

Interactions between frugivorous bats (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae) and *Piper tuberculatum* (Piperaceae) in a tropical dry forest in Valle del Cauca, Colombia

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Abstract: In any ecosystem, fruits are resources that vary in time and space as well as in nutritional content. Coexistence of species from a trophic guild depends on the division and use of resources. Therefore, the organisms that depend on them as a food source, tend to show a certain degree of specialization. This way, understanding the factors that influence the dynamics of seed dispersal is important for the regeneration and conservation of tropical ecosystems. Our aim was to determine variation in consumption of *Piper tuberculatum* by fruit bat assemblages in the village of Robles (Jamundí, Valle del Cauca, Colombia). *P. tuberculatum* is a resource used not only by wildlife but also by people in the village of Robles. Bats were captured in mist nets between June and November 2014, their feces were collected, and the length of the forearm, wing area, leg length and mass were recorded. At the Universidad del Valle seed laboratory, fecal samples were washed, and their content determined. Of the 14 species captured, *Sturnira lilium*, *Carollia brevicauda*, *Carollia perspicillata* and *Artibeus lituratus* showed signs of having consumed *P. tuberculatum*. *Sturnira lilium* was the main consumer of *P. tuberculatum* fruits, with the greatest number of consumption events of fruit from this plant species, whereas the other bats showed more diversified consumption events. The greatest niche overlap was recorded between *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata*, species that showed similar sizes (i.e., wing area and forearm length) followed by *S. lilium* and *C. perspicillata*. In contrast, *A. lituratus* showed the least niche overlap with the other three fruit bats captured. In conclusion, *Sturnira lilium* showed an interaction *Sturnira-Piper*, which is the result of low *Solanum* availability, and this bat species was the largest consumer of *P. tuberculatum* in the region. Rev. Biol. Trop. 64 (2): 701-713. Epub 2016 June 01.

Key words: diet, seed dispersal, fruit bats, pipilongo, *Sturnira*, *Carollia*.

How coexisting animal populations divide resources is a key determinant of species richness in a particular area (Pianka, 1974). Resource use is not random; in fact, patterns of use in time and space have been described (Heithaus, Fleming, & Opler, 1975; Fleming, 1981; Fleming, 1985; Fleming, 1991). Such resources, including food and shelter, are generally limited, leading to changes in population growth, habitat selection and food consumption (Feldhamer, Drickamer, & Vessey, 2003).

Organisms adapted to use certain resources are more likely to survive and reproduce.

Conversely, organisms that coexist with the aforementioned organisms and depend on the same resources but are not adapted for their use are often excluded from the area and may even become locally extinct as a consequence, among other reasons, of inter-specific competition (Hill & Smith, 1984; Feldhamer et al., 2003). The historical effects of competition are generally observed as significant differences in morphology, individual behavior or foraging and diet of the species (Fleming, 1979).

Plants of the genus *Piper* (Piperaceae) are a very common food resource in neotropical

forests. This genus contains more than 2000 species distributed in the tropical regions of both hemispheres and often is of great commercial, economic and medicinal importance (Parmar et al., 1997; Quijano-Abril, Callejas-Posada, & Miranda-Esquivel, 2006). These plants are erect herbs or climbers, shrubs or small understory trees, well known as pioneer plants that colonize roads, gaps and forest edges and are involved in the processes of regeneration and maintenance of plant diversity (Fleming 1985; Parmar et al., 1997; Thies & Kalko, 2004). *Piper* (Piperaceae) has been considered a key mutualist species for fruit bats (Fleming, 1985; Thies & Kalko, 2004).

Neotropical fruit bats belong to the Phyllostomidae family. This is one of the most diverse bat families with respect to foraging strategies and eating habits, which vary from the consumption of fruits to pollen to animals, and even blood (Smith, 1976; Gardner, 2007a). Phyllostomidae is the most diverse family of neotropical bats, consisting of 44 genera and more than 140 species among its South American representatives (Feldhamer et al., 2003; Gardner, 2007a). Sixteen of those genera are frugivorous, among which, *Carollia* and *Sturnira* stand out due to their wide geographic distribution, great local abundance, and important roles they play during successional stages in neotropical forests (Gardner, 2007b; Gardner, 2007c; McLellan & Koopman, 2007; Muscarella & Fleming 2007).

Bats from the genus *Carollia* are known to have a mutualist association with plants of the genus *Piper*. These bats are considered specialists and are the main dispersers of this plant genus (Marinho-Filho, 1991; Fleming & Kress, 2011). Several studies have assessed the influence of different factors on the use and dispersal of *Piper* by *Carollia*. Those factors include the intrinsic characteristics of the fruits, such as smell, shape and hardness (Thies, Kalko, & Schnitzler, 1998; Dumont, 1999), as well as characteristics of the bats, such as body size, behavior, circadian cycle, reproduction and food handling behavior (Fleming 1991; Bonaccorso et al., 2006; Mello, Schittini,

Selig, & Bergallo, 2004). However, those studies initially compared *Piper* use only among *Carollia* spp., eventually including other species that consume these fruits and could coexist, such as bats from the genus *Sturnira* (Saldaña-Vázquez, Sosa, Iñiguez-Dávalos, & Schondube, 2013). Although it includes a great variety of fruits, the diet of *Sturnira* is generally dominated by fruits of the genus *Solanum* (Marinho-Filho, 1991; Mello, Kalko, & Silva, 2008; Saldaña-Vázquez et al., 2013).

Plant-bat interactions between *Carollia-Piper* and *Sturnira-Solanum* (with *Piper* species in second place) have been documented particularly in Central America, in tropical premontane wet areas, cloud forests and lowland tropical dry areas (Fleming, Heithaus, & Sawyer, 1977; Heithaus et al., 1975; Fleming 1981; Fleming 1986; Fleming 1991; López & Vaughan 2007; Saldaña-Vázquez et al., 2013). These interactions have been so commonly found that it has been suggested as a mechanism of resource partitioning between these organisms, allowing their coexistence by reducing the level of potential competition (Fleming, 1979; Marinho-Filho, 1991).

In plant-animal seed dispersal associations, plants provide nutritional tissue that is associated with the seeds. Animals eat those fruits and later regurgitate, defecate or drop the viable seeds at varying distances (Charles-Dominique, 1993). Due to species richness, high biomass, feeding habits and mobility, fruit-eating chiropterans play important roles as seed dispersers in tropical ecosystems and in the genetic flow within and between plant populations (Dumont, 2003; Voigt, Kelm, Bradley, & Ortmann, 2009).

Piper tuberculatum Jacq, known as “pipilongo,” is a plant of ethnobotanical importance to the people in the village of Robles in Cauca valley, who have been using it for more than 200 years for culinary and medicinal purposes. This species is abundant in the area and is subject to an early stage of agricultural management (C. González, personal communication, February 14, 2014). Therefore, the study of the factors that affect the reproductive biology of

P. tuberculatum is relevant for the conservation of the natural plant associations among which these people live. The goal of the present study was to evaluate the variation in consumption of *P. tuberculatum* by fruit bats present in the area. Four predictions were proposed: 1) *Carollia* has preferences for plants of the genus *Piper*, 2) *Piper* and other plants are eaten in similar proportions by other frugivores, 3) similarities in bat morphology are reflected in their diet preferences, and 4) *Carollia* populations are philopatric, in accordance with pipilongo availability.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: Sampling was conducted in several locations in the village of Robles, city of Jamundí, department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia (3°07'42" N-76°35'34" W). This area is located at an average altitude of 990 m and corresponds to the Tropical Dry Forest life zone (T-Df) according to Holdridge (1967). The weather shows a bimodal pattern with two rainy seasons per year (April-May and October-November) interspersed with two dry periods (Chacón, Osorio-García, Achury, & Bermúdez, 2012).

In Robles, four sites were sampled during the six-month study: two sites were away from the village (the traditional farms from La Isla district and the farm "La Daniela" in the El Guavito district), and two sites were close to town (the crop areas of the agricultural educational Institute Horacio Gómez Gallo - Main Campus, and the swine farm production "La Manga"). The traditional farms from La Isla district consist of areas of agricultural production of mango, avocado, sapote, lemon, mandarin orange, orange, cocoa, guava and banana. *P. tuberculatum* could be found associated with hedges. At "La Daniela" farm, areas adjacent to the Robles stream were sampled within a secondary tropical dry forest. The vegetation cover from the crop areas of the agricultural educational Institute Horacio Gómez Gallo - Main Campus is similar to that of the traditional farms. However, here, the crops, unlike

on the farms, show spatial structure. Finally, the swine farm "La Manga" borders the stock pastures and houses of Robles residents, yet in this site, there are mango and guava trees and more than 30 individual *P. tuberculatum* plants.

Management of *P. tuberculatum* by farmers results in an aggregated distribution of this plant species. Most individuals are found in the backyards of the village residents and associated with hedges, whereas they are not allowed to grow in crop areas (C. González, personal communication, February 14, 2014).

Bat capture: Six mist nets were used to capture bats, three were 12 x 3 m and three were 6 x 3 m, and all were open between 19:00-00:00 hours for 19 nights per month from June to November 2014, a 6-month period that included one dry season and one rainy season. Initiating captures at the given time, and not earlier, lowered the probability of catching bats that had not yet fed. Captured bats were placed inside cloth bags and transported to a working station for processing. Frugivorous individuals were identified to the species level, following Gardner's (2007d) key; measures of forearm and leg length, wing area (from right wing) and weight were taken; and the sex of each individual was recorded.

Finally, the bats were marked on their wings with a veterinary tattoo punch using consecutive numbers. Compared to other marking techniques, this method apparently does not compromise the health of the individuals (Kunz & Weise, 2009). By marking bats, philopatry to the study site could be determined.

Collection and analysis of bat feces samples: Feces were collected directly from the cloth bags where each individual had been independently deposited immediately after being captured in a mist net and from the ground under the net precisely underneath the place of capture. The ground had been covered with plastic sheet to facilitate the collection of samples. Feces samples were deposited in paper bags, tagged and dried in the shade for later identification. Afterwards, the samples

were washed with distilled water, and their contents were identified with a Leica EZ4 stereoscopic microscope. Seeds found in the feces were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level.

Plant collection and availability of *P. tuberculatum*: Samples from plants that are eaten by bats were collected (i.e., *Cecropia*, *Solanum*, *Ficus* and *Piper*) (Saldaña-Vázquez et al., 2013) and used as references for the identification of seeds obtained from bat feces at the Seed Laboratory at the Universidad del Valle. From August onward, two 4 x 50 m fixed plots were set in each study site for a total of eight plots. The availability of ripe *P. tuberculatum* fruits was evaluated monthly in each plot, with the total number of ripe fruits being estimated by counting fruits on a branch and counting the total number of branches per tree (Acosta-Rojas, Muñoz, Torres, & Corredor, 2012). Immature fruits were defined as those light green to dark green colored infructescences with hard texture. On the other hand, mature fruits were defined as those dark green colored infructescences with soft texture and a strong fragrant smell.

Niche overlap: “Consumption events,” defined as the presence of certain food resource found in a fecal sample of a particular bat species, were determined. If *P. tuberculatum* and *Ficus* sp. seeds were found in a sample, one consumption event was recorded for each plant species for that bat species. Based on consumption events, overlap indexes among species were estimated using the Pianka index (1974). This index yields values between 0 and 1: a value of zero means no overlap, and a value of 1 indicates total niche overlap.

To compare the proportion of *P. tuberculatum* consumed among bat species a Friedman test was performed. Also, a discriminant analysis was performed with data recorded for forearm length, leg length, weight and wing area for mid-sized bat species (groups) that consume *P. tuberculatum*, *S. lilium* and *Carollia* spp. to evaluate whether there were

similarities in the morphology of bats that eat these fruits. Considering that variables were on different scales and had different measurement units, data were standardized to a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. In addition, analysis of variance was performed comparing the wing area and forearm length of these species, along with a *post hoc* Tukey test.

RESULTS

Bat captures and feces collection: A total of 1 522 individuals of fruit-eating bats from 14 species (Table 1) were captured. Four of these species showed evidence of *P. tuberculatum* consumption: *Sturnira lilium*, *Carollia brevicauda*, *C. perspicillata* and *Artibeus lituratus*. Regardless of species, recaptures occurred in low numbers compared to the number of marked individuals (Table 1), indicating that there is no philopatry in the population of *Carollia* with respect to *P. tuberculatum* availability in the area. Fecal samples were obtained from 19.5 % of the captured individuals. For those plants with large seeds, consumption events were recorded only when bats were captured in the net with the fruits. However, the characteristic odor and color of ripe mango pulp allowed their identification from the fresh feces samples, without the presence of seeds being required.

Artibeus lituratus was the most abundant species in the study period. However, the four species that consumed *P. tuberculatum* followed a similar pattern of variation in abundance during the sampling period. In the first two months, June and July, the highest number of bats was captured, with *A. lituratus* and *S. lilium* being the most frequent in July (Fig. 1). From August onward, the capture rate of those four species decreased.

For *S. lilium*, *P. tuberculatum* was the main food component, with the highest number of consumption events (above 60 %), followed by *Solanum nudum* and *Piper aduncum* in smaller proportions (Fig. 2). *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata* showed preferences for plants from the genus *Piper*; *Piper tuberculatum*,

TABLE 1
Species of frugivorous bats captured and fecal samples obtained in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia

Species	No. of marked individuals	No. of recaptures	% of samples obtained (n)	NI ¹
<i>Anoura</i> sp.	1			
<i>Artibeus lituratus</i> (Olfers, 1818)	1 122	14	11.4 (130)	2
<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i> Leach, 1821	29			
<i>Carollia brevicauda</i> (Schinz, 1821)	38	2	67.5 (27)	3
<i>Carollia castanea</i> Allen, 1890	2			
<i>Carollia perspicillata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	70	6	63.2 (48)	2
<i>Enchisthenes hartii</i> (Thomas, 1892)	3			
<i>Glossophaga soricina</i> (Pallas, 1766)	137			
<i>Platyrrhinus helleri</i> (Peters, 1866)	13			
<i>Phyllostomus discolor</i> Wagner, 1843	31			
<i>Phyllostomus hastatus</i> (Pallas, 1767)	3			
<i>Sturnira lilium</i> (É. Geoffroy, 1810)	69	7	70.7 (53)	2
<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i> Peters, 1866	3			
<i>Vampyressa thuyone</i> Thomas, 1909	1			
Total	1 522			

1. NI= Maximum number of different items found in a fecal sample.

other *Piper* spp. and arthropods were the main food items recorded. In the case of *A. lituratus*, only two *P. tuberculatum* consumption events were recorded; this species' diet was mainly composed by fruits of *Ficus* spp., *Psidium guajava* and *Mangifera indica*. The species *A. lituratus* and *C. perspicillata* had the most diverse consumption events, with the highest number of distinct items recorded. According to the species accumulation curve and the species richness estimators (ACE and CHAO1), a representativeness of more than 85 % (91 % and 86 %, respectively) of the plants consumed by bats was obtained (Fig. 3). Furthermore, the Friedman test showed statistically significant differences among the proportion of *P. tuberculatum* consumed by the four bat species ($X^2 = 12.26$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.0065$).

***P. tuberculatum* availability:** A total of 15 individuals of *P. tuberculatum* were recorded in the eight plots surveyed. During the six months of the study, *P. tuberculatum* trees had infructescences with immature fruits and mature fruits (in a lesser proportion) (Table 2).

In addition, three shrubs of *Solanum nudum* were recorded outside the plots, and the fruits of these shrubs were consumed by *S. lilium* and *C. perspicillata*.

Niche overlap: The greatest niche overlap was recorded between *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata*, followed by *S. lilium* and *C. perspicillata* (Table 3). *C. perspicillata* shared five out of the six food resources recorded for *S. lilium*. Moreover, *C. perspicillata* consumed arthropods and three additional species of plants, two of which belong to the genus *Piper*. However, *C. perspicillata* shared five out of the six food resources consumed by *C. brevicauda*, with one food being an arthropod and the remaining being fruit from *Piper* spp. In contrast, the lowest niche overlap was observed between *A. lituratus* and each of the three frugivorous bat species that were captured.

The discriminant analysis showed that there is morphological differentiation between the *Carollia* and the *Sturnira* groups (Fig. 4A). For the first discriminant function, wing area is the most important characteristic for use in

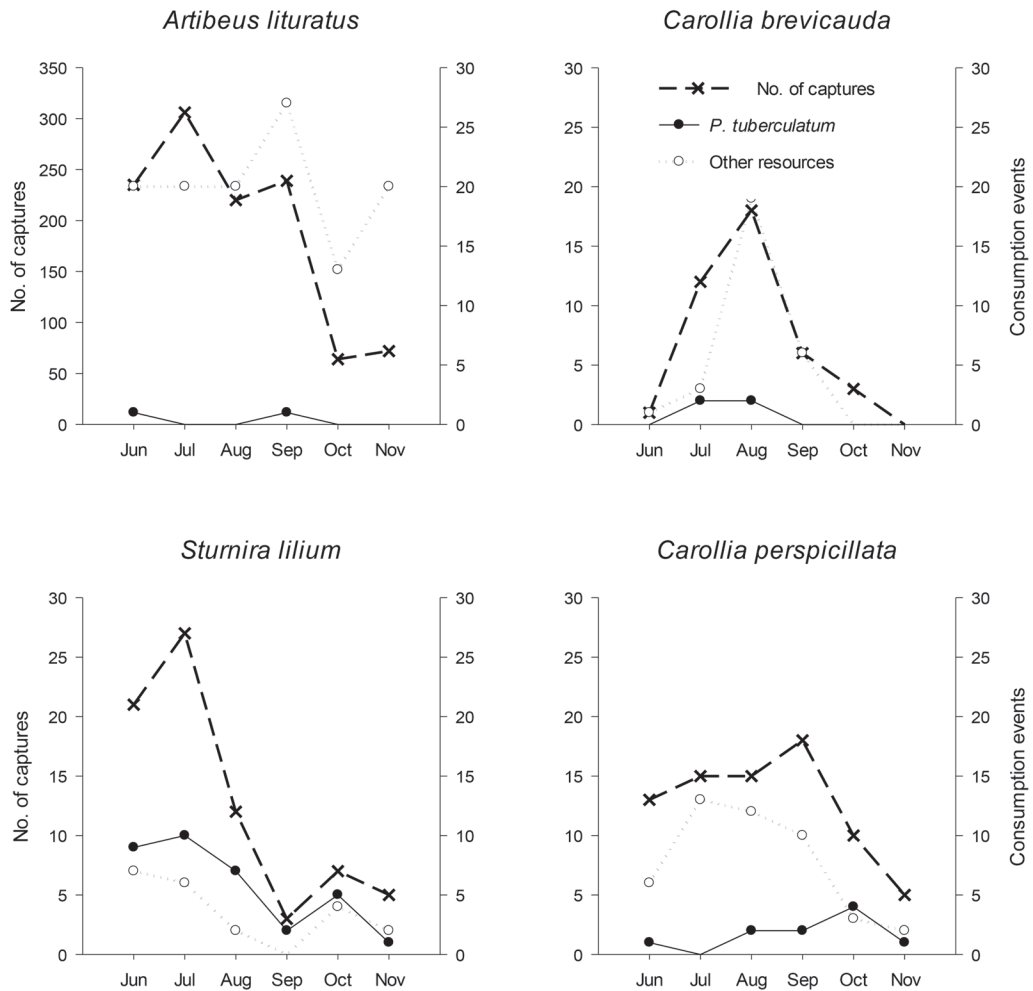


Fig. 1. Consumption events and number of captures of frugivorous bats that consumed *Piper tuberculatum* in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

distinguishing between the two groups, followed by forearm length. The second discriminant function did not separate the individuals into groups. *Sturnira lilium* was smaller than *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata* (Table 4).

In the analysis of variance, *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata* did not show significant differences in either wing area ($P = 0.41$) or in forearm length ($P = 0.9$), whereas *S. lilium* showed significant differences with both *Carollia* species ($P < 0.01$ in both cases). *Sturnira lilium* had a smaller wing area and forearm length than the *Carollia* spp. (Fig. 4B).

DISCUSSION

In Robles, *S. lilium* was the main consumer of *P. tuberculatum*, establishing a *Sturnira-Piper* interaction. These results differ from those found in similar studies, where *P. tuberculatum* is the plant most frequently consumed by *C. perspicillata*, whereas *S. lilium* has been reported to consume mainly *Solanum nudum* (Heithaus et al., 1975).

According to these results, the interactions *Carollia-Piper* and *Sturnira-Solanum* should not be generalized, as they could vary between

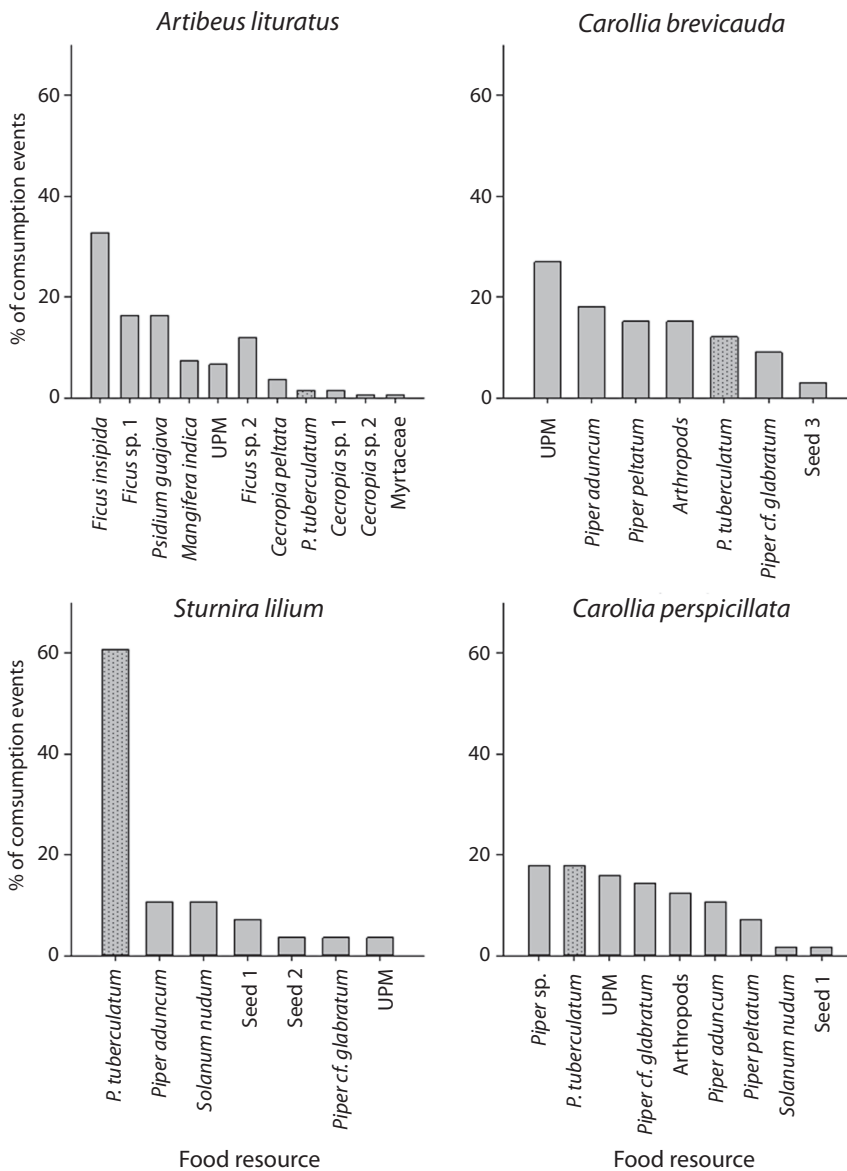


Fig. 2. Proportion of consumption events of food resources for species of frugivorous bats in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Abbreviation: UPM = Unidentified plant material.

specific geographic places. Saldaña-Vázquez et al. (2013) postulated that the latitude where *Sturnira* is located might affect *Solanum* consumption, with decreasing consumption of Solanaceae observed closer to the Equator due to the high diversity of plants edible by bats in those areas. However, in their review, the authors agree that *Piper* species are ranked

second among the preferred food items by this genus of bats.

Sturnira lilium seems selective when feeding. Mello et al. (2008) reported that although their study area contained other available fruits, *Piper* spp. among them, Solanaceae fruits were the main food of this bat species, indicating an active selection of fruits and a nonopportunistic

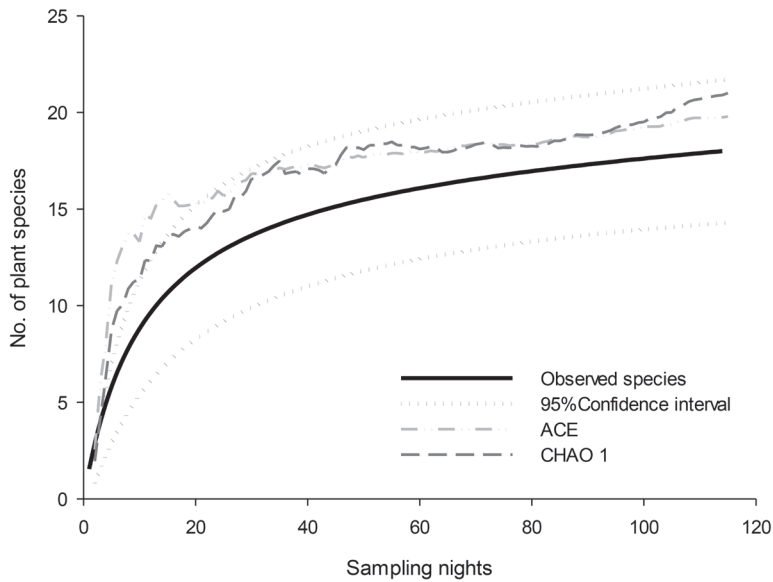


Fig. 3. Species accumulation curve for plant species consumed by frugivorous bats in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

TABLE 2
Number of fruits of *Piper tuberculatum* in eight fixed plots in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia

	August		September		October		November	
	IMF ¹	MF ²	IMF	MF	IMF	MF	IMF	MF
Plant 1	575	0	485	10	0	130	96	0
Plant 2	0	0	20	0	144	0	10	0
Plant 3	38	20	0	0	90	0	0	3
Plant 4	40	1	15	0	0	0	0	1
Plant 5	27	18	25	0	0	0	0	1
Plant 6	30	12	24	0	0	0	0	0
Plant 7	240	146	28	0	112	200	150	0
Plant 8	243	140	84	0	130	160	170	0
Plant 9	239	130	112	0	128	100	100	0
Plant 10	40	0	147	0	20	0	76	4
Plant 11	48	0	0	0	264	11	248	8
Plant 12	14	0	7	0	12	0	20	0
Plant 13	24	0	11	0	21	2	248	8
Plant 14	192	0	25	0	120	0	29	1
Plant 15	35	0	13	0	0	0	80	0

1. IMF= Immature fruits.
2. MF= Mature fruits.

response to fruit abundance. Therefore, consumption of fruits of other plant families may serve as an energy or mineral supplement (Fleming, 1986; Mello et al., 2008). However, in Robles, the reason *S. lilium* selects fruits of *P.*

tuberculatum over other food resources seems to be related to the low availability of *Solanum* spp. fruits in contrast to *P. tuberculatum* availability. Therefore, as Saldaña-Vázquez et al. (2013) suggest, the *Sturnira-Solanum*

TABLE 3
Food resource niche overlap calculated with Pianka's (1974) index for frugivorous bats in Robles,
Valle del Cauca, Colombia

	<i>Artibeus lituratus</i>	<i>Carollia brevicauda</i>	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>
<i>Artibeus lituratus</i>	1		
<i>Carollia brevicauda</i>	0.013	1	
<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>	0.018	0.765	1
<i>Sturnira lilium</i>	0.033	0.475	0.593

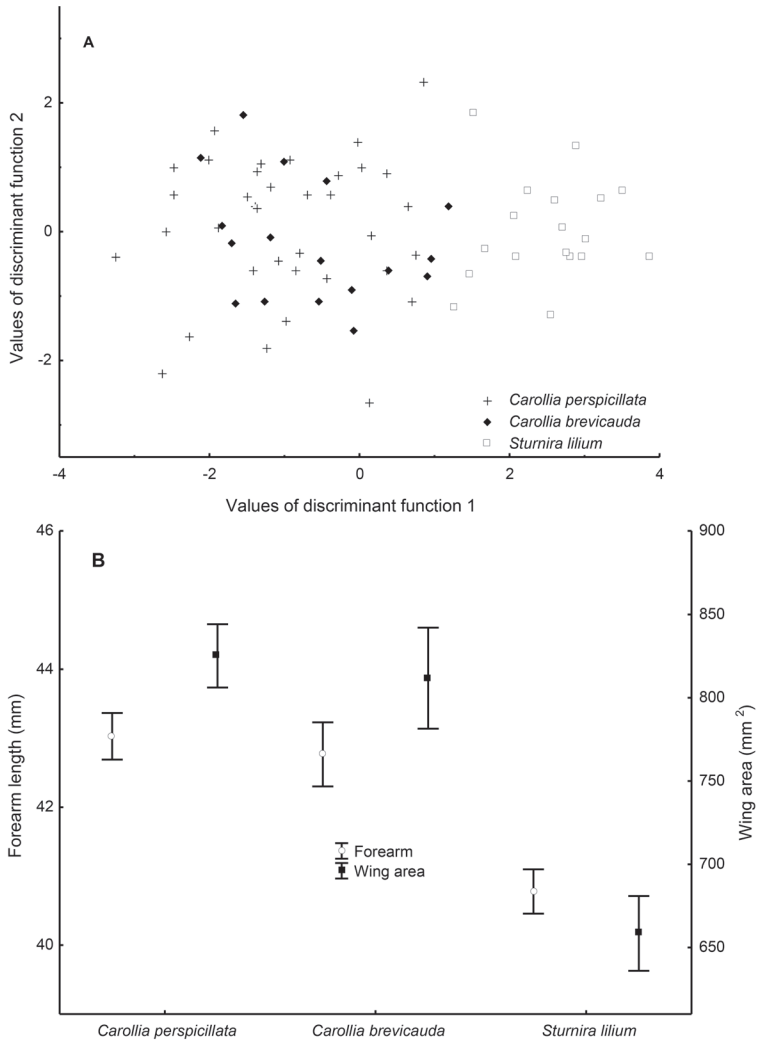


Fig. 4. Morphological comparison between *Carollia brevicauda*, *C. perspicillata* and *Sturnira lilium* in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia: A) Discriminant analysis, B) Comparison of forearm length and wing area.

TABLE 4

Mean (\pm standard deviation) of morphological traits measured and their standardized coefficients of the two discriminant functions resulting from a discriminant analysis of individuals of the bat species *Carollia brevicauda*, *Carollia perspicillata* and *Sturnira lilium* in Robles, Valle del Cauca, Colombia

	<i>C. brevicauda</i>	<i>C. perspicillata</i>	<i>S. lilium</i>	DFC1 ¹	DFC2 ²
n	17	36	18		
Forearm (mm)	42.8 (\pm 0.9)	43 (\pm 1)	40.8 (\pm 0.6)	-0.43	0.31
Leg (mm)	11.8 (\pm 0.9)	12.1 (\pm 1)	10.5 (\pm 1)	-0.3	0.41
Weight (g)	20.1 (\pm 2.4)	19.8 (\pm 2.8)	18.1 (\pm 2.3)	-0.03	-0.85
Wing area (mm ²)	811.8 (\pm 58.9)	825.2 (\pm 56.2)	658.5 (\pm 45.2)	-0.6	-0.27

1. DFC1= Standardized coefficient of discriminant function 1.
2. DFC2= Standardized coefficient of discriminant function 2.

interaction is controlled by the presence of other high-quality fruits, such as *Piper*, which is indicated by the higher consumption of *Piper* in the present study.

Frequent consumption of *P. tuberculatum* by *S. lilium* is not necessarily directly related to the successful dispersal and recruitment of new individuals of *P. tuberculatum*. Fleming (1981) demonstrated that the average number of seeds produced by *Piper amalago* has an extremely reduced probability of surviving or becoming a reproductive adult because the bats that consume them kill (most likely indirectly) more seeds than they disperse to optimal places. Moreover, germination and sapling stages suffer high mortality. All these traits may characterize the interaction between *P. tuberculatum* and its dispersers, a hypothesis to be tested *in situ*.

The dispersal distance of seeds from the parent plant is affected by the foraging patterns of bats. *Sturnira lilium* flies relatively short distances, which may restrict maximum distances of seed dispersal (Heithaus et al., 1975). The presence of *C. perspicillata* roosting sites in La Selva, Costa Rica, significantly increases richness, abundance and local diversity of *Piper* spp. compared to other places without nearby shelters. Seed dispersal is therefore directed and nonrandom (Salazar, Kelm, & Marquis, 2013). As a result, habitats devoid of resources, or actively avoided by dispersers (e.g., due to the incidence of predators), will receive a

lower seed rain, which will lead to decreased diversity (Estrada-Villegas, Pérez-Torres, & Stevenson, 2007).

The higher niche overlap was shown by congeners *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata* followed by *C. perspicillata* and *S. lilium*. Likewise the discriminant analysis grouped both *Carollia* species, and statistical analyses did not show significant differences in their morphology. However, statistical analysis did show differences in morphology between *Carollia* spp. and *S. lilium* which uses similar food resources. Thus, this difference in body size may be associated with their dietary patterns and may be responsible for the consumption of food items other than *P. tuberculatum* by *Carollia* spp. considering that this hypothesis has been already tested in bats of the genus *Carollia*: For coexisting species of different body sizes, the proportion of *Piper* fruits consumed will vary; the larger species will consume the lowest quantity of *Piper* fruits because it has access to larger fruits (Fleming, 1991). Accordingly similar morphology in *C. brevicauda* and *C. perspicillata* in Robles indicates that both species have access to the same dietary resources.

In contrast, the lowest niche overlap was shown by *A. lituratus* with the remaining species. This is due, in part, to the large size of *A. lituratus* compared to *C. brevicauda*, *C. perspicillata* and *S. lilium* (Gardner, 2007c; Marques-Aguiar, 2007; McLellan & Koopman, 2007).

The maximum size of a fruit that is transportable by a bat is directly related to the size of the bat (Fleming, 1986), thus *Artibeus lituratus* has access to larger fruits (e.g., *Ficus* spp., *Psidium guajava* and *Mangifera indica*).

In conclusion, *S. lilium* is the most important consumer of *P. tuberculatum* in Robles, but this bat species cannot be identified as an effective disperser. For bats of the genus *Carollia* present in the area, *P. tuberculatum* does not represent the main food source, as indicated by consumption of other resources in equal or greater amounts, however the high niche overlap shown by this two species may suggest a potential competition. Consumption of *Piper* by *Sturnira* seems to indicate the low availability of *Solanum*. *Artibeus lituratus* is a generalist species, and is an occasional consumer of *P. tuberculatum*, furthermore, its large body size allows this bat species to have access to a broad quantity of food sources. This study leaves unanswered questions about the germination and recruitment potential of the seeds and the bromatological aspects of *P. tuberculatum*; therefore, there is a need to replicate these types of studies over other ecosystems to confirm the dynamics of the *Sturnira-Solanum* and *Sturnira-Piper* interactions in other neotropical forests.

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RESUMEN

Interacciones entre murciélagos frugívoros (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae) y *Piper tuberculatum* (Piperaceae) en un bosque seco tropical en Valle del Cauca, Colombia. La coexistencia de las especies de un gremio trófico depende de la división y el uso de recursos. Los frutos en cualquier ecosistema son recursos alimenticios que varían en el tiempo y el espacio, así como en su contenido nutricional, por ende, los organismos que dependen de éstos como fuente alimenticia, tienden a presentar cierto grado de especialización. La comprensión de los factores que influyen en la dinámica de la dispersión de semillas es importante para la regeneración y conservación de los ecosistemas tropicales. Nuestro objetivo fue determinar cómo varía el consumo de *Piper tuberculatum* (Pipilongo) por parte del ensamblaje de murciélagos frugívoros en el corregimiento de Robles (Jamundí, Valle del Cauca, Colombia). *P. tuberculatum* es un recurso utilizado no solo por la fauna, sino también por los habitantes del corregimiento de Robles. Se capturaron murciélagos en redes de niebla entre junio y noviembre 2014, sus heces fueron recolectadas y medidas de la longitud del antebrazo, área alar, longitud de la pata y el peso fueron registradas. En el laboratorio de semillas de la Universidad del Valle, se lavaron las muestras y se determinó su contenido. Las especies *Sturnira lilium*, *Carollia brevicauda*, *C. perspicillata*, y *Artibeus lituratus* mostraron evidencia de consumo de frutos de *P. tuberculatum*, entre las 14 especies de murciélagos frugívoros capturadas. Entre ellas, *S. lilium* fue la principal consumidora de *P. tuberculatum*, con el mayor número de eventos de consumo de esta especie, mientras que las otras especies de murciélagos tuvieron eventos de consumo más diversos. El mayor traslape de nicho se registró entre las especies *C. brevicauda* y *C. perspicillata*, los cuales presentaron un tamaño similar (i.e., área alar, antebrazo), seguido de *S. lilium* y *C. perspicillata*. En contraste, el menor traslape de nicho se registró para *A. lituratus* con cada una de las otras tres especies de murciélagos frugívoros registradas. En conclusión, *Sturnira lilium* mostró una relación *Sturnira-Piper*, la cual es el resultado de la baja disponibilidad de *Solanum*, siendo ésta especie de murciélago el mayor consumidor de *P. tuberculatum* de la región.

Palabras clave: dieta, dispersión de semillas, murciélagos frugívoros, pipilongo *Sturnira*, *Carollia*.

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