

# Guide for Acoustic Identification of Florida bats

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## Family:

Mormoopidae

## Database species code

Morbla or Moba

See glossary for explanation of codes

## Scientific name

*Mormoops blainvillei* Leach, 1821

Taxonomy follows Simmons and Cirranello (2021)

## Call shape

To view call graphics click on the camera icon on the right. You can then move through all images by using the left or right arrow keys. A left mouse click returns to the fact sheet.



Narrow band, FM decreasing frequency. Never paired or having a reverse J shape

## Vocal signature parameters

Parameters	N	Min	Max	Mean	St.Dev	10%	25%	75%	90%
Dur	313	1.51	3.94	2.36	0.56	1.70	1.94	2.71	3.17
TBC	238	33.2	4730.9	456.9	785.0	60.0	122.2	333.9	993.3
Fmin	313	52.29	62.99	56.03	1.77	54.05	54.61	57.35	58.39
Fmax	313	56.74	67.23	65.01	1.47	63.75	64.78	65.84	66.39
BW	313	1.38	14.10	8.99	2.30	5.82	7.49	10.62	11.77
Fmean	313	55.67	63.66	60.86	1.16	59.73	60.36	61.54	62.02
Fk	313	56.74	66.95	64.84	1.50	63.49	64.52	65.57	66.12
FcH1	313	27.59	32.00	30.67	0.80	29.74	30.31	31.25	31.50
Fc	313	55.17	64.00	61.35	1.59	59.48	60.61	62.50	62.99
FcH3	313	82.76	96.00	92.02	2.39	89.22	90.92	93.75	94.49
Sc	313	15.56	125.66	63.51	20.30	39.69	48.11	75.67	91.08
Pmc	313	1.60	14.50	6.00	1.95	3.70	4.50	7.30	8.50

## Source of acoustic data

Bruce Miller recorded in Cuba

Reference calls recorded by Miller are being archived at BioAcoustica and will be freely available. See Baker et al., (2015).

## Known counties of distribution

Accidental and restricted to the southern Keys

- Monroe

## Conservation status

Accidental: Not evaluated for Florida

Least concern; Ver.3.1 ; Population trend - unknown; evaluated 2008. (I.U.C.N. 2017.)

## Notes

To date there is a single record based on a photograph of a roosting bat in the Keys. The species is considered accidental for Florida. Verified calls were recorded in Cuba by Miller in 2006 and are distinct and will not be confused with any other species known to occur in Florida.

Calls of Peter's Ghost-faced Bat (*M. megalophylla*) are similar in shape. However, the Fc is ~10 kHz lower in frequency with a mean 50.3 kHz. The range of *M. megalophylla* includes Mesoamerica, South America and Caribbean Islands (excluding Puerto Rico and Cuba) is restricted to the S. W. U.S.

Note neither Kaleidoscope and Sonobat auto ID algorithms include this species for Florida.

See Baker et. al., (2015) for discussion of BioAcoustica and Baker and Vincent (2019) for a critique of the lack of freely available acoustic data.

### Citations

Baker, E., B. W. Price, S. D. Rycroft, J. Hill, and V. S. Smith. 2015. BioAcoustica: a free and open repository and analysis platform for bioacoustics. Database. 2015. bav054

Baker, E., and S. Vincent. 2019. A deafening silence: a lack of data and reproducibility in published bioacoustics research? Biodiversity Data Journal 7: e36783.

Lancaster, W. C., and E. K. V. Kalko. 1996. *Mormoops blainvillei* Mammalian Species. 544,1-5.

Macías, S., E. C. Mora, and A. García. 2006. Acoustic Identification of Mormoopid Bats: A Survey During the Evening Exodus. Journal of Mammalogy. 87: 324-330.

Simmons, N. B., and A. L. Cirranello. 2020. Bat Species of the World: A taxonomic and geographic database. <http://batnames.org>

The IUCN 2017. Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2017-1. [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). Downloaded on August 6, 2017.

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