

# Microbes give meerkat gangs their signature scents

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A meerkat wipes his scent on a shrub in South Africa's Kalahari Desert, like a chemical "keep out" notice. A new study suggests that meerkats identify group members and potential mates with help from odor-producing bacteria that lurk in their hindquarters. Credit: Lydia Greene, Duke University

Body odor. To some it's an embarrassing nuisance. But to meerkats, it's a

calling card.

These sociable South African members of the mongoose family produce a pungent "paste" in a pouch beneath their tails that they smear on plants, rocks and even other meerkats to mark their turf. With one whiff they can tell if a scent belongs to a relative, a rival or a potential mate.

But the chemical signals in this stinky graffiti don't come from the meerkats themselves, researchers report. They're made by [odor](#)-producing bacteria that thrive in the meerkats' gooey secretions.

Lots of animals, from insects to humans, give off distinctive scents that help them distinguish each other and find and choose mates, said study co-author Christine Drea, professor of evolutionary anthropology at Duke University. "The question is: how did they get it?" Drea said. Are their unique body odors genetically inherited, picked up from the environment, or do they come from somewhere else?

In a study to be published June 12 in the journal *Scientific Reports*, Drea, lead author Sarah Leclaire and colleagues swabbed the scent pouches of roughly three dozen wild meerkats living among the grassy dunes of the Kuruman River Reserve in South Africa's Kalahari Desert.

The researchers then identified the types of bacteria living in meerkat paste by looking at gene sequences. They also analyzed the complex mixtures of chemicals that give the paste its musky odor using a technique called gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

Meerkat scent marks are too subtle for most humans to see or smell in the field, but they're teeming with life, said Leclaire, currently a research associate at the National Center for Scientific Research in Toulouse, France.



Meerkats produce a pungent "paste" that they smear on plants, rocks and even other meerkats to mark their turf. With one whiff they can tell if a scent belongs to a relative, a rival or a potential mate. Credit: Lydia Greene, Duke University

The researchers identified more than 1,000 types of bacteria inhabiting the [meerkat](#) paste. They also detected nearly 220 volatile chemicals—a bouquet of alcohols, aldehydes and other compounds. More importantly, individuals with similar microbial communities also had similar odor profiles, particularly between males.

The results suggest that meerkats' sex- and group-specific scents are a byproduct of bacteria feeding on secretions in the warm, moist inner folds of the animals' anal pouches, and releasing airborne chemicals that

are co-opted for communication.

"The odor bouquet isn't because of shared genes, but because they share bacteria," Drea said.

Members of the same group or sex could be passing odor-causing microbes back and forth between each other when they rub their anal glands on the same surfaces, or during grooming and other forms of social contact, Drea explained.

The idea that microbes might be an important source of animal scent signals isn't new. But even though the "fermentation hypothesis" for chemical communication was first proposed decades ago, figuring out which types of bacteria animals harbor was tricky because so many of the world's bacterial species have yet to be described, and only a small fraction of them can be isolated and grown in the lab. Next-generation gene sequencing has now made it possible to analyze [microbial communities](#) that are difficult or impossible to identify by other methods.

Meerkats aren't the only animals that outsource some of their chemical cues to microbes: earlier studies suggest that hyenas, badgers, bats, elephants and other species do too, including humans.

"Virtually all of the tell-tale odors in human armpits come from bacteria," Drea said. These bacteria don't just make us stink, she added. The odors they give off help us distinguish kin from strangers, and choose among potential mates.

Animals evolved surrounded by microbes, Drea said. Although bacteria are often viewed as harmful germs that make us sick, the [bacteria](#) that live on animals' skin, scales, feathers, fur, as well as in their guts and [scent](#) glands, "are also performing services that are beneficial," Drea

said. "They're not just helping them make vitamins and digest food, they're also responsible for a significant portion of the chemicals animals use to communicate."

**More information:** Sarah Leclaire et al, Social odours covary with bacterial community in the anal secretions of wild meerkats, *Scientific Reports* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-03356-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-03356-x)

Provided by Duke University

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