

# 仙琴蛙颜色感知具有左脑优势

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**摘要:** 蛙类在暗视条件下能辨别不同颜色, 但颜色感知时大脑神经活动的动态神经机制尚不清楚。本文通过分析峨眉仙琴蛙 (*Nidirana daunchina*) 在蓝、绿、黄三种颜色光刺激下脑电信号  $\delta$ 、 $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  4 种节律的功率谱, 研究脑电节律与颜色感知之间的关系, 探索颜色感知的动态神经机制。首先采集不同颜色刺激下端脑、间脑和中脑的脑电信号, 提取  $\delta$  (0.5 ~ 5.5 Hz)、 $\theta$  (5.5 ~ 8.5 Hz)、 $\alpha$  (8.5 ~ 17 Hz)、 $\beta$  (17 ~ 45 Hz) 四个节律, 分析各节律的功率谱; 使用三因素 (颜色、脑区和性别) 重复测量 ANOVA 和最小显著性差异法 (LSD) 进行统计分析。结果显示, 对  $\delta$  和  $\theta$  节律, 蓝光诱发的功率谱显著高于绿和黄颜色光; 对  $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  三个节律, 由颜色刺激引起的左间脑功率谱显著高于右间脑 ( $P < 0.05$ )。上述结果表明, 蓝色光引发高觉醒水平, 且颜色感知具有左脑优势。

**关键词:** 颜色感知; 脑电节律; 功率谱; 大脑偏侧性; 仙琴蛙

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## Left-hemisphere Lateralization during Color Perception in the Emei Music Frog

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**Abstract:** Frogs can distinguish various colors even at the scotopic light level, however, the dynamic neural mechanism of cerebral neural activity in color perception is not yet clear. To explore this, electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded when different colors (blue, green and yellow) were presented to the Emei Music Frog (*Nidirana daunchina*), and the power spectrum of each EEG rhythm for each color was calculated. Firstly, EEG signals of the telencephalon, diencephalon and mesencephalon were collected when the colors were presented. Then, four rhythms including delta (0.5 - 5.5 Hz), theta (5.5 - 8.5 Hz), alpha (8.5 - 17 Hz) and beta (17 - 45 Hz) were extracted. Finally, the power spectrum of each frequency rhythm was analyzed using Welch's method with a Hamming window and 0.5 Hz resolution. The statistical analysis was

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conducted using the three-factor (color, brain region and gender) repeated measures of ANOVA and Least Significant Difference (LSD). Results showed that (1) for delta rhythm, the power spectra induced by blue, green and yellow were  $9.952 \pm 0.421$ ,  $9.930 \pm 0.370$ ,  $9.460 \pm 0.393$ , respectively; while for theta rhythm, the power spectra induced by blue, green and yellow were  $1.881 \pm 0.316$ ,  $1.770 \pm 0.299$ ,  $1.711 \pm 0.319$ , respectively (Fig. 2); (2) the sequence of power spectra for delta or theta rhythm was blue > green > yellow ( $P < 0.05$ , the difference between blue and green in delta, and that the difference between green and yellow in theta did not reach statistical significance, Fig. 2 and Table 1); (3) the power spectra of theta, alpha and beta evoked in the left diencephalon were  $1.945 \pm 0.341$ ,  $3.020 \pm 0.280$ ,  $-5.832 \pm 0.248$ , respectively and were significantly higher than those in the right counterpart respectively ( $P < 0.05$ , Fig. 2 and Table 1). In conclusion, these results show that blue color induces higher arousal level, and that color perception exhibits left-hemisphere lateralization.

**Key words:** Color perception; Electroencephalogram (EEG) rhythm; Power spectrum; Brain lateralization; Emei Music Frog, *Nidirana daunchina*

颜色感知在动物寻找食物、庇护所、伴侣或躲避天敌等事关生存与繁殖的行为中起着至关重要的作用。哺乳动物 (Hall et al. 2006, Blackmore et al. 2008)、鸟类 (Gamberale-Stille et al. 2001)、爬行类 (Leighty et al. 2013, Clark et al. 2014) 和两栖类 (Yovanovich et al. 2017) 均存在颜色识别能力和颜色偏好。比如灵长类可凭借颜色感知目标和识别食物 (Pessoa et al. 2003), 而蛙类更喜欢选择与自己体色匹配的藏身之处 (Wente et al. 2005)。颜色偏好存在物种特异性, 即不同物种可能偏好不同的颜色; 颜色偏好受生境 (Bault et al. 2015, Vickers et al. 2018)、年龄 (Honkavaara et al. 2004) 和性别 (van Bergen et al. 2019) 等诸多因素影响; 对人类而言, 颜色感知和偏好还受文化及视觉环境或语境的影响 (Dresp-Langley et al. 2009)。

虽然无尾两栖类以声音通讯为主, 但视觉信息和颜色感知亦相当重要。无尾类两栖动物视网膜存在多种光感受器 (Goldstein et al. 1973), 包括对绿色敏感的红色视杆细胞 (最大吸收波长  $\lambda_{\max} = 502 \text{ nm}$ )、对蓝色敏感的绿色视杆细胞 ( $\lambda_{\max} = 433 \text{ nm}$ )、对黄色敏感的单视锥细胞 ( $\lambda_{\max} = 580 \text{ nm}$ ) 以及双视锥细胞 ( $\lambda_{\max} = 502$  和  $580 \text{ nm}$ , 以后者为主)。两种视杆细胞均具有超高灵敏度, 因此无尾类能在其他动物

几乎什么都看不见的低光强度下看到颜色 (Thoreson et al. 2019)。行为实验表明, 在明视条件下, 数十个无尾类 (蛙类和蟾蜍) 物种偏好蓝色, 这可能与天空的蓝色有关 (Yovanovich et al. 2017); 在暗视条件下, 蛙类亦能区分蓝光和绿光, 但当光照强度相对较低时, 表现出绿色偏好, 反之亦然 (Yovanovich et al. 2017), 提示光强可能影响蛙类的颜色偏好, 而且两种视杆细胞之间存在竞争关系。但对颜色感知或颜色偏好潜在的动态神经机制仍然知之甚少。

脑电 (electroencephalogram, EEG) 是神经元群电活动在大脑皮层的总体反映, 是脑功能信息传输的内部载体, 蕴藏着丰富的、动态的生理信息, 具有时间分辨率极高的优点。根据频率不同, 脑电通常可划分为 delta 节律 ( $\delta$ )、theta 节律 ( $\theta$ )、alpha 节律 ( $\alpha$ )、beta 节律 ( $\beta$ ) 和 gamma 节律 ( $\gamma$ ), 不同节律的功能不同 (Basar et al. 2001)。前期研究表明, 仙琴蛙 (*Nidirana daunchina*) 没有  $\gamma$  节律 (Fang et al. 2012a), 这可能是由于低等动物高级认知功能较少, 无需高频脑电参与。但蛙类的视觉或听觉目标的感知与多种脑电节律活动 (Fang et al. 2012b, Shen et al. 2019) 或事件相关电位 (event-related potential) 成分 (Fang et al. 2015, Yue et al. 2017,

Yang et al. 2018, Fang et al. 2019) 密切相关。在暗视条件下, 仙琴蛙能辨别不同颜色, 但是尚不清楚在颜色感知时大脑各节律如何活动, 即其动态神经机制尚不清楚。本研究以仙琴蛙为对象, 采用事件相关电位实验范式, 在随机呈现蓝、绿、黄三种颜色刺激时, 同步采集脑电数据; 通过分析  $\delta$ 、 $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  4 种节律的功率谱, 探索颜色感知的动态神经机制。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验动物

16 只仙琴蛙成体 (雌雄各半) 采集于四川峨眉山。按性别分开饲养于不透明塑料箱中 (长 45 cm × 宽 35 cm × 高 30 cm), 箱内有水和泥, 每 3 d 喂活蟋蟀 (*Gryllus chinensis*) 一次。饲养箱置于隔音养殖房内, 室温 ( $25 \pm 1$ ) °C、相对湿度 60% ~ 80%、给光周期 12 L : 12 D (即 12 h 明亮, 12 h 黑暗, 08:00 时开灯)。手术时体长 ( $4.56 \pm 0.19$ ) cm、体重 ( $8.34 \pm 1.26$ ) g。实验流程经中国科学院成都生物研究所动物伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 动物手术

将动物身体 (头部除外) 浸入 0.15% 的鱼安定 (tricaine methanesulfonate) 溶液中进行深度麻醉。局部消毒, 去除手术区皮肤, 暴露头骨。根据图 1a 所示坐标, 分别在左右端脑 (LT 和 RT)、左右间脑 (LD 和 RD) 和左右中脑 (LM 和 RM) 埋置微型不锈钢电极 ( $\varphi 0.8$  mm), 参考电极植于小脑上方 (C)。左右端脑电极位于人字缝前方 2.2 mm, 旁开 1.5 mm; 左右间脑电极位于人字缝后方 0.2 mm, 旁开 1 mm; 左右中脑电极位于人字缝后方 2.3 mm, 旁开 1.5 mm; 小脑电极位于人字缝中线后 3.9 mm 处。镍铬合金丝的一端紧紧缠绕在电极上, 另一端锡焊于接插件中; 用牙托水泥将电极固定于颅骨上, 用自封膜 (Parafilm® M; Chicago, USA) 包裹接插件, 并使其高于头部约 1 cm; 最后, 在创口四周涂抹三联抗生素/止痛软膏 (CVS pharmacy, Woonsocket, RI, USA)。

术后, 动物独笼饲养, 恢复 6 d。实验完成后, 使用过量鱼安定实施安乐死。通过安装电极的颅骨孔注射苏木素染料确认电极位置, 排除电极不在预定脑区的数据 (Fang et al. 2012a)。

### 1.3 数据采集

动物恢复 6 d 后, 将其置于实验箱中 (长 80 cm × 宽 60 cm × 高 55 cm), 连接信号采集系统 (OmniPlex 64-D, Plexon, USA), 并在黑暗环境中适应 10 min, 然后进行颜色感知的脑电实验。根据成年蛙类光感受器的三个最大吸收峰对应的波长, 选取波长分别为 430 nm (蓝色)、500 nm (绿色) 和 580 nm (黄色) 三种单色发光二极管 (light emitting diode, LED, 深圳超自然有限公司), 每个 LED 连接一个可通过固态继电器控制输出的直流电源 (HY3005B, 深圳市新华谊仪表有限公司); 调节直流电源输出, 使得每个 LED 的光强在 1 cm 处为 0.5 mW (PM100D, Thorlabs Inc, USA)。对于每个被试, 以随机顺序呈现 300 个视觉刺激, 即每种颜色的发光二极管 (LED) 点亮 100 次。每个视觉刺激持续 300 ms, 间隔时间为 1.5 s。通过 C++ 程序随机化刺激顺序, 并避免同一颜色连续出现 3 次以上; 每次刺激开始或结束时, 通过计算机并口向固态继电器发送触发脉冲, 开启或关闭相应的 LED; 同时, 每次刺激开始时, 向信号采集系统发送触发脉冲, 以便后续的数据锁时分析 (图 2)。采集到的各脑区脑电信号及 4 种脑电 (EEG) 节律见图 1b 和 c。

### 1.4 数据处理

对数据进行 0.5 ~ 45 Hz 带通滤波和 512 Hz 重采样; 以刺激开始为起始点, 截取 300 个时长 1 s 的数据段, 保留标准差小于无伪迹数据标准差 3 倍的数据段, 采用最小二乘法进行去趋势处理; 通过傅立叶变换将脑电信号转换至频域 (图 1d), 即用 Welch 算法、Hamming 窗和 0.5 Hz 分辨率对每个数据段、每个脑区和每种刺激颜色 (绿色、蓝色、黄色) 分别计算脑电 4 种节律 [ $\delta$  (0.5 ~ 5.5 Hz)、 $\theta$  (5.5 ~ 8.5 Hz)、

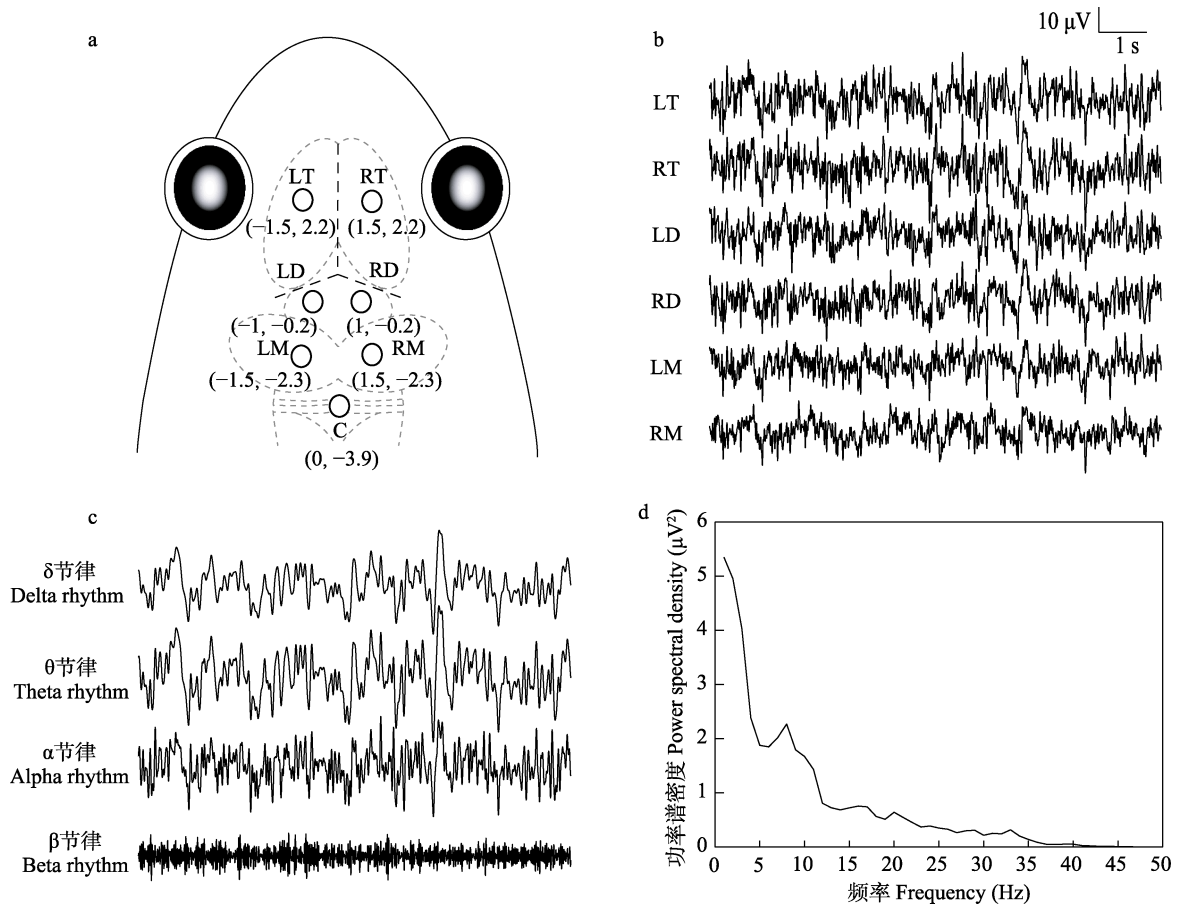


图 1 电极位置分布、脑电特征波形、脑电节律及其功率谱

**Fig. 1 Electrode placements, typical electroencephalogram (EEG) tracings for each channel, each rhythm acquired from electroencephalogram (EEG) signals in the left telencephalon and its power spectra**

a. 电极位置分布图，括号中的数值表示埋置微型电极的位置坐标；b. 10 s 脑电特征波形；c. b 图中左端脑电对应的  $\delta$ 、 $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  4 种节律波形；d. b 图中左端脑电电信号的功率谱密度，曲线下方各脑电节律频率范围所包含的面积即为各节律的功率谱。

a. Electrode placements with the numbers denote the electrode coordinates; b. 10 s of typical EEG tracings for each channel; c. The four rhythm waveforms acquired from filtered 10 s EEG signals of the left telencephalon; d. The power spectral density of 10 s EEG signals of the left telencephalon. The area under the curve and within the frequency range of each rhythm is the power spectrum for the rhythm.

LT. 左端脑；RT. 右端脑；LD. 左间脑；RD. 右间脑；LM. 左中脑；RM. 右中脑

LT. Left telencephalon; RT. Right telencephalon; LD. Left diencephalon; RD. Right diencephalon; LM. Left mesencephalon; RM. Right mesencephalon

$\alpha$  (8.5 ~ 17 Hz) 和  $\beta$  (17 ~ 45 Hz) 的绝对功率谱，并进行对数转换 (Fang. et al. 2012a)；最后针对每个节律、每种颜色、每个脑区计算平均功率谱，进行统计分析。

### 1.5 统计分析

用 Shapiro-Wilk  $W$  检验和 Levene's test 检

验分析数据的正态性及方差齐性。针对每个脑电节律，采用三因素（颜色、脑区和性别）重复测量 ANOVA 进行统计分析，同时检测主效应和交互效应。若不服从球形检验，使用 Greenhouse-Geisser 校正；若存在交互效应则进行简单效应分析；利用最小显著性差异法 (least

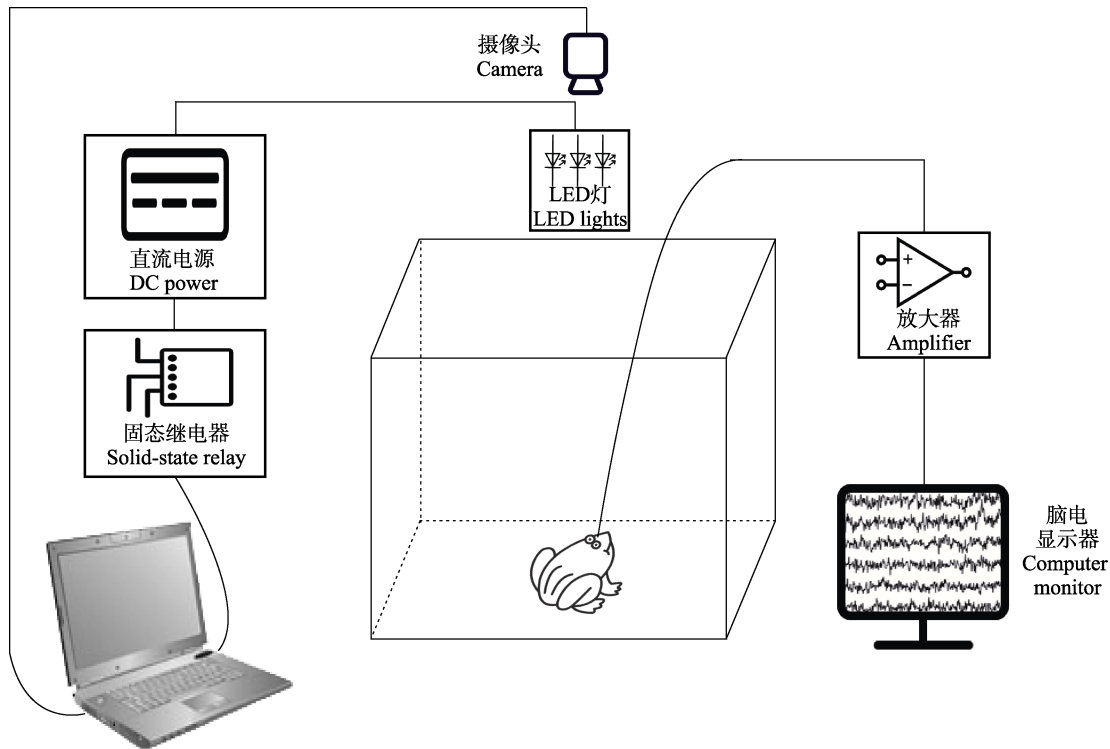


图 2 实验设置示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the experimental setting

significant difference, LSD) 检验进行事后检验; 效应度通过  $\text{partial } \eta^2$  估计。所有统计在 SPSS 21.0 中完成, 显著性水平设置为  $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

对  $\delta$  节律, 颜色 ( $F_{2,28} = 5.231$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.272$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) 和脑区 ( $F_{5,70} = 20.708$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.469$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.597$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) 的主效应显著, 而性别 ( $F_{1,14} = 0.349$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.024$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 无主效应, 且颜色和脑区无交互效应 ( $F_{10,140} = 2.178$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.225$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.135$ ,  $P > 0.05$ )。多重比较显示, 蓝光和绿光对应的功率谱显著大于黄光 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 左右端脑的功率谱显著大于其他脑区 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 同时左间脑大于右中脑 ( $P < 0.05$ , 表 1 和图 3a)。

对  $\theta$  节律, 颜色 ( $F_{2,28} = 7.899$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.361$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) 和脑区 ( $F_{5,70} = 50.323$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.782$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) 的主效应显著, 而性别

( $F_{1,14} = 0.001$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.000$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 无主效应, 且颜色和脑区无交互效应 ( $F_{10,140} = 0.662$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.045$ ,  $P > 0.05$ )。多重比较显示, 蓝光对应的功率谱显著大于绿光和黄光 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 左右端脑的功率谱显著大于其他脑区 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 左右间脑大于左右中脑 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 左间脑大于右间脑 ( $P < 0.05$ , 表 1 和图 3b)。

对  $\alpha$  节律, 脑区 ( $F_{5,70} = 70.781$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.835$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) 的主效应显著, 而颜色 ( $F_{2,28} = 0.570$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.651$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.039$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 和性别 ( $F_{1,14} = 0.011$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.001$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 无主效应, 且颜色和脑区无交互效应 ( $F_{10,140} = 1.31$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.500$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.085$ ,  $P > 0.05$ )。多重比较显示, 左右端脑的功率谱显著大于其他脑区 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 左右间脑大于左右中脑 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 左间脑大于右间脑 ( $P < 0.001$ , 表 1 和图 3c)。

对  $\beta$  节律, 脑区 ( $F_{5,70} = 60.766$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.813$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) 的主效应显著, 而颜色 ( $F_{2,28} = 0.181$ ,  $\epsilon = 0.631$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.013$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 和性别 ( $F_{1,14} = 0.139$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.010$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) 无主效应, 且颜色和脑区无交互效应

( $F_{10,140} = 1.733$ ,  $\text{partial } \eta^2 = 0.110$ ,  $P > 0.05$ )。多重比较显示, 左右端脑的功率谱显著大于其他脑区 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 左右间脑大于左右中脑 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 右端脑大于左端脑 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 左间脑大于右间脑 ( $P < 0.001$ , 表 1 和图 3d)。

表 1 不同脑电节律功率谱的 ANOVA 统计结果

Table 1 The results of ANOVA for power spectra in different electroencephalogram rhythms

因素 Factor	方差分析 ANOVA	校正的 $\epsilon$ 值 Greenhouse-Geisser	$P$ 值 $P$ value	效应度 $\text{partial } \eta^2$	最小显著性差异法 Least significant difference LSD
$\delta$ 节律 Delta rhythm					
颜色 Color	$F_{2,28} = 5.231$	NA	0.012	0.272	绿色、蓝色 > 黄色 Green, blue > yellow
脑区 Brain area	$F_{5,70} = 20.708$	0.469	< 0.001	0.597	LT, RT > LD, RD, LM, RM LD > RM
性别 Sex	$F_{1,14} = 0.349$	NA	0.564	0.024	NA
颜色 $\times$ 脑区 Color $\times$ Brain area	$F_{10,140} = 2.178$	0.225	0.125	0.169	NA
$\theta$ 节律 Theta rhythm					
颜色 Color	$F_{2,28} = 7.899$	NA	0.002	0.361	蓝色 > 绿色、黄色 Blue > green, yellow
脑区 Brain area	$F_{5,70} = 50.323$	NA	< 0.001	0.782	LT, RT > LD, RD, LM, RM LD, RD > LM, RM LD > RD
性别 Sex	$F_{1,14} = 0.001$	NA	0.982	0.000	NA
颜色 $\times$ 脑区 Color $\times$ Brain area	$F_{10,140} = 0.662$	NA	0.758	0.045	NA
$\alpha$ 节律 Alpha rhythm					
颜色 Color	$F_{2,28} = 0.570$	0.651	0.504	0.039	NA
脑区 Brain area	$F_{5,70} = 70.781$	NA	< 0.001	0.835	LT, RT > LD, RD, LM, RM, LD, RD > LM, RM LD > RD
性别 Sex	$F_{1,14} = 0.011$	NA	0.918	0.001	NA
颜色 $\times$ 脑区 Color $\times$ Brain area	$F_{10,140} = 1.301$	0.500	0.274	0.085	NA
$\beta$ 节律 Gamma rhythm					
颜色 Color	$F_{2,28} = 0.181$	0.631	0.733	0.013	NA
脑区 Brain area	$F_{5,70} = 60.766$	NA	< 0.001	0.813	LT, RT > LD, RD, LM, RM LD > RD LD, RD > LM, RM RT > LT
性别 Sex	$F_{1,14} = 0.139$	NA	0.715	0.010	NA
颜色 $\times$ 脑区 Color $\times$ Brain area	$F_{10,140} = 1.733$	NA	0.079	0.110	NA

“>”表示其左侧相应条件下的功率谱大于右侧, 而同侧内无差异。LT. 左端脑; RT. 右端脑; LD. 左间脑; RD. 右间脑; LM. 左中脑; RM. 右中脑; NA. 不适用。

“>” indicates that the power spectrum value on the left side is greater than that on the right side under the corresponding conditions, while there is no difference on the same side. LT. Left telencephalon; RT. Right telencephalon; LD. Left diencephalon; RD. Right diencephalon; LM. Left midbrain; RM. Right midbrain; NA. Not applicable.

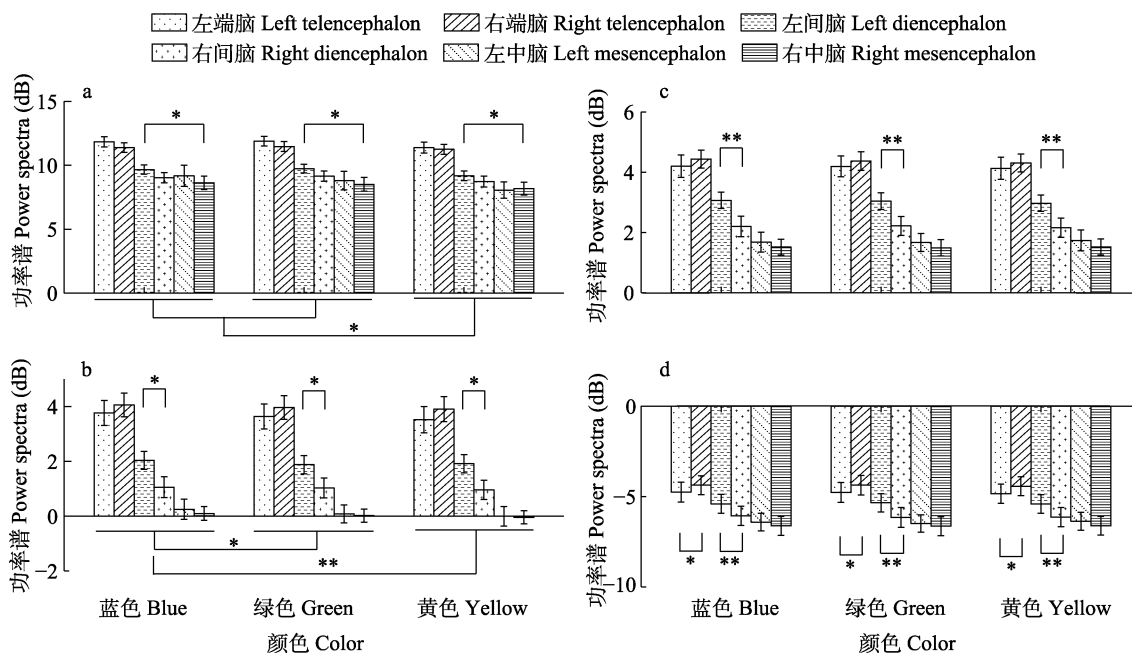


图 3  $\delta$ (a)、 $\theta$ (b)、 $\alpha$ (c)、 $\beta$ (d)节律的功率谱

Fig. 3 The power spectra of delta (a), theta (b), alpha (c), beta (d) rhythms, respectively

\*  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.001$

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 颜色影响仙琴蛙的觉醒水平

觉醒水平表征着人或动物以及时和有效的方式执行相关任务的准备程度，反映刺激响应能力。与哺乳动物和鸟类相反，变温动物的脑电以慢波为主，觉醒水平的升高伴随着  $\delta$  节律振幅变大 (Rial et al. 2007)；而且变温动物  $\delta$  节律参与注意和信号检测，所以变温动物对环境刺激的典型反应是  $\delta$  波振幅的显著增大 (Knyazev 2012)。本研究发现，在不同颜色光刺激下，仙琴蛙的  $\delta$  和  $\theta$  节律的功率谱存在蓝光大于绿光，且蓝、绿光大于黄光， $\delta$  节律下蓝光和绿光、 $\theta$  节律下绿光和黄光之间的差异没有统计学意义，表明蓝光诱发出更高的觉醒水平。仙琴蛙被蓝光引发的觉醒水平最高、绿光次之、黄光最低，该结果与蓝色诱发人类觉醒水平高于红色的研究结果一致 (Yoto et al. 2007)。 $\theta$  节律在认知加工和皮质-海马相互作用

中起着重要作用 (Basar et al. 2001)，并参与信息编码、注意、工作记忆维持、情绪调节等诸多认知功能，具有协调大脑活动的综合功能 (Bajjal et al. 2010, Sauseng et al. 2010, Vandewalle et al. 2011)。对蛙类而言， $\theta$  节律源自内侧皮层 (哺乳动物海马体的同源结构) 的自发节律 (Servit et al. 1965, Ono et al. 1980)。此外，蓝光能显著增强与工作记忆、执行控制相关脑区的活动 (Cabeza et al. 2000)，据此可推测蓝光导致  $\theta$  节律活动增强。

#### 3.2 仙琴蛙颜色感知具有左脑优势

本研究发现，脑电各节律的功率谱均表现为端脑最大、间脑次之、中脑最小，该结果可能与电极布局有关，即端脑电极离参考电极最远、中脑电极离参考电极最近；由于电极数量相对较少，在数据处理时亦不适合采用平均参考。有趣的是，左间脑的  $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  节律功率谱一致高于右间脑。由于无尾类视觉系统的视神经纤维几乎完全交叉投射，即单侧眼睛接收的

视觉信息传递至对侧大脑处理 (Rogers 2002a), 所以推测仙琴蛙颜色感知具有右眼/左半球脑优势。这与大脑左半球的功能相对应, 即左半球主要关注刺激之间的相似性和不变性, 并根据习得的经验或规则对信息进行分类, 对不变和重复的特征做出响应 (Rogers et al. 2013, Fang et al. 2014)。另外当前结果与仙琴蛙捕食行为发生时左间脑  $\theta$ 、 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  节律的功率谱高于右间脑的结果一致 (Shen et al. 2019)。既往研究发现, 乌贼 (Schnell et al. 2016)、鱼类 (Rogers 2002b)、无尾类 (Giuseppe et al. 2002, Robins et al. 2006) 等动物的捕食行为均存在右眼/左半球优势, 因此可推测这些动物对猎物的识别可能主要基于视觉信息, 包括颜色和形态大小等。

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