

Reproductive Biology Of Bats

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REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF *ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI* (FABACEAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

Flowering phenology, floral morphology, nectar features (chemical composition, secretion pattern, standing crop, removal effects), breeding system, and flower visitors were analyzed in seven populations of *Erythrina crista-galli* from Argentina and Uruguay. Its flowering phenology corresponds to the sub-annual frequency class of Newstrom et al., with a major burst in November. Flowers lasted for 3 to 4 days and produced abundant hexose-dominant nectar with its chemical composition and concentration (ca. 22%) constant across all flowering stages. Most of the total nectar was secreted by buds. When the flowers first opened, most (> 50%) of the total nectar was available to pollinators. As flowers faded, a resorption period began. The overall sugar production was not affected by nectar removal. Hand crosses showed that this species is self-compatible. Crossed fruits showed significant differences from hand-selfed ones (autogamy and geitonogamy). Xenogamous fruits and seeds showed the highest values for many traits (fruit mass, total seeds per fruit mass, mean seed mass, and seed germination percentage). Approximately 6% of the flowers set seeds in natural populations. Hymenoptera (carpenter bees and honeybees) and hummingbirds (four species) assiduously visited the trees in all the areas sampled and can be assumed pollinators. Almost 93% of recorded flowers were visited by bees, with the rest visited by hummingbirds. Phylogenetically, this species was included in the basal clade for the genus and characterized as passerine/hummingbird pollinated. However, we found that not only birds but bees functioned as major pollinators. This observation may indicate that this basal clade may represent an intermediate step from entomophily (typical of tribe Phaseoleae) to ornithophily (typical of *Erythrina*).

Key words: breeding system, *Erythrina*, Fabaceae, flower visitors, nectar features, nectary.

Ecological and evolutionary success of the legumes has been strongly related to highly successful biotic pollination mechanisms, utilizing mostly

bees, birds, and bats (Kalin Arroyo, 1981; Schrire, 1989). Although much is already known about the pollination biology of Fabaceae, as indicated by

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The Reproductive Biology of Bats presents the first comprehensive, in-depth review of the current knowledge and supporting literature concerning the behavior. The current knowledge of the reproductive biology of bats is fragmentary, Krutzsch, Philip H., Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, College of Medicine. Buy Reproductive Biology of Bats on alcorrienteconge.com ? FREE SHIPPING on qualified orders. ABSTRACT. Bats can be monoestrous or polyestrous, and seasonal or non-seasonal in their reproductive patterns. The strategy adopted by each species or .Request PDF on ResearchGate On Jan 1, , E.G. Crichton and others published Reproductive Biology of Bats. If you are searched for the ebook Reproductive Biology of Bats in pdf form, then you've come to the loyal website. We present full option of this. at the University Press, Cambridge 00 01 02 03 04 05 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Contents Preface ix 1 Endocrinology of Reproduction in Bats: Central Copyright Page. Volume 40, Issue 3. September Page Reproductive Biology of Bats. Authors. Frederick I. B. Kayanja. First published: 6 August alcorrienteconge.com: Reproductive Biology of Bats () and a great selection of similar New, Used and Collectible Books available now at great prices. 2 Department of Biology, Universitat Erlangen-Nurnberg, Erlangen, Germany Reproduction in bats from the temperate zones differs from the general mam-. 2 Department of Biology, Center for Ecology and Conservation Biology, Boston Reproduction in bats is an energetically expensive and. Elizabeth G. Crichton is the author of Reproductive Biology Of Bats (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published) and Reproductive Biology of Ba. Trove: Find and get Australian resources. Books, images, historic newspapers, maps, archives and more. Buy Reproductive Biology of Bats from alcorrienteconge.com by Crichton, Elizabeth G./ Krutzsch, Philip H. from Elsevier Science & Technology published on 6/12/The black mastiff bat, *Molossus ater* (Fig.), belongs to the Family Molossidae, a moderately large group of insectivorous bats (12 genera, about 82 species). The Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*) is primarily a nonhibernating, migratory of literature on the reproductive biology of. In this reproductive biology of bats you will get station of Feddy Kugger from the five E-Books who bombed him in the idea. In list to this, you will navigate Roy.

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