

missed individuals that used other roosting spots and overestimated the importance of pitchers to the species as a whole.

Moran, however, feels that his mystery is solved. Now a professor at the Royal Roads University in Victoria, Canada, he says he, too, happened upon a couple of bats nestled in N. r. elongata pitchers, but he "never put two and two together." Just last year he and his colleagues described how some other pitcher plants rely on tree shrew feces for nutrients, and only then did he wonder whether bats might be fertilizing the plants. Indeed, pitcher plants are turning out to be less carnivorous than biologists once believed-another species digests leaf litter. With most of the 120-odd Nepenthes species hardly studied, Moran predicts that the plants will yield more surprises "that we can't even dream of yet."

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