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|  | Trophic niche flexibility in Glossophaga soricina: how nectar seeker sneaks an insect snack |
| Sample type | Faecal samples from wild *G. soricina* (a bat species).  Note: in addition, they observed behaviors of captive bats. |
| Sample size | There were three types of ‘sample units’ in this research paper.   1. Type 1: unit = bat   Sample size = 127 bats (of which 112 were captured wild bats, and 18 captive colony bats.)   1. Type 2: unit = faecal sample   Sample size = 38 (from wild bats); unknown number of sample units from captive bats   1. Type 3: unit = captive bat (for observational study on insect attacks)   Sample size = 15 |
| Target population | Wild *G. soricina* in Costa Rica, and a captive colony at the University of Bristol. |
| Sampling frame | Opportunistically caught with mist nets; laboratory experiments in a flight roo, in the Santa Rosa Sector of the Area de Conservación de Guanacaste, Costa Rica. |
| Survey mode(s) | - Field surveys: mist nets  - Lab observation: Video, and acoustic recordings. |
| Timeline | - Field surveys: 7 weeks from late May to early July 2009  - Lab observation: 9 consecutive days (exact days unclear) |
| Response rate | One-third of captured bats produced faecal pellets, but many may have consumed nectar without producing them. |
| Weights | Not mentioned. |
| Data processing | - DNA extraction, PCR, sequencing, phylogenetic analysis;  - Acoustic and video data processing with software. |
| Cleaning, imputation, etc. | - Exclusion of low-quality sequences;  - Half of insect DNA sequences remained unidentified. |
| Sources of error | - Limited reference databases;  - Underrepresentation of insectivory due to faecal pellet variability.  - Misidentification of prey species  - Variability in individual bat behavior. |
| Limitations, known biases | - Geographic specificity;  - Reliance on captive bats;  - Dietary quantification limitations.  - Behavioral differences between captive and wild bats.  - Captive environment;  - Possible underestimation of call intensity in lab;  - Intentional model bias favoring moths (noctuids) |
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