

蛙类声音通讯研究进展

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摘要: 声音通讯包含鸣声的产生、传播及对鸣声的感知与行为响应。对大多数无尾两栖类而言, 雄性个体间的竞争(即雄雄竞争)、雌性配偶识别与选择几乎完全依赖声音通讯, 因此准确及时的声音信息传递与接收对蛙类的生存和繁殖起着决定性作用。本文总结了蛙类鸣叫特征及其产生机制, 归纳了声音通讯在蛙类性选择中的功能及协同进化, 探讨了鸣声感知的神经机制及声音通讯的内分泌机制。最后对蛙类声音通讯研究方向进行了展望, 并提出了可能的解决方案。

关键词: 声音通讯; 性选择; 神经机制; 内分泌机制; 蛙类

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Research Development of Vocal Communication in Frogs

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Abstract: Vocal communication consists of the production, transmission and perception of sounds as well as behavioral response to sounds. For most anurans, competition between males, potential mate recognition and choice by females are almost totally dependent on the vocal communication. Therefore vocal communication will be critical for the survival and reproductive success in frogs. In this paper, we reviewed previous studies on the calling characteristics of frog and the production mechanism for their callings. We summarized the functions and evolution of vocal communication in sexual selection, possible neural mechanisms and endocrine mechanisms underlying vocal production and auditory perception. Finally, we proposed some potential study fields for the vocal communication and predicted the possible prospects in the future.

Key words: Vocal communication; Sexual selection; Neural mechanisms; Endocrine mechanisms; Frog

繁殖与生存是动物生命活动的重要组成部分, 求偶/择偶和逃避天敌分别是繁殖及生存的重要环节, 在此过程中, 动物依赖视觉、听觉和嗅觉等不同模式线索进行个体和种间识别。

对大多数无尾两栖类而言, 雄雄竞争 (male-male competition) 和雌性选择 (female choice) 几乎完全依赖声音通讯 (Wells 1977a, Xu et al. 2011)。雄性广告鸣叫传递着物种信

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息、个体特征、繁殖状态、所处位置、资源占有等相关信息 (Wells et al. 2007), 即声学成分编码了配偶识别和品质评估所需的信息; 雌性根据广告鸣叫识别物种、亚种或个体, 并选择最适雄性作为配偶 (Roy 1997, Wells et al. 2007)。

1 蛙类鸣声的产生机制与类型

蛙类是最早使用声带发声的动物, 其发声器官——喉, 由一对杓状软骨和一块环状软骨及环绕于周围的四对喉肌, 即扩张肌、后缩肌、外缩肌和前缩肌组成 (Martin 1971, Ryan et al. 2014)。在杓状软骨前后缘结合处附着纤维结缔组织的膜状结构——声带。两条长而富有弹性的声带之间的间隙称为声门。扩张肌收缩可使声门开放, 后缩肌收缩使声带绷紧, 而外缩肌和前缩肌的协同收缩使声门关闭。一般雄性的声带较宽厚发达, 且口咽腔两侧或底部还具有—对声囊开口 (Martin 1971, Kime et al. 2013, Ryan et al. 2014)。大多数蛙类肺部周围的躯干肌能够推动空气通过喉部, 带动声带与喉部本身振动, 进而产生声音; 声囊的作用是回收肺部的空气并且再次返回, 即声囊在发声中起着共鸣腔作用, 从而使得雄蛙的叫声较雌性更为洪亮 (Tobias et al. 1987, Walkowiak 2007, Ryan et al. 2014)。中枢神经相关研究发现, 脑干前端的视前核前部 (anterior preoptic nucleus, APON) 是蛙类鸣叫的高级启动中枢。由视前核发出的纤维投射到脑干中部延髓背盖区 (dorsal tegmental area of the medulla, DTAM) 的前三叉神经核 (pretigeminal nucleus, PrV), 然后投射至脑干后部的舌咽迷走神经核 (glossopharyngeal vagus nerve nucleus, nIX-X), 继而经短喉神经支和长喉神经支控制各对喉肌收缩与声门的启闭 (Schmidt 1976, Wetzell et al. 1985, Kelley 2004), 从而发出鸣叫。具有超声通讯能力的凹耳蛙 (*Odorrana tormota*) 声音产生机制与其他蛙类一致, 但声带中间部非常薄, 且具性二型, 雌性的声带更

大 (Suthers et al. 2006), 同时声囊膨胀模式多样, 并具有鸣叫类型特异性 (Zhang et al. 2016)。

许多雄性无尾两栖类能产生多种类型鸣叫, 如广告鸣叫 (advertisement call)、求偶鸣叫 (courtship call)、竞争鸣叫 (aggressive call)、释放鸣叫 (release call) 和求救鸣叫 (distress call), 当前研究主要集中在前三者 (Tobias et al. 2004)。广告鸣叫用于向配偶或其他竞争者公告身体特征、繁殖状态和领地等信息。雄性在遇到同种竞争对手的数量或单位时间内鸣叫数量 (call rate) 变化、存在异种雄性鸣叫、雌性接近等因素时, 能调节自身鸣叫特征 (Wells et al. 2007, Xu et al. 2011)。特别地, 当发现附近有雌性时, 雄性往往会发出求偶鸣叫, 对于由雄性引导雌性至隐蔽的产卵场所的物种而言更是如此 (Wells 1977b, Townsend et al. 1986, Wells 1988, Hoskin 2004); 求偶鸣叫的功能可能是为了提高鸣叫的信噪比或为雌性提供定位线索 (Wells 1977b, 1988)。尽管相对于雄性而言, 雌性蛙类发声器官欠发达, 而且没有声囊 (Trewavas 1932, Tobias et al. 1987, McClelland et al. 1996), 但有些亦能鸣叫 (多为求偶鸣叫), 其功能可能是通过提高雄性单位时间内鸣叫数量以便于雌性定位配偶, 或有助于雄性正确识别雌性 (Emerson et al. 1999)。如雌性非洲爪蟾 (*Xenopus laevis*) 能产生 rapping 和 ticking 两种鸣叫, 分别表示其处于繁殖状态和非繁殖状态 (Elliott et al. 2007b); 雌性峨眉仙琴蛙 (*Babina daunchina*) 能通过鸣叫促进雄性交配行为和自身排卵 (Cui et al. 2010)。另外, 处于繁殖季节的雄蛙为保卫领地, 会向其他雄性发出竞争鸣叫 (Tobias et al. 2010); 竞争鸣叫和广告鸣叫的主频相同, 但时域结构相异 (Wells et al. 2007)。

2 雄雄竞争与雌性选择中的声音通讯

对蛙类而言, 性选择具有两种主要表现形式, 即通过雄雄竞争获得配偶的性内选择 (intrasexual selection) 和异性个体间选择配偶

的性间选择(intersexual selection)(Andersson et al. 2006, Ryan et al. 2013)。性选择是蛙类声音通讯进化的主要驱动力,蛙类鸣叫特征被性选择塑造(Gerhardt et al. 2007),包括鸣叫的强度、速率、间隔、音高等,以及雄性相互作用的时域格局。

集群鸣叫是蛙类在繁殖季节最常见的一种现象,对于雄蛙来说,生存资源和配偶资源都是有限的,而且噪音(包括生物噪音和非生物噪音)的遮蔽作用使信号的发现和识别都更加困难,从而干扰动物间的声音通讯。雄蛙会依据不同的竞争环境,如竞争对手数量和雌性是否在场等(Feng et al. 2006, Shen et al. 2008, Narins 2013, Fang et al. 2014b)或可用线索,如竞争对手的鸣叫顺序和空间位置等(Jiang et al. 2015),采用不同的竞争策略,从而抵消噪声对其鸣叫的不利影响,使得发出的信号更为突出,更容易被雌性检测。比如,改变鸣叫强度、速率、频谱成分和脉冲数量(Tobias et al. 2010);延长鸣叫时间或利用集群鸣叫的空闲时间进行鸣叫(Wells et al. 2007);增加鸣叫复杂度,如多明尼加树蛙(*Eleutherodactylus coqui*)会产生双音节(“Co-Qui”)的广告鸣叫,其中第二个音节(Qui)的性吸引力更强(Narins 2013);添加更多的细节特征,使鸣叫更具特异性,如泡蟾(*Physalaemus pustulosus*)通过在广告鸣叫后添加“chuck”音节来提高性吸引力(Kelley 2004);提高鸣叫频率,如凹耳蛙、大绿臭蛙(*Odorrana livida*)、凹耳胡蛙(*Huia cavitympanum*)等物种能通过超声通讯,以克服嘈杂环境的干扰(Arch et al. 2008, Shen et al. 2011, Arch et al. 2012)。另外,蛙类亦存在“dear enemy”现象,即相对于陌生者而言,动物对邻居的竞争性回应相对更少(Bee et al. 2001, Bee 2003, Gasser et al. 2009),这与哺乳类和鸟类等脊椎动物的研究一致(Noë et al. 2014, Battiston et al. 2015, Sogawa et al. 2016)。

相比于异种鸣叫,雌性偏好同种鸣叫,且偏好更为复杂的同种鸣声(Dawson et al.

2012)。虽然雌性所偏好的鸣叫细节在不同物种不尽相同,但往往更偏好强度大、持续时间长、单位时间内鸣叫数量多、频率低、成分更为复杂的同种鸣叫。通过鸣声识别,雌性基于雄性的体型、资源占有、社会地位、基因质量等因素做出最终选择(Burley et al. 2006, Phelps et al. 2006, Ryan et al. 2007, Lancaster et al. 2009);这种选择还可能是基于对雄性多个特征的综合评估(Barbosa et al. 2006, Lancaster et al. 2009, Cui et al. 2010),这样的评估是对自然选择复杂模式的适应性响应,可以增加其选择高质量雄性的概率(Lancaster et al. 2009)。雌性个体从所选配偶处获得一些直接资源(如隐蔽场所),同时能将雄性的优质基因传给后代(Ward et al. 2013),从而提高后代的适合度,如更高的觅食技巧或抵挡并击退天敌和寄生虫的能力(Chen et al. 2011, Ward et al. 2013)。

求偶/择偶决策可能受激素水平、个体经历、自身条件、社会环境、生态环境和栖息地等因素的影响(Burley et al. 2006, Byrne et al. 2006, Cotton et al. 2006, Ryan et al. 2007, Witte et al. 2010),而且决策策略存在性别间和物种间差异(Fisher et al. 2006, Clutton-Brock 2007, Hunt et al. 2009, Leonard et al. 2009)。另外,雌性需要消耗大量能量产生少量卵子,而雄性仅需少许能量就能产生大量精子,所以雌性相比于雄性来说需要付出更多能量进行繁殖。因此贝特曼原理(Bateman's principles)认为,雌性产生卵子耗能高且生殖成功受到更多限制,由此在选择配偶方面常表现得更为挑剔和具有更强的选择性,从而使得雄性个体的生殖成功率具有更大的波动性和不稳定性(Levine et al. 2015)。正因如此,蛙类性选择主要表现为雄雄竞争和雌性选择。然而少数研究表明,当人为操纵有效性比(operational sex ratio, OSR)使之偏雌时,雄蛙会选择体型较大的雌性作为配偶,这可能与雌性的繁殖力相关(Berven 1981, Arntzen 1999, Lu et al. 2009)。

Darwin (1888)认为雄性进化出的、雌性

偏好的特征是为了提高交配机会，而雌性被吸引是由于其进化出了能够感知这些特征的能力，这种感知适应是配偶选择的进化基础。也就是说，配偶选择是驱动偏好特征进化的主要因素之一，其中择偶偏好是由雌性偏好特征与其感觉认知系统的相互作用决定的 (Andersson et al. 2006, Ryan et al. 2013)。雌雄两性间的协同进化一般表现在两方面：一方面，雌雄两性在偏好特征上的趋同。雌性通常偏好更复杂、多模式的求偶信号，于是驱动雄性的特征向着复杂化、多模式化方向进化；雄性的这种进化会反作用于雌性的感知系统，使之向着感知并识别偏好特征的方向进化 (Ward et al. 2013, Halfwerk et al. 2014, Cui et al. 2016)。比如泡蟾利用动态化的声囊的膨胀与压缩辅助发声，雌性在选择过程中更偏好于具有这种明显动态特征的雄性 (Halfwerk et al. 2014)。另一方面，雌雄两性在偏好结果上趋同。研究发现，约 2/3 的雌性峨眉仙琴蛙偏好雄性在洞内发出的鸣叫 (洞内鸣叫)，这可能与洞内鸣叫表征资源占有有关 (Cui et al. 2012)；而在洞内鸣叫与洞外鸣叫的二元回放中，雄性会投入约 2/3 的竞争资源与洞内鸣叫竞争 (Fang et al. 2014a)。另外，雌性的认知能力可能限制雄性复杂性征的进化 (Ryan et al. 2013)，这一结论与韦伯定律相符，即最小可觉差 (just noticeable difference, JND) 对应的刺激变化量和原刺激强度的比值是一个常数。不过，最新研究发现，雄性仙琴蛙能通过鸣叫调频方式，在一定程度上突破雌性在音节数量感知上的韦伯定律约束，即通过鸣叫特征在不同维度上的进化促进雌性对优秀雄性的感知 (Cui et al. 2016)。

3 声音感知的神经机制

听觉 (auditory) 是动物感知外界信息的重要机能之一，通过听觉系统感知声音信息，从而决定捕食、逃逸和交配等行为，对维系个体与种群的生存具有重要意义 (Schrode et al. 2014)。大脑如何对复杂的感觉信号进行解码和

处理是神经生物学的核心问题。雄雄竞争和雌性选择过程实际上包含了大脑对鸣声的识别、解码、处理和响应的过程。大多数蛙类集群生活，通常几种不同种类的蛙生活在同一生境，尤其在繁殖季节，其生活环境除了环境噪音外还存在其他物种的鸣叫。面对复杂多变的鸣叫，无尾两栖类的听觉系统必须具备在复杂环境中对相关信号进行检测、区分和定位的能力 (Feng et al. 2000)。一般地，外周听觉系统的敏感频率与同种鸣叫的主频匹配，甚至与鸣声的能量分布模式较好匹配 (Gerhardt 2001)，许多无尾两栖类通过听觉系统的这种匹配关系过滤环境噪音。研究发现，生活在中国黄山山涧溪流附近的凹耳蛙能利用超声进行通讯，以避免生活区域湍急溪流的低频噪音干扰，从而适应高噪声的生活环境 (Feng et al. 2006, Shen et al. 2008, Zhang et al. 2016)。然而，对于大多数位于同一求偶场 (lek) 的物种而言，最大的噪音往往来自于同种相邻个体的鸣叫。对雄性来说，如果不能检测相邻同种个体鸣叫，就不能准确估计附近存在的竞争者数目并适当调整个体之间的空间距离。对雌性来说，如果不能检测和区分不同个体的鸣叫，将难以判断潜在配偶的位置，也不能在一群雄性中判断优劣，从而不能增加适合度。事实上，尽管耳间距离相对较小，许多无尾两栖类仍能从喧嚣的背景 (众多雄性的鸣叫) 中准确、定向地检测到相应的信号 (Gerhardt et al. 2007)，即为了进行有效繁殖，蛙类能通过特异性鸣声进行物种识别和个体识别。

蛙类声音通讯的听觉通路为：听觉信息经内耳囊、第八神经到达同侧背侧髓质核 (dorsal medullary nucleus, DMN)，换元后上行投射到对侧上橄榄核 (superior olivary nucleus, SON)，再上行投射至同侧的半环隆枕 (torus semicircularis, TS)；初级、第二级和第三级听觉中枢分别是背侧髓质核、上橄榄核和半环隆枕 (Elliott et al. 2007a, Wilczynski et al. 2007)。半环隆枕主要接受同侧上橄榄核神经纤维投

射, 其次接受对侧背侧髓质核和对侧半环隆枕投射, 也接受少量对侧上橄榄核、同侧背侧髓质核、两侧第八神经核腹侧区投射以及外侧丘系腹侧核和外侧核的投射 (Rose et al. 2007, Wilczynski et al. 2007)。

即刻早期基因 (immediate early gene, *IEG*) 是神经系统响应外界刺激而表达的一类基因 (Morgan et al. 1989), 属于原癌基因的一类, 包括 *c-fos*、*zenk* (*egr* 家族)、*Arc* 和 *c-jun* 等。*IEG* 编码一类转录因子, 当大脑接受外界刺激时, 通过这些转录因子的快速表达, 调控大脑中其他基因的表达。神经元中 *IEG* 表达的增加与相应区域的神经元活动密切相关, 因此 *IEG* 被用作反映中枢神经系统 (central nervous system, CNS) 神经元活动的指标 (Wilczynski et al. 2010)。在声音通讯系统中, *zenk* (*zif-268*, *egr-1*, *NGFI-A* 和 *krox-24*) 基因编码一类 ZENK 蛋白, 在鸣声产生和鸣声感知中均起着重要作用 (Balthazart et al. 2001, Eda-Fujiwara et al. 2003)。和异种信息相比, 同种广告鸣叫能激活蛙类听觉中枢及端脑目标核团中 ZENK 的高表达 (Hoke et al. 2005, Suthers et al. 2006, Burmeister et al. 2008, Chakraborty et al. 2010), 提示这些脑区或核团与同种信号的产生或感知相关。另外, 杏仁核在声音通讯中亦起着重要作用, 特别与雄性响应雌性应答鸣叫的控制有关 (Hall et al. 2013)。

脑电 (electroencephalogram, EEG) 研究发现, 雌性仙琴蛙能用不同的脑电时空模式表征声音信息的性吸引力程度差异 (Fang et al. 2012); 事件相关电位 (event-related potentials, ERP) 研究发现, 仙琴蛙能在 100 ms 左右区分同种鸣叫和白噪声, 能在 200 ms 左右区分不同鸣叫类型 (Fang et al. 2015)。该结果与对人类 (*Homo sapiens*) 的研究类似, 人类在 70 ~ 119 ms 内区分生物和非生物声音, 在 169 ~ 219 ms 内区分人类语音与动物声音, 在 291 ~ 357 ms 内区别不同的声音类型 (De Lucia et al. 2010)。另外, 行为实验 (Xue et al. 2015) 和脑电研究

(Fang et al. 2014b) 均发现, 和其他具有声音通讯能力的脊椎动物一样, 仙琴蛙在感知同种鸣叫时具有右耳优势 (right ear advantage, REA), 而且右耳优势是结构非对称性和注意调节共同作用的结果, 且前者起着更为关键的作用。

4 声音通讯的内分泌机制

与大多数脊椎动物一样, 蛙类的繁殖行为主要与性别、季节变化及激素水平有关 (Yamaguchi et al. 2003), 内分泌水平影响声音产生、鸣声特征、声音信号的接收及行为响应 (Wada et al. 1977, Wetzell et al. 1983, Semsar et al. 1998, Burmeister et al. 2001, Arch et al. 2009)。由此可见, 在求偶季节, 内分泌水平是影响声音的产生和感知的关键因素之一 (Yamaguchi et al. 2003)。一般认为, 有两种内分泌系统影响蛙类声音通讯 (Arch et al. 2009)。第一种由一系列类固醇激素组成, 包括睾酮 (testosterone, T)、二氢睾酮 (dihydrotestosterone, DHT)、雌二醇 (estradiol, E2) 等。性腺类固醇的分泌通过下丘脑 - 垂体 - 性腺轴 (hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis, HPGA) 调节 (Vilain et al. 1998), 下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴的顶端为促性腺激素释放激素 (gonadotropin releasing hormone, GnRH) 的释放神经元, 沿基底前脑中线分布 (Rastogi et al. 1998, Burmeister et al. 2004)。第二种由肽类神经调节物质组成, 如精氨酸催产素 (arginine vasotocin, AVT) (Yamaguchi et al. 2003)。精氨酸催产素是两栖类中一种由端脑和间脑神经元产生的、与哺乳动物血管加压素 (arginine vasopressin, AVP) 同源的肽类物质, 主要功能是调节全身的渗透压和血压 (Yamaguchi et al. 2003, Arch et al. 2009)。

广告鸣叫的产生与感知通常用来协调两性间的繁殖行为, 故对于繁殖季节的内分泌研究主要集中于雄蛙广告鸣叫的产生和雌蛙的应答 (Arch et al. 2009)。鸣声产生主要由中枢神经

系统中的运动神经元及其传入神经驱动 (Kelley 2004), 雄性激素的胞内受体除在喉部分布之外, 也存在于发声通路的神经组织中, 最有可能的两个靶向为舌咽迷走神经核 (nIX-X) 和延髓背盖区 (DTAM) (Kelley 1981, Pérez et al. 1996, Yamaguchi et al. 2003)。去势雄蛙鸣叫行为消失, 但给予睾酮或二氢睾酮后能恢复鸣叫行为 (Wetzel et al. 1983); 去除卵巢的雌蛙在睾酮的作用下能产生类似于雄蛙的求偶鸣叫, 这表明雄蛙体内的雄性激素是诱发雄蛙鸣叫的主要因素 (Hannigan et al. 1986)。给予精氨酸催产素仅增加广告鸣叫量, 而对其他类型的鸣叫无影响 (Wagner Jr 1989, Marler et al. 1995, Semsar et al. 1998), 且其对于广告鸣叫的调节依赖于睾酮水平, 其作用可被精氨酸催产素受体拮抗剂抑制, 表明精氨酸催产素对广告鸣叫的产生具有直接作用 (Propper et al. 1997, Yamaguchi et al. 2003)。另外, 前列腺素 (prostaglandin, PG) 由不同的前列腺细胞释放, 其最基本的功能是控制血管平滑肌的活性; 与活化作用相反, 前列腺素抑制雄蛙鸣叫的产生 (Schmidt et al. 1989, Yamaguchi et al. 2003)。由此可见, 睾酮维持雄蛙繁殖季节的基本性状态, 精氨酸催产素能真正引发鸣叫 (Semsar et al. 1998), 而前列腺素抑制鸣声产生。

性激素能增强成年蛙类听觉系统对信号的检测和响应能力, 从而促进繁殖期间两性的通讯可靠性 (Wilczynski et al. 2016)。半环隆枕作为蛙类中枢神经系统主要的听觉处理中心 (Wilczynski et al. 2007), 是研究激素影响听觉处理的关键节点。半环隆枕主要由主核 (principal nucleus) 和层状核 (laminar nucleus, LN) 组成 (Arch et al. 2009), 其中层状核与运动前区和运动区有广泛的连接, 可能承担更多的听觉运动整合 (Endepols et al. 2001)。另外, 层状核细胞富含二氢睾酮和雌二醇 (Endepols et al. 1999), 是性腺激素影响通讯信号处理的主要位点, 包括与声音感知相关的调节运动 (如趋声性)。由半环隆枕上行, 下丘脑腹侧 (ventral

hypothalamus, VH) 和视前区 (preoptic area, POA) 是两个调控促性腺激素释放激素的重要核团 (Ball 1981), 富含类固醇激素 (Endepols et al. 1999)。由此推测, 半环隆枕的活性受激素分泌调控, 相应的声音刺激可能改变促性腺激素释放激素的分泌而影响下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴及激素水平 (Hoke et al. 2005, Arch et al. 2009)。在听觉中脑和端脑边缘, 雌二醇受体的表达具性二型, 表明雌二醇是雌蛙特有行为的重要神经环路调节器 (Chakraborty et al. 2015)。

5 展望

综合行为、基因、损毁、电生理、内分泌等关于蛙类声音通讯的研究成果可以看到, 声音通讯的发生、感知和响应是一个非常复杂的认知过程, 其中诸多环节还需要进一步研究。首先, 虽然我们在一定程度上了解了发声的解剖结构, 但是这些结构是如何产生时频特征多变的鸣叫的? 发声的非线性特征是否或如何导致鸣叫多样性? 又如何响应环境的多变性? 这有待于进一步采用生理、生物物理和数学建模等方法进行研究, 以便形成蛙类鸣叫产生的基础理论。其次, 当前关于两栖类听觉中枢神经元的生物物理特性还是空白, 所以还不能阐明听觉神经元对声音信息的时频、方位等特征的选择性响应的机理。再次, 行为研究说明蛙类能通过声音通讯完成物种识别和个体识别, 但是我们对动态过程和神经机制还知之甚少。具体而言, 蛙类是如何对鸣叫中不同特征 (如时域、频域、方位及个体标签等) 进行特征绑定以便感知鸣叫或个体的? 对许多蛙类而言, 视觉信息亦会影响性间或性内的行为交互, 但不知道视听两种模态的信息是在何时何地进行处理和整合的? 两种模态间如何补整与容错? 最后, 既往研究说明不同脑区或核团偏侧性地参与了声音通讯, 但尚不清楚认知过程发生在哪些脑区, 以及在此过程中各参与脑区如何协同作用? 可以采用复杂脑网络等新技术对相关问题进行研究。另外, 有些蛙类能通过超声进

行声音通讯, 超声发声与感知的生理机制和神经机制、超声通讯的进化、超声通讯的仿生等问题同样值得深入研究。

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