Bat

For Further details link

Classification

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Mammalia
Order: Chiroptera
Family: Pteropodidae
Genus: *Bat*

Habit and habitat

Nocturnal Activity: Most *bats* are nocturnal, becoming active at night to find food and returning to their roosts before dawn.

Echolocation: They use echolocation by emitting high-frequency sounds and interpreting the echoes to navigate and find prey in the dark.

Roosting Sites: *Bats* seek protected roosts, which can be natural sites like caves, tree hollows, and rock crevices, or man-made structures such as attics, barns, and bridges.

Global Distribution: *Bats* are found on almost every continent, thriving in forests, deserts, wetlands, and even urban areas.

Characteristics

- *Bat*, (order Chiroptera), any member of the only group of mammals capable of flight. This ability, coupled with the ability to navigate at night by using a system of acoustic orientation (echolocation).
- All *bats* have a generally similar appearance in flight, dominated by the expanse of the wings, but they vary considerably in size.
- *Bats* often have a rodentlike or foxlike muzzle, but in many the face has a pushed-in puglike appearance. In the nectar feeders the snout is elongated to house the long extensible tongue
- Digestion in bats is unusually rapid. They chew and fragment their food exceptionally thoroughly and thus expose a large surface area of it to digestive action.
- These bats are able to make visual discriminations at lower light levels than humans can.
- Their legs are slender and not built for walking or standing, but their feet are adapted to grasp and hold onto surfaces.
- *Bats* are mammals with front limbs modified for flight. The chest and shoulders are large and well-muscled to provide power to the wings.
- The hips and legs are slender, as they do not usually support any body weight. Wing shape, governed by the relative lengths of the forearm and the fingers, varies greatly, in adaptation to flight characteristics.