

Table 1. Morphometric and frequency data for mammals

Common name (<i>Species</i>)	Frequency and morphometric data							
	Symbol in Figs. 2 and 3	60-dB LF limit, Hz	Radii ratio	Radii data source*	BM length <i>L</i> , mm	Turns, <i>n</i>	BM apex width, thickness, μm	Refs.
Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	bd	150	4.3	CT, hist	38.9	2.25	380, 5	14, 21
Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	ca	55	6.2	CT, hist and lit	25.8	3	420, 5	5, 13, 14, 22
Chinchilla (<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>)	ch	52	6.4	CT, hist	18.5	3	310, 6	5, 13, 14, 24
Cow (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	cw	23	8.9	lit	38	3.5	–	1, 5, 13, 14, 23
Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)	e	17	8.8	CT, lit	60	2.25	–	1, 5, 13, 14, 25
Gerbil (<i>Meriones unguiculatis</i>)	gb	56	6.8	CT, lit	12.1	3.25	250, –	1, 5, 13, 26
Guinea pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)	gp	47	7.2	CT, lit	18.5	4	245, 2	5, 13, 27
Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>)	h	31	8.2	CT, lit	33.5	2.5	504, 2	1, 5, 28
Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)			1.7	CT, hist and lit	6.8	2	160, 1	1, 5
NMRI strains	ms1	900						29, 30
Other strains	ms2	2,000						31
Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	rb	96	–	lit	15.2	2.25	–	5, 13, 32
Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)			3.1	lit	10.7	2.2	250, 2	1, 5, 13
Albino rat	ra1	390						33
Hooded rat	ra2	530						34
Sea lion (<i>Zalophus californianus</i>)	sl	180 (air) 200 (water)	5.2	CT, hist	54.3	1.75	–	21, 35
Squirrel monkey (<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>)	sm	100	5.5	CT	15.4	2.25	–	5, 36

LF functional hearing limits were established for land mammals as the frequency equivalent to the 60 dB re 20 μPa response threshold in published behavioral audiograms. For the bottlenose dolphin and sea lion in water, the LF limit was determined from the 120 dB re 1 μPa level on behavioral audiograms. The radii ratios were calculated as described in *Methods*. BM apical width and thickness were measured by using histological methods.

*CT, computerized tomography; hist, histology; lit, literature.