

Morphometric Analysis of Bats (Chiroptera) in the Campus Area of the University of Bengkulu, Using Principal Component Analysis

Santi Nurul Kamilah^{1,*} Mahesha Rama² Jarulis¹

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Bengkulu, Kandang Limun, Bengkulu 38112, Indonesia

²Undergraduate Student, Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Bengkulu, Kandang Limun, Bengkulu 38112, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: santi.nurul.kamilah@unib.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Bats are the true flying mammals in the world. Morphological identification based upon morphometric characteristics will be needed to determine the type of bat species, particularly the closely related species with the high level of morphological similarity. This study was aimed to determine the distinguishing characteristics between bat species found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu. Bats were caught using mist net. The data of body morphometric measurement of each bat was analyzed using the software of MINITAB 18. As a result, there were four species, namely *Cynopterus branchyotis*, *Cynopterus sphinx* of the suborder Megachiroptera, *Macroglossus sobrinus*, and *Rhinolophus steno* of the suborder Microchiroptera. The main distinguishing morphometric characteristics between species within genus were forearm length and tibia length. Based on the morphometric characteristic of all bat species found in this study, *Cynopterus branchyotis* and *Cynopterus sphinx* was found to be the most closely related with a Similarity Index of 77.99%, while the Similarity Index between the species and *Rhinolophus steno* was 28.87%. Moreover, the lowest Similarity Index was obtained between the species and *Macroglossus sobrinus* of only 0.01%.

Keywords: Chiroptera, morphometry, Minitab, PCA

1. INTRODUCTION

Bats are the only group of mammals capable of flight, they are a group of order Chiroptera. This animal belongs to the group of small mammals, aerial and feeds at night (nocturnal). According to the Checklist of the Mammals of Indonesia (2019), a total of 238 bat species is distributed in Indonesia. They are found from the west to the east of Indonesia. Several species are widely found in the mainland and the surrounding small islands, for example, *Miniopterus schreibersi*, *Pipistrellus tenuis*, *Myotis muricola*, and *Myotis adversus*. Some are endemic species, such as *Mormopterus doridae* which is endemic to Sumatra and *Otomops formosus* that is endemic to Java. In addition, *Acerodon celebensis* and *Boneia bidens* are endemic to Sulawesi, *Dobsonia moluccensis* is endemic to Maluku, while *Dobsonia emersa*, *Pteropus pohlei*, and *Nyctimene cyclotis* are endemic to Papua [1].

Chiroptera is divided into two suborders.

Suborder Megachiroptera is relatively larger than suborder Microchiroptera. Other typical features of Megachiroptera are highly developed in sense of sight and smell, herbivorous, simple snout and ear without additional ornament on nose and ear. Group of suborders Microchiroptera has relatively smaller body size, less developed sense of sight. However, they are a highly developed sense of hearing. This group uses a sonar system to navigate and detect potential prey. Some species of Microchiroptera are specialized in eating insects (insectivorous), others eat fish (piscivorous), or other small animals like frogs, snakes, and centipedes (carnivorous), and a few species eat blood (sanguinivorous) [2].

The study of morphology is needed to investigate the relationship between the shape and function of animal body parts which support their effort to adapt to the environment. This morphological adaptation is one of mechanisms to survive from an environmental stress. Morphological features which distinguish

variance (*eigenvalue*) of greater than 1 has represented the structure of data, hence other

component with lower proportion of diversity might be considered not significant.

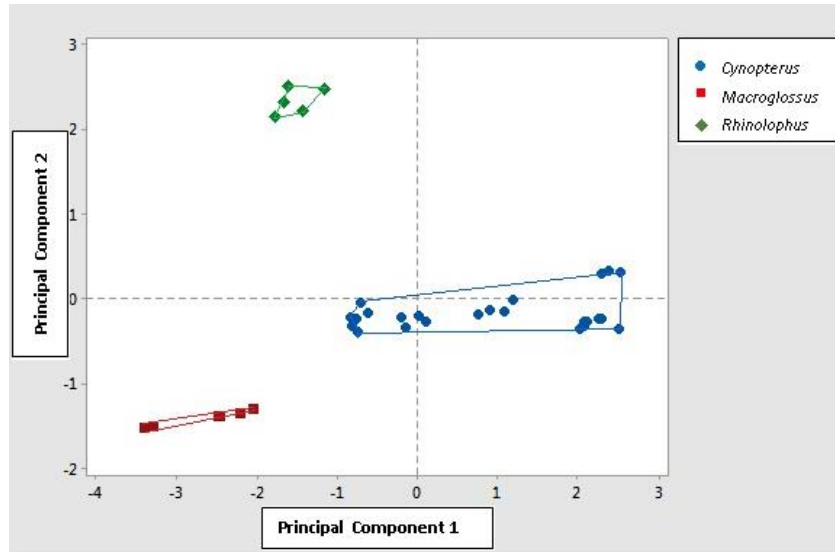


Figure 1. The graph of score plot of distinguishing characters between genus of bats found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu according to the combination of Principal Component 1 and Principal Component 2

Visualization of the principal component analysis using the *score plot* graph (Figure 1) could illustrate the grouping of each individual of bat into the same genus. Based on Figure 1, each individual of bat was clustered according to their group, combination of Principal Component 1 and 2 indicated character similarity for each genus. In Principal Component 1, most individuals of the genus *Cynopterus* were in the right side of score plot, while all individuals of the genus *Macroglossus* and *Rhinolophus* were on the left side of score plot. Moreover, in Principal

Component 2. All individuals of the genus *Cynopterus* and *Macroglossus* were on the lower side, and all individuals of the genus *Rhinolophus* were on the upper part of score plot. Closeness between morphometric characteristics in all bat species is able to be investigated through biplot analysis of principal component (Figure 2). Biplot analysis is also used to examine the diversity of each character and the value of character variable to further determine the superiority of each character.

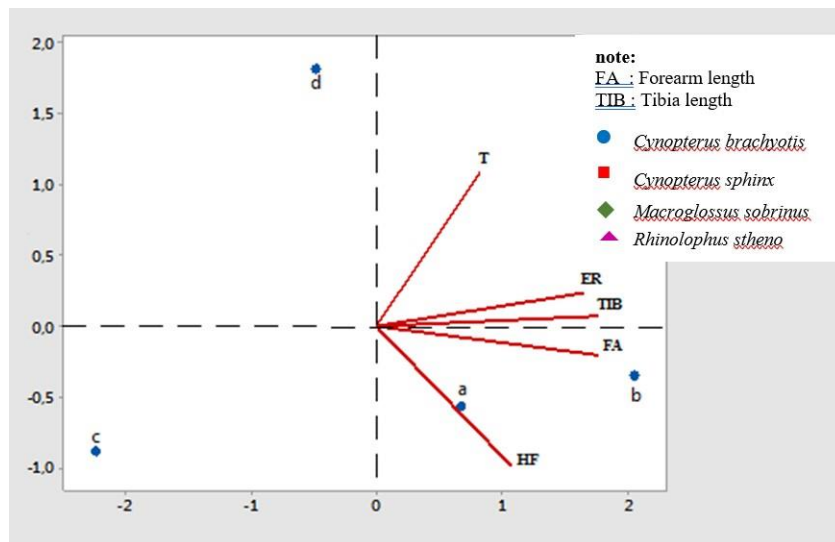


Figure 2. Biplot graph between morphometric characteristics of bats found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu (a = *C. branchyotis*, b = *C. sphinx*, c = *M. sobrinus*, d = *R. Stheno*)

Based on Figure 2, the character of tail length (T), ear length (ER), tibia length (TIB), and forearm length (FA) were positively correlated in accordance with the less-than 90° angles formed between characters, thus increase in one character will lead to increase in other character. The value of diversity is reflected by the red line where longer line indicates higher diversity. The character of tail length (T) and hindfoot length (HF) obtained extremely low diversity, that was close to zero. This indicates that the character value of each species was almost similar, yet other morphometric characteristics resulted in higher diversity.

Species *M. sobrinus* was found to have smaller size compared to species *R. stheno* and *Cynopterus*. This is related to the angle formed between a species and its morphometric characteristic. According to

Overton *et al.* (1997) [8], if the angle formed is greater than 90°, the body size of species will be above the average size of morphometric, while, if the formed angle is less than 90° then the body size of the species is below the morphometric average size.

Morphometric characteristic between species was analyzed by scatter plot analysis. Scatter plot illustrates the relationship possibility (correlation) between a pair of two variables besides showing relationship closeness between the two variables, normally expressed as the coefficient of correlation [9]. Visualization of measurement between bat species through the distribution of individual value for each character was done to obtain the distribution of data between bat species as depicted in Figure 3 below.

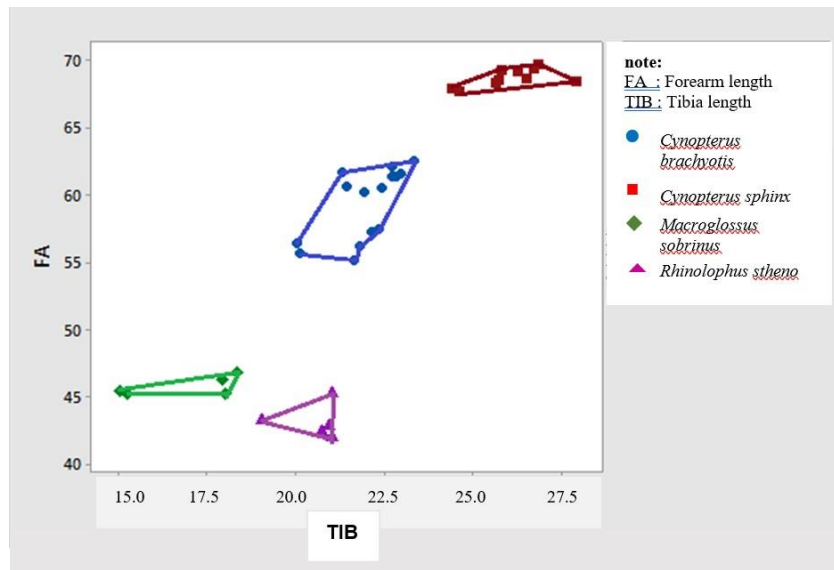


Figure 3. Scatterplot of combined FA and TIB characters of four bat species found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu

Figure 3 depicts that combination of the character of forearm length (FA) and tibia length (TIB) was able to consistently separate individual of four bat species. Character of FA has united individual of species *C. sphinx* and *C. branchyotis* in group with FA range of 55.0-70.0 mm. Furthermore, species *Macroglossus sobrinus* and *Rhinolophus stheno* were included in lower group with FA range of 42.8-46.5 mm. Later, TIB character separated individual of species *C. sphinx* and *C. Branchyotis* into group to the right side of scatter plot with size range of 20.0-28.0 mm. Moreover, species *M. sobrinus* and *R. stheno* were on the left side of scatter plot with size

range of 15,0-21.5 mm. Based on the result of the two characteristics, it is concluded that FA TIB were the distinguishing characters between species Chiroptera.

Result of scatter plot analysis on four bat species showed that species *C. branchyotis* and *C. sphinx* have genetic relationship based on morphometric characteristic. However, further scatter plot analysis according to the combination of morphometric characteristics of all individuals is necessary to determine the distinguishing characters between species.

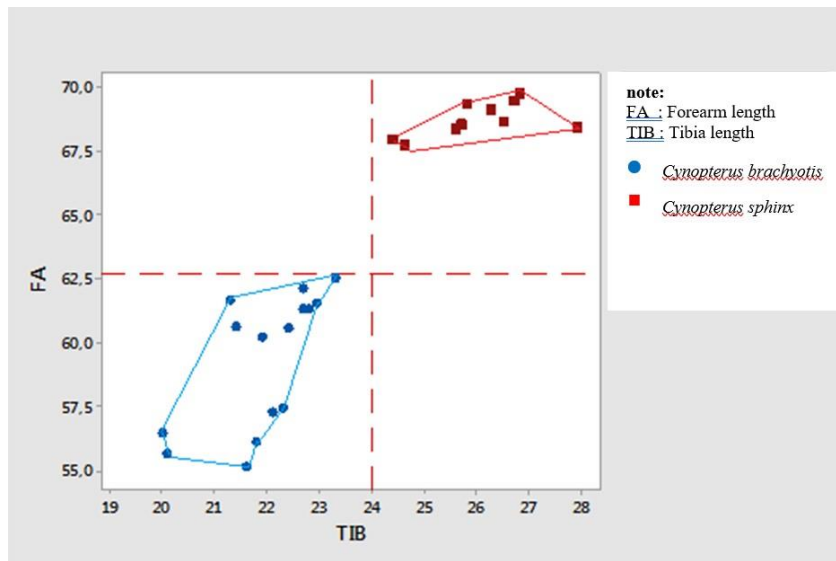


Figure 4. Scatterplot of combined FA and TIB characters of bat species within the same genus found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu

As seen in Figure 4, character of forearm length (FA) and tibia length (TIB) could consistently separate the two individual species. Character of FA grouped individual of species *C. sphinx* into the upper group at size range of 67.5-70.0 mm. Moreover, FA size of species *C. brachyotis* was included in lower group ranged of 55.0-62.5 mm. Later, TIB character has separated individual of species *C. sphinx* to the right side of scatter plot with size range of 24-28 mm and species *C. brachyotis* was plotted to the left side of scatter plot at size range

of 20.0-23.5 mm. Based on the combination result of the two characters, it was found that characters of FA and TIB were the distinguishing characters between the genus *Cynopterus*. Analysis of genetic relationship applied in this study is multivariate technic with main objective to group objects/cases according to their characteristics. This analysis genetic relationship is classifying object, thus each object with similar characteristic (closely similar) will gather into one single group (cluster).

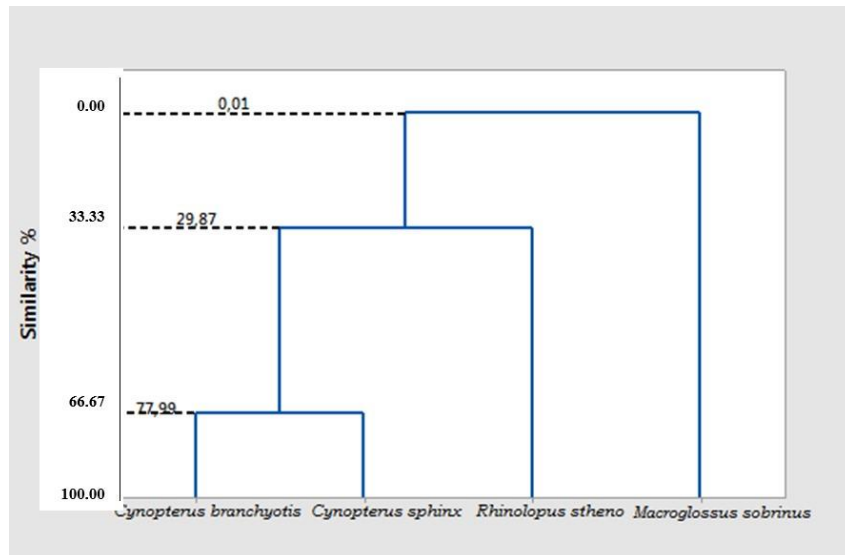


Figure 5. Genetic relationship of bat species found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu by morphometric characteristics using euclidean model

Genetic relationship analysis between bat species showed that *Cynopterus brachyotis* was found to be most closely related to *Cynopterus sphinx* with

Similarity Index of 77.99%. Both species obtained three similarities of morphometric characteristics, namely length of ear (ER), length of tail (T), and

length of hindfoot (HF). However, the lowest Similarity Index of 0.01% was obtained between *Macroglossus sobrinus* and *Rhinolophus stheno*, *Cynopterus branchyotis*, and *Cynopterus sphinx*. Species *M. sobrinus* only had one similar morphometric characteristic to other species, i.e., the length of hindfoot (HF).

Based on Figure 6, it is seen that *Cynopterus branchyotis* and *Cynopterus sphinx* is closely related based on their morphometric characteristics. Study of Kamilah (2005) [10] found that both species has many similarities according to the morphometric characteristics. However, forearm length of *C. sphinx* was found to be longer than that of *C. branchyotis*. If the four species are compared, it is easier to distinguish them by comparing the length of forearm and tail. Species *M. sobrinus* has a short tail length, while tail length of species *R. stheno* was the longest among all.

4. CONCLUSION

There are four species of bats found in the campus area of the University of Bengkulu. They are *Cynopterus branchyotis*, *Cynopterus sphinx*, and *Macroglossus sobrinus*, a group of the suborder Megachiroptera. The other species is *Rhinolophus stheno* that belongs to the suborder of Microchiroptera. The Morphometric characteristic that strongly distinguished the four species of bats was the combination of forearm length (FA) and tibia length (TIB). Moreover, *Cynopterus branchyotis* and *Cynopterus sphinx* were found to be most closely related with a Similarity Index of 77.99%.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank Haidar, Riko, Adiguna, and all parties for the support given throughout the completion of this research.

REFERENCES

- [1] I. Maryanto, Maharadatunkamsi, S.A. Achmadi, S. Wiantoro, E. Sulistyadi, M. Yoneda, A. Suyanto, J. Sugardjito, Checklist of the mammals of Indonesia: Scientific, English, Indonesia name and distribution area table in Indonesia including CITES, IUCN and Indonesian Category for Conservation, Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), 2019.
- [2] R.M. Nowak, Walker's Mammals of the world. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1997.
- [3] G.B. Corbet, J.E. Hill, The mammal of the Indomalayan region; A systematic review, Oxford University Press, 1992.
- [4] J. Payne, C.M. Francis, K. Philipps, S.N. Kartikasari, Panduan lapangan mamalia di Kalimantan, Sabah, Serawak, dan Brunai Darussalam, The Sabah Society dan WWF, Kuala Lumpur, 2000. [In Bahasa Indonesia]
- [5] A. Suyanto, Kelelawar di Indonesia: Seri Panduan Lapangan, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Biologi-LIPI, Bogor, 2001. [In Bahasa Indonesia]
- [6] I. Djakaria, S. Guritno, S.H. Kartiko, Visualisasi data iris menggunakan Analisis Komponen Utama dan Analisis Komponen Utama Kernel, Jurnal Ilmu Dasar Vol. 11(1) (2010) 21–38. ([In Bahasa Indonesia]
- [7] R. Budi, Bioacoustics of bat Sub Microchiroptera order in Seplawan Cave, Jurnal Prodi Biologi, 7 (3) (2018) 190–195
- [8] J.L. Overton, D.J. Macintosh, R.S. Thorpe, Multivariate analysis of the mud crab *Scylla serrata* (Brachyura: Portunidae) from four locations in Southeast Asia, Marine Biology, 128(1) (1997) 55–62
- [9] D. Coleman, Lean Sigma Corporation is a Trademark and DBA of LLC, <http://leansigmacorporation.com> scatterplot-with-minitab// 2015 (accessed March 10th 2021)
- [10] S.N. Kamilah, Diversitas Chiroptera pada habitat rawa dan perbukitan di Cagar Alam Rimbo Pati Pasaman, Tesis, Pascasarjana Biologi Universitas Andalas, Padang, 2005. [In Bahasa Indonesia]