9) 39-42	42.3 (0.2) 42-43	42.1 (0.3) 41-42		Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus</i> cf. <i>hildebrandtii</i>
												Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4	1	19	46.9 (7.2) 24-55	44 (21) 16-88	42 (0.1) 41.9-42.2	42.4 (0) 42.2-42.4	42.2 (0.1) 42.2-42.4		Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus</i> cf. <i>hildebrandtii</i>
												Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Kenya: Rukanga	4	1	24	57.7 (6.8) 40-71	64 (15) 37-101	42.4 (0.1) 41.9-42.4	43.2 (0.1) 42.9-42.3b	42.8 (0.1) 42.7-42.9		Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus</i> cf. <i>hildebrandtii</i>

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<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	South Africa:	3	10								Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>					41					44	Originally identified as <i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i> Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>			10								Pafuri Monadjem et al. (2010d) Sudwala
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>			1							46	Monadjem et al. (2010d) Taylor et al. 2004
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>										35	Monadjem et al. (2010d) Mozambique Mondajem (unpubl.)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>			17							37	Monadjem et al. (2010d) Taylor et al. 2003
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	Zimbabwe: Lutope Gorge									33	Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>	<i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i>										40	Monadjem et al. (2010d) Schoeman and Stoffberg (unpubl.)
<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	Kenya: Masalani	1					55	55			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7	5		15		105	110			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)

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<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	Guinea: Simandou Range	1	1					103.3			Fahr and Ebigo (2003)
<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4	1	8	43.1 (11)	39.6 (15)	81 (11.2)	110 (0)	109 (0.6)		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	South Africa:	3	2		21-53	May-50b	73-100	110	108-109		Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>	<i>Rhinolophus landeri</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	1		20		64	78	78		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	South Africa: Shongweni	1		10							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	South Africa:	3	10								Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	Swaziland:	1 + 5	2 & 1	360				84.1 (0.36) 82.1-84.7			Monadjem et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>	<i>Rhinolophus simulator</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
												Monadjem et al. (2010d)
												fundamental and third harmonic might be present
												Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>	<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>	South Africa: Paturi	7	1		15		100	115			Jacobs et al. (2007a)
<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>	<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>	South Africa:	3	10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>	<i>Rhinolophus swinnyi</i>			10								Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	1		3		183	212	212		Taylor (1999b)
<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	South Africa: Jozini	1		13				104.2 (0.4)*			Monadjem et al. (2007a)
<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	Swaziland:	1	2	124				103.4 (0.74) 101.6-105.3*			

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<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	Swaziland:	1	1 f	34				102.9 (0.52)			Monadjem et al. (2007a)
<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	Swaziland:	1	1 m	90				102.2-104.2* 103.7 (0.71) 101.6-105.3*			Monadjem et al. (2007a)
<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>	<i>Cloeotis percivali</i>			6							104	Monadjem et al. (2010d) two harmonics
<i>Coleura afra</i>	<i>Coleura afra</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4	1	25	3.8 (0.6) 2.9-5.4	67.0 (46) 14-221	31.1 (1.2) 29.5-33.6	35.3 (1.7) 33.5-38.4	34.2 (1.7) 31.5-36.4		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Coleura afra</i>	<i>Coleura afra</i>	Kenya: Marungu Cave	4	1	11	7.7 (0.5) 7.0-8.0	180 (52) 98-216	30.7 (1.4) 29.6-33.6	32.2 (1.8) 30.7-35.8	31.2 (1.8) 30-34		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Coleura afra</i>	<i>Coleura afra</i>	Kenya: TDC	4	1	13	10.7 (1.2) 8.3-13.0	150 (65) 77-250	33.1 (1.9) 30.5-35.4	35.3 (1.7) 33.5-38.4	34.2 (1.7) 31.5-36.4		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Coleura afra</i>	<i>Coleura afra</i>			3								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	2				30	50			often present Fenton (1975)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	1	15			12	55	25		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7	2	20			15	59			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	South Africa: Durban, near	7		5							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	South Africa: Durban	7		8							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Swaziland: Mlawula	7		12							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	South Africa: Durban, near	7	1	18			9.9	15.6	12.8	5.7	Taylor (1999b)
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Swaziland: Mlawula	7		5							Taylor (1999b)

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<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>			6								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonic can be present
<i>Nycteris grandis</i>	<i>Nycteris grandis</i>			7	32							Monadjem et al. (2010d) peaks 40 62 84
<i>Nycteris hispid</i>	<i>Nycteris hispid</i>	Kenya: Mara River	1		16	31.1 (19) 8.0-56.0	142 (57) 52-310	36.6 (0.5) 30.5-35.4	39.8 (1.2) 38.0-42.0	38.2 (0.4) 38-39		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Nycteris hispid</i>	<i>Nycteris hispid</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d) 40 60 kHz
<i>Nycteris macrotis</i>	<i>Nycteris macrotis</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d) additional peaks 29 49 70
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	6				70	95			Fenton (1975)
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	3	2			61	97	94		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7	4	2			61	97			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	Swaziland: Mlawula	7		9							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d) add peaks 50 73 113
<i>Nycteris woodi</i>	<i>Nycteris woodi</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	5	2			35	55	43		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Nycteris woodi</i>	<i>Nycteris woodi</i>			5	2					43	20	Monadjem et al. (2010d)

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<i>Chaerephon</i>	<i>Chaerephon</i>	South Africa:	6 + 7		60							Fenton et al. (2004)
<i>Chaerephon ansorgei</i>	<i>Chaerephon ansorgei</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	5	15			16	28	17.8		Fenton and Bell (1981)
												Originally identified as <i>Tadarida ansorgei</i>
<i>Chaerephon ansorgei</i>	<i>Chaerephon ansorgei</i>			5	15					17.8		Monadjem et al. (2010d) 2 individuals: Peak freq: 24, 2±1.58; Duration: 6.1±0.88, 2nd and third harmonics may be present
<i>Chaerephon bivittatus</i>	<i>Chaerephon bivittatus</i>			1	16							Monadjem et al. (2010d) 2 nd and 3 rd harmonic can be present
<i>Chaerephon chapini</i>	<i>Chaerephon chapini</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	5	10			19	27	20.5		Fenton and Bell (1981)
												Originally identified as <i>Tadarida chapini</i>
<i>Chaerephon chapini</i>	<i>Chaerephon chapini</i>			5	10					20	8	Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Chaerephon nigeriae</i>	<i>Chaerephon nigeriae</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	3				25	80			Fenton (1975)
												Originally identified as <i>Tadarida nigeriae</i>

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>	<i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>	Kenya: Kivuko	4	1	16	10.7 (2) 6.3-14.8	195 (116) 16-386	24.4 (1.4) 23.1-28.5	28.7 (3) 25.1-36.3	25.6 (1.7) 23.8-31.		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>	<i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>			11								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Mops (Mops) condylurus</i>	<i>Mops (Mops) condylurus</i>	South Africa: St Lucia	14		6							second and third harmonic can be present
<i>Mops (Mops) condylurus</i>	<i>Mops condylurus</i>			10								Taylor (1999b)
<i>Mops (Mops) midas</i>	<i>Mops midas</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	6			12		?	30			Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Mops (Mops) midas</i>	<i>Mops midas</i>			3								Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
												Originally identified as <i>Tadarida midas</i>
												Monadjem et al. (2010d)
												Gauteng, 30 kHz and 12 ms large -
												<i>Mops midas</i> 2
												call types: low peak 15.0+
												0.3 n = 3 & 11.5 + 0.1 n = 2), narrow bandwidth
												(4.8 + 0.7, n = 3 & 2.7 + 0.1, n=2) long duration (16.5 + 0.7 ms, n = 3 and 15.5 + 1.5 ms, n=2)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	South Africa: Durban	6	1	10							Fenton et al. (2004)
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	South Africa: Durban	6	1	10							Fenton et al. (2004)
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4	1	2	9 (-) 8-10		10.5 (-) 10-11	16.5 (-) 16-17	12 (-) 12		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>			250								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Sauromys petrophilus</i>	<i>Sauromys petrophilus</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	5	15			15	26	18		Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	South Africa: Durban	13		2							Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	South Africa: Durban	10		21							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	South Africa: Biggarsberg	7		3							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	South Africa: South Africa:	6 + 7		10							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>			10								Fenton et al. (2004)
<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>	<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	1	20			14	27	17		Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>	<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>	South Africa: Paturi	7	1	20			14	27			Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>	<i>Tadarida fulminans</i>			1	15							Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Tadarida ventralis</i>	<i>Tadarida ventralis</i>	Kenya: TDC	4		11	9 (3.2) 4.6-15.4	104 (34) 30-145	18 (2.7) 14.3-22.4	22 (2.1) 18.7-25.8	19.3 (2.3) 16-22.8	13	Monadjem et al. (2010d)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Tadarida ventralis</i>	<i>Tadarida ventralis</i>			1	11							Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic often present
<i>Cistugo lesueuri</i>	<i>Cistugo lesueuri</i>			5								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Cistugo seabrae</i>	<i>Cistugo seabrae</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>	<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					45	90			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>	<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>			11								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic may be present
<i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>	<i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>									104-45		Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>	<i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>									104-45		Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	3				50	80			Fenton (1975)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					45	85			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	South Africa: Kersefontein	7		6							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	South Africa: Shongweni	1		6							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	South Africa: De Hoop	7		195	4.4		37.5	51.6			Taylor (1999b)
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d) 2 nd harmonic may be present

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Kerivoula argentata</i>	<i>Kerivoula argentata</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	1		2		85	120	90-118		Fenton and Bell (1981)
												Monadjem et al. (2010d)
												room flown PKHz 92, 36kHz
												bandwidth
												and 2.3 ms
												duration, K.
												<i>argenata</i>
												calls sweep
												lower down
												from
												~120kHz but
												is similar to
												<i>L. lanosa</i>
<i>Kerivoula lanosa</i>	<i>Kerivoula lanosa</i>											Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Myotis bocagii</i>	<i>Myotis bocagii</i>			5								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Myotis tricolor</i>	<i>Myotis tricolor</i>	South Africa: Shongweni	10		11							Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Myotis tricolor</i>	<i>Myotis tricolor</i>			10								Taylor (1999b)
<i>Myotis welwitschii</i>	<i>Myotis welwitschii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	1				30	75			Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Myotis welwitschii</i>	<i>Myotis welwitschii</i>			1		2.4						Fenton (1975)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	6 & 9		5				34	19.4	Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	South Africa: Durban North	7		7							Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	South Africa: Durban	5		5							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	South Africa: Biggarsberg	9		6							Taylor (1999b)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	South Africa: Biggarsberg	8		9							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	Kenya:	4	1	11	6.1 (1) 4.6-8.3	97.1 (11) 83-115	30.9 (1) 29.9-33.1	34.4 (4.1) 32.9-36.8	32.4 (1.5) 30.7-35.3		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	Kenya:	4	1	18	6.6 (1.7) 4.5-10.4	108 (35) 73-203	30.5 (1.2) 28.5-33.1	37.3 (4.1) 32.9-49.0	32.3 (1.5) 29.5-35.3		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
												Kearney et al. (2010)
												call paramaters for the individuals are available (see paper)
<i>Scotophilus leucogaster</i>	<i>Scotophilus cf. leucogaster</i>	Zambia: Kafue NP, Lufupa camp	1 + 4	3		6.34(0.91) 5.30-7.00	125.75(26.79) 106.90-144.70	39.99(1.75) 38.77-42.00	50.49(1.59) 48.67-51.6	42.37(1.88) 40.54-44.3		Fenton (1975)
<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	1				30	60			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					34	72			Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	<i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	2		15		28	55	30		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	5		10		34	59	40		Bell (1981)
<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	<i>Scotophilus borbonicus</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	7 & 7		5		40	70			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>			5		10				40	25	Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Eptesicus hottentotus</i>	<i>Eptesicus hottentotus</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Glauconycteris variegata</i>	<i>Glauconycteris variegata</i>			1		2.3				41.1	21.1	Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic may be present
<i>Hypsugo anchietae</i>	<i>Hypsugo anchietae</i>			1		2.1				55.7	35.2	Monadjem et al. (2010d) Fenton (1975)
<i>Laephotis angolensis</i>	<i>Laephotis angolensis</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	3				35	65			Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Laephotis angolensis</i>	<i>Laephotis angolensis</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	4	5			32	55	33		Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonics may be present
<i>Laephotis botswanae</i>	<i>Laephotis botswanae</i>			1		5				33	22	Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic may be present
<i>Laephotis namibensis</i>	<i>Laephotis namibensis</i>			5								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic may be present
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	Kenya:	4		10	4.8 (0.8) 3.7-6.1	78.5 (3) 74-84	46.4 (0.4) 45.9-47.1	48.3 (0.8) 47.6-49.8	47 (0.3) 46.8-47.8		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	6				35	70			Fenton (1975)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	5	5			35	65	40		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	4 & 20	5			35	65			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	South Africa: Durban	5		7							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	South Africa: Vrolijkheid	7		11							Taylor (1999b)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	Kenya: Mara River	4		6	3.8 (0.8) 3-5	111 (51) 76-214	42.2(0.4) 42-43	56 (6.3) 50-66	43.2 (0.4) 43-44		Taylor et al. (2005) Originally identified as <i>Neoromicia</i> cf. <i>capensis</i> Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic may be present Fenton (1975) O'Shea and Vaughan (1980) Fenton and Bell (1981) Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987) Taylor (1999b) Taylor et al. (2005) Taylor et al. (2005) Monadjem et al. (2010d) Kearney et al. (2010) call parameters for the individuals are available (see paper)
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>			10								
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Pipistrellus nanus</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	4				70	100			
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Pipistrellus nanus</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					65	115			
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Pipistrellus nanus</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	3	4			62	90	70		
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Pipistrellus nanus</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	5 & 20	5			62	90			
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Neoromicia nanus</i>	South Africa: Jozini	7		4							
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Neoromicia nanus</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4		9	3.1 (0.8) 2-4		69.9 (0.6) 69-71	80.7 (3.4) 78-87	70.4 (0.7) 70-72		
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Neoromicia nanus</i>	Kenya: Mara	4	1	9	9.2 (0.7) 8.2-10.4	185 (47) 90-250	43.7 (0.3) 43.1-43.9	44.2 (0.2) 43.9-44.6	44.1 (0.2) 43.7-44.4		
<i>Neoromicia nana</i>	<i>Neoromicia nana</i>			10								
<i>Neoromicia rendalli</i>	<i>Neoromicia rueppellii</i>	Zambia: Kafue NP, Lufupa camp	1 + 4	5		7.72(1.34) 6.00-9.33	131.73(76.26) 77.80-185.66	40.07(3.43) 36.30-45.12	60.04(7.31) 47.7-67.33	42.99(3.61) 39.30-47.48		

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Neoromicia somalica</i>	<i>Eptesicus capensis</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					35	70			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980) Taylor (1999b)
<i>Neoromicia stanleyi</i>	<i>Eptesicus melckorum</i>	South Africa: Kersefontein	7		8							Originally identified as <i>Eptesicus "melckorum"</i>
<i>Neoromicia tenuipinnis</i>	<i>Neoromicia tenuipinnis</i>					1.5				37-62		Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Neoromicia zuluensis</i>	<i>Neoromicia zuluensis</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeius schlieffenii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	6				40	75			Fenton (1975)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					30	70			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	3		5		33	78	42		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	8 & 20		5		33	78			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	Swaziland: Mlawula	7		3							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	Kenya: Mara River	4	1	9	4.2 (0.5) 3.6-5.2		35.2 (1.9) 31.9-37.5	42.3 (5.4) 36.4-54.4	38.4 (1.8) 34.6-41.5		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>											Kearney et al. (2010)
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	Zambia: Kafue NP, Lufupa camp	1 + 4	12		7.33(1.25) 4.55-9.00	88.51(8.71) 80.00-98.00	37.62(1.33) 34.92-39.50	53.28(5.30) 43.69-60.86	40.00(1.52) 37.58-42.85		call parameters for the individuals are available (see paper)

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffeni</i>	<i>Nycticeinops schlieffeni</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonic can be present
<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	5	4				45	85			Fenton (1975)
<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>	<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>	South Africa: St Lucia	7		6							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>	<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonic can be present
<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	Zimbabwe: Sengwa	7	8	8			40	70	45		Fenton and Bell (1981)
<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	South Africa: Pafuri	7 + 12	5 & 0	4			40	70			Aldridge and Rautenbach (1987)
<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	Kenya: Mara River	4		7 (1) 6-9	82.6 (27) 63-130		33.6 (0.6) 33-35	61 (4.4) 54-69	37.3 (0.8) 36-39		Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>			1	22							Monadjem et al. (2010d) second harmonic often present
<i>Pipistrellus rusticus</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rusticus</i>	South Africa: Messina	5		15							Taylor (1999b)
<i>Pipistrellus rusticus</i>	<i>Pipistrellus rusticus</i>			10								Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonic can be present

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	Context	# ind.	# calls	Duration (msec)	Int. interval (msec)	Lowest freq. (kHz)	Highest freq. (kHz)	Freq. Most energy (kHz)	Band (kHz)	Reference
<i>Scotoecus albigula</i>	<i>Scotæcus albigula</i>	Kenya: Bungule	4	1	8	4.5 (0.2) 4.1-5.0	78.9 (29) 52-142	37.7 (1.2) 35.6-39.5	45.5 (6.5) 39-57	39.4 (1.7) 36.6-41.9		Taylor et al. (2005) Originally identified as <i>Scotoecus</i> cf. <i>albigula</i>
<i>Scotoecus albigula</i>	<i>Scotoecus hindei/albigula</i>			2								Monadjem et al. (2010d)
<i>Scotoecus albofuscus</i>	<i>Scotoecus albofuscus</i>			1		3.3				39.3	24	Monadjem et al. (2010d) second and third harmonic can be present
<i>Scotoecus hindei</i>	<i>Scotæcus Hindei</i>	Kenya: Masalani	5					32	64			O'Shea and Vaughan (1980) Taylor et al. (2005)
<i>Scotoecus hindei</i>	<i>Scotæcus Hindei</i>	Kenya:	4	1	10	4 (0.7) 3-5	71.3 (8) 55-85	38.6 (0.5) 38-39	65.2 (7.3) 54-78	39.9 (0.7) 39-41		Originally identified as <i>Scotoecus</i> cf. <i>hindei</i>

Context Code	Description
1	hand held
2	hand held 20 cm from microphone
3	hand held 1.5 m from the microphone
4	on release
5	room flown
6	at emergence from roost
7	free flying
8	free flying in a closed habitat
9	free flying in an open habitat
10	tethered
11	in a corridor (25 x 2.59 x 1.45 m)
12	in a flight cage (4.0 x 0.88 x 0.88 m)
13	crawling
14	landing
15	together with other individuals in a holding cage

Appendix 7b: Methods used in Echolocation Literature

Reference	Sound detector type	Analysis hardware / software	Sound transfer method	Analysis parameters	Notes
Aspetsberger et al. (2003)	Anabat II	ANALOOK (version 4.8b)	Sony cassette recorder TCM-17 (frequency response 0.09-8 kHz)	Recorded a calibration tone of 40 kHz with each train of bat calls to standardize for variation in tape speed. Only search phase calls, i.e. calls with 100 ms separating them, that were clearly defined. Call parameters were measured from a sonogram after reduction of noise and elimination of echos using the ANALOOK filters.	ANABAT uses a frequency division combined with zero crossing analysis (ZCAIM), which captures information about the harmonic with the most energy, information on other harmonics is lost, as is all information about signal strength.
Fahr and Ebigo (2003)	Pettersson D 240 (10x & 20x time expansion mode)	Avisoft-SASLab Pro 4.2	Sony Walkman Professional WM-D6C	Measured CF frequency (maximum amplitude, second harmonic) with spectrograms (Hanning window, FFT length 512)	
Fenton (1975)	Holgate ultrasonic sensor (tunable from 10-180 KHz)				
Fenton and Bell (1981)	Broadband microphone (Non Linear Systems Miniascope, Model MS-15), zero crossing period meter & portable oscilloscope	Kay Sonograph model 7029A & Princeton Applied Research model 4513	Lockheed (Racal) Store 4D tape recorder operating at 76 cm/s or 152 cm/s	Only search phase calls analysed. Oscilloscope settings usually 2 ms or 5 ms per division, but for 10 ms better for molossids or rhinolophids. Calls slowed down appropriately for analysis. Fast Fourier transform (FFT), real time spectrum analyzer (2048 lines, alias filter in, flat weighting). FFT provides machine averaged spectra with no statistical output.	Analysis of recorded calls of known individuals before identified free flying bats from period meter display of calls. Low end frequency modulated calls more reliable as less subject to atmospheric attenuation than higher frequencies.
Fenton et al. (2004)	Pettersson D980	BatSoundPro	Ines DAQ i508 high speed card to a Dell Latitude PC	Sampling at 250 kHz, 16 bit, recording 60s intervals separated by 10s to reset the system. Interval between calls was recorded from the frequency change of time plot - threshold 16. Duration was measured from the time-amplitude plot. Frequency information was recorded from the power spectrum. Highest and lowest frequencies were recorded as the kHz at - 55 dB levels, and frequency with the most energy was recorded from FFT 512, Hanning window. Up to 10 calls were analysed from any train of calls recorded.	Orientation of the detector to the bat maximised to account for distance limitations in detecting calls.

Reference	Sound detector type	Analysis hardware / software	Sound transfer method	Analysis parameters	Notes
Taylor et al. (2005)	Pettersson D980	BatSoundPro	Acer Pentium 2 notebook computer	First 10-20 calls in a release sequence ignored if looked atypical to rest of sequence. Sampling at 22 050 Hz for calls <100kHz, at 44 100 Hz for calls >100kHz. Measured duration and inter-call interval from combined time-amplitude and time-frequency displays. Time-amplitude plots with saturated calls were excluded. Frequency information taken from FFT power spectrum (size 512, Hanning window) with - 55 db threshold. Calls of lower intensity were analysed directly from the sonogram, usually at a threshold of 3.	

Appendix 7c: Karyotype information from Literature

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	# Ind	Sex	2N	FN	BA	M	ST	A	X	Y	Reference	Notes
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	:			36	50		7	1	9	M		Eick et al. (2007)	One homologue of chromosome 24 with a heterochromatic short arm in one specimen but counted here as acrocentric
<i>Scotophilus</i>	<i>Scotophilus</i>	:			36	52		7	2	8	M		Eick et al. (2007)	
<i>Hipposideros jonesi</i>	<i>Hipposideros jonesi</i>	Senegal: Daudi Cave	1	M	32	60		24	6		M	S	Koubinová et al. (2010b)	
<i>Macronycteris gigas</i>	<i>Hipposideros gigas</i>	Senegal: Dar Salam	2	F	52			10		40	(M/ S M)	?	Koubinová et al. (2010b)	
<i>Doryrhina cyclops</i>	<i>Hipposideros cyclops</i>	Senegal: Badi	1	F	36			28		6	(M/ S M)	?	Koubinová et al. (2010b)	
<i>Rhinolophus fumigatus</i>	<i>Rhinolophus fumigatus</i>	Senegal: Dindéfelo	1	M	58	60		4		52	ST	D	Koubinová et al. (2010b)	
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Gabon:	1	M	32		16						Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Glauconycteris poensis</i>	<i>Glauconycteris poensis</i>	Gabon:	1		22			10	1				Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Gabon:	1	M	32								Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Nycteris grandis</i>	<i>Nycteris grandis</i>	Gabon:	1	M	42		34			6	L	S	Porter et al. (2010)	

ACR Taxon	Identification	Locality	# Ind	Sex	2N	FN	BA	M	ST	A	X	Y	Reference	Notes
<i>Glauconycteris beatrix</i>	<i>Glauconycteris beatrix</i>	Gabon:	1		22								Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Glauconycteris poensis</i>	<i>Glauconycteris poensis</i>	Gabon:	1		22								Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Glauconycteris beatrix</i>	<i>Glauconycteris beatrix</i>	Gabon:	1		22			10	1				Porter et al. (2010)	
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	:			36	50		8		9	M		Ruedas et al. (1990)	
<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	<i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>	:			36	52		9		8	A		Schlitter et al. (1980)	Eick et al. (2007) - would result in 8M, 9A assuming metacentric X
<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	<i>Scotophilus viridis</i>	:			36	54		9	1	7	A		Schlitter et al. (1980)	Eick et al. (2007) - would result in 8M, 1ST, 8A assuming metacentric X
<i>Scotophilus leucogaster</i>	<i>Scotophilus leucogaster</i>	:			36	50		9		8	M		Volleth et al. (2006)	Eick et al. (2007) did not count the heterochromatic arm on NOR-bearing chromosome for Fna
<i>Scotophilus nux</i>	<i>Scotophilus nux</i>	:			36	50		8		9	M		Volleth et al. (2006)	