

## THUMB

Found along the top edge of the wing

Used for climbing, food handling, and defense

## CALCAR

Cartilage in the tail that sticks out from the ankle

Helps to stiffen the wing and gives the bat more control over its tail membrane while flying

## TAIL

Can be long or short. Some bats don't have tails at all

Aids a bat to shape its tail membrane for slowing down or turning in flight

## TAIL MEMBRANE

Membrane in the area of skin which joins the legs and/or tail of a bat

Acts like a rudder or brakes to steer or slow the bat as it flies. Also assists in food capture for some bats

## FINGERS

Slender, jointed parts

Gives the wing its shape and provide a large surface area for the attachment of flight muscles

## FOOT

The lower part of the leg, on which an organism stands or walks

Allows for gripping for hanging heads down. Also can be used for grooming

## NOSE LEAF

Fleshy triangles on top of their noses

Directs echolocation signals produced by their noses

## WING MEMBRANE

Tough, elastic, double skin between a bat's body, tail, arm, and fingers

Connects body parts and provides surface area for powered flight

## TRAGUS

A tiny finger-like projection of skin-covered cartilage in front of a bat's ear

Directs sounds into the ear for prey location and navigation via echolocation