

HEARES 01507

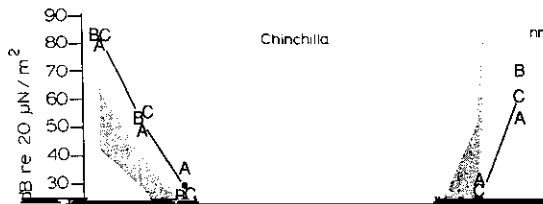
Behavioral hearing range of the chinchilla

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son, 1978). Although there are a number of possible causes of such variation, one obvious source is the heterogeneity of the sound field to which the

and a contact circuit indicated whether an animal was in contact with the spout during the last 150 ms of each trial. If an animal broke contact for



them a range of hearing spanning more than 9 octaves.

Fig. 1 also allows a comparison of the chinchilla audiogram to audiograms obtained for 6 humans in the same listening environment (shaded area). Unlike most rodents (cf. Heffner and Heffner,

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dures in which an animal must maintain its head