

环境因子对大石鸡种群遗传结构的影响

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摘要:大石鸡是我国特有种,仅分布于青海东部,甘肃中部,宁夏六盘山以西,是我国北方干旱和半干旱荒漠环境指示鸟类。研究其遗传多样性与环境变化的关系,不仅是生态遗传学的前沿领域,而且在进化生物学和保护生物学领域都有重要的理论意义。采用聚合酶链式反应(PCR)和直接测序的方法,测定了甘肃境内由北向南的 5 个大石鸡(*Alectoris magna*)种群(兰州、榆中、定西、武山和礼县)的线粒体 DNA(mtDNA)控制区(D-loop)457~458 个碱基长度的基因序列。结果表明兰州、榆中、定西、武山和礼县种群的平均碱基含量中 A($F=0.30 < F_{0.05}(4,32)=2.67$), G($F=0.77 < F_{0.05}(4,32)=2.67$) 差异不显著,但 C($F=7.17 > F_{0.01}(4,32)=3.97$)、T($F=6.44 > F_{0.01}(4,32)=3.97$) 差异极显著。5 个种群的基因变异率分别为 $0.32 \pm 0.27\%$ 、 $0.48 \pm 0.45\%$ 、 $0.62 \pm 0.43\%$ 、 $0.44 \pm 0.24\%$ 、 $0.17 \pm 0.14\%$, 种群内的平均基因变异率为 $0.41 \pm 0.17\%$, 种群间的平均基因变异率为 $0.46 \pm 0.10\%$, 种群内和种群间的平均基因变异率差异不明显($F=2.59 < F_{0.05}(1,470)=3.86$)。大石鸡种群的平均基因变异率与年平均气温($r=-0.8118, P > 0.05$)和无霜期($r=-0.8103, P > 0.05$)呈负相关,开始随年降水量的增加而增加,当降水量超过 510 mm 后种群遗传多样性陡然下降。温度和降水量是影响大石鸡遗传结构的主导因子,这与大石鸡起源于干旱低温环境有关。

关键词:大石鸡;线粒体 DNA;环境因子;平均基因变异率

Effects of Environmental Factors on The Population Genetic Structure in *Alectoris magna*

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Abstract: *Alectoris magna* is an endemic species in China, which is only found in Qinghai, central Gansu and western Ningxia Huizu Autonomous region. It was an indicative bird of arid and semi-arid environment in northern China. It is not only important to research relation between the genetic diversity of *A. magna* populations and environmental change in ecogenetics, but has important meaning in evolution and conservation biology.

We collected 39 *A. magna* from Lanzhou, Yuzhong, Dingxi, Wushan and Lixian and 5 *A. chukar* from Huanxian in Gansu Province and Zhongwei in Ningxia Huizu Autonomous region. Liver tissue samples were collected and preserved in absolute alcohol.

We used polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and direct nucleotide sequencing to analyze the 456~457bp mtDNA control region gene (D-loop) of all samples. The results found that there were not significant differences in A ($F=0.30 < F_{0.05}(4,32)=2.67$), G ($F=0.77 < F_{0.05}(4,32)=2.67$) of average base content in the five populations (Lanzhou, Yuzhong, Dingxi, Wushan and Lixian), but significant differences in C ($F=7.17 > F_{0.01}(4,32)=3.97$)、T ($F=6.44 > F_{0.01}(4,32)=3.97$). The average percent of sequences differences of *A. magna* populations from Lanzhou, Yuzhong, Dingxi, Wushan and Lixian was respectively $0.32\% \pm 0.27\%$, $0.48\% \pm 0.45\%$, $0.62\% \pm 0.43\%$ and $0.17\% \pm 0.14\%$. Average percent of se-

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quences differences of intrapopulation was $0.41\% \pm 0.17\%$. There was significant difference between average percent of sequences differences of Lixian population and that of other populations, so was between Lanzhou population and Dingxi population. Average percent of sequences differences of interpopulation was $0.46\% \pm 0.10\%$. The degree of genetic difference was similar between intrapopulation and interpopulation ($F=2.59 < F_{0.05}(1, 470)=3.86$).

We found that average percent of sequences differences were negative correlation with annual average temperature ($r=-0.8118, P>0.05$) and frostless period ($r=-0.8103, P>0.05$). Average percent of sequences differences increased with annual increasing of precipitation. It decreased when precipitation was over 510mm. The results showed *A. magna* was a species that adapted to arid and semi-arid environment, which was relation to origin of *A. magna*.

Average percent of sequences differences was $5.25\% \pm 0.20\%$ between *A. magna* and *A. chukar*, which showed that the divergence of between *A. magna* and *A. chukar* was about 2.5 Myr according to the evolutionary rate of mtDNA (D-LOOP) sequence of birds. So *A. magna* should be an independent species.

A. magna originated from the Chaidamu Basin in Qinghai. There were following reasons: (1) Body of *A. magna* was larger than the other species in *Alectoris* except *Alectoris melanocephala*. *A. magna* should belong to northern or Qingzang species according to Bergman's rule; (2) *A. magna* exists only in Qinghai, central Gansu Province and western Ningxia Huizu Autonomous region now, which might be their origin region; (3) Body of *A. magna* shows sand-brown and has two necklaces (inside is black, outside is reddish-brown). So *A. magna* should originate from arid region according to Gloger's rule. The Chaidamu Basin gradually became dry during the late Pliocene, while the mountains around the basin were covered by ice during glacial epoch. The Basin itself was not glaciated because of its lower altitude and precipitation. It is probable that the ancestors of *A. magna* populations were isolated by glaciers in the basin. The ancestors of *A. magna* could have evolved independently in the Chaidamu Basin after the last glaciation.

Key words: *Alectoris magna*; mitochondrial DNA; environmental factor; average percent of sequences differences

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种群生态遗传学主要研究自然种群对物理与生物环境的适应及其对环境变化反映机制。它认为种群是动态单位,在生理上和遗传上严格地适应其环境,而且对环境状况的任何变化都很敏感,并在一定限度内对这些变化发生反应,这种反应表现在遗传变异上,因此通过遗传上可变异种群之间遗传结构的差异研究可了解环境生态因子对种群遗传结构的影响^[2~5]。一些研究表明,mtDNA 的种内多态性表现出高度的地理差异^[6]。从哺乳类,爬行类和鱼类中观察到的结果均表明,mtDNA 在种内表现出基因多样性^[7~9]。

目前国内生态遗传研究主要以植物为主,有关动物生态遗传研究的工作大多在国外,但这些研究工作也只是解决物种分类及进化关系,而没有把遗传多样性与环境变化联系起来,只有 Randi^[10]用蛋白质多态位点来研究剧烈的环境梯度和多变的自然景观对石鸡种群遗传结构的影响。

大石鸡是我国特有种,仅分布于青海东部,甘肃中部,宁夏六盘山以西^[1]。是我国北方干旱,半干旱荒漠环境的指示鸟类。也是国际重要鸟区的指示鸟。虽然目前没有亚种分化的报道,但其地理种群表现型随环境的变化变异明显。因此,研究环境因子对其遗传结构的影响就变得尤为重要了。

本文利用 DNA 序列测定的方法来分析按降水量梯度从北向南递增变化的 5 个地区的大石鸡种群样本,研究其种群遗传结构与环境变化的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

按降水梯度采集了甘肃兰州、榆中、定西、武山和礼县 5 个地区的大石鸡,代表了 5 个地方性种群,共 39 个个体。采集了石鸡贺兰山亚种 2 只,采自宁夏中卫地区;华北亚种 3 只,采自甘肃环县西川乡(图 1 和表 1)。

琼脂糖、蛋白酶 K、dNTP、TaqDNA 聚合酶及 WizardTMPCRprepsDNA 纯化试剂盒均购自 Promega 公司;其余试剂为分析纯。

PCR 扩增所用引物:PHDL (5'-AGGACTACGGCTTGAAAAGC-3')和 PH1H (5'-TTATGTGCTTG ACCGAGGAACCG-3')^[11,12]等。该引物由 Randi 博士赠送。

表 1 本研究检验的样品

Table 1 Samples detected in the present study

种和种群	采样地点	代码	个体数	组织
Species and populations	Sampling site	Code	Number	Tissue
大石鸡 <i>Alectoris magna</i>	甘肃省兰州市 Lanzhou, Gansu	LZ	10	肝脏 Liver
大石鸡 <i>Alectoris magna</i>	甘肃省榆中县 Yuzhong, Gan- su	YZ	5	肝脏 Liver
大石鸡 <i>Alectoris magna</i>	甘肃省定西县 Dingxi, Gansu	DX	10	肝脏 Liver
大石鸡 <i>Alectoris magna</i>	甘肃省武山县 Wushan, Gansu	WS	4	肝脏 Liver
大石鸡 <i>Alectoris magna</i>	甘肃省礼县 Lixian, Gansu	LX	10	肝脏 Liver
石鸡 <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	宁夏中卫县 Zhongwei, Ningxia	ZW	2	肝脏 Liver
石鸡 <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	甘肃省西川 Xichuan, Gansu	XC	3	肝脏 Liver

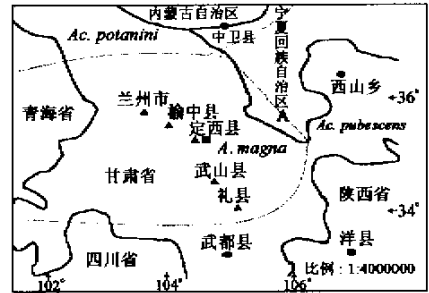


图 1 研究地区地理位置

Fig. 1 Site of studing

▲:大石鸡 *A. magna*; ◆:石鸡贺兰山亚种 *Ac. potanini*;
●:石鸡华北亚种 *Ac. pubescens*; ■:斑翅山鹑 *Perdix dauuricae*; ...:为种和亚种的近似分布界限 Approximate range of species and subspecies distributions; —:为省界 Provinces'; 为县市界限 Border; A:六盘山 Liupan Mountains

1.2 方法

1.2.1 环境因子 5 个采样地点兰州、榆中、定西、武山位于陇中黄土高原,礼县位于黄土高原向陇南山地过渡地带,自然景观较为相似,因此本文选用这些地区近 30a 的平均气温(°C)、年较差(°C)、无霜期(d)和年平均降水量(mm)(表 2)。

表 2 大石鸡种群基因变异率和各地区环境因子平均值表

Table 2 Percentage differences of *A. magna* populations and average environment parameter in five regions

	平均基因变异率(%) Percent of sequences differences	年平均气温(°C) Annual average temperature	无霜期(d) Frostless days	年较差(°C) Annual temperature difference	降水量(mm) Annual precipitations
兰州种群 LZ	0.32±0.27	9.3	168	29.1	327.7
榆中种群 YZ	0.48±0.45	6.7	146	27.1	406
定西种群 DX	0.62±0.43	6.3	141	26.4	425
武山种群 WS	0.44±0.24	9.7	189	24.6	514.8
礼县种群 LX	0.17±0.14	10.0	200	24.1	510

1.2.2 mtDNA 提取 参照 Randi^[11]的方法进行。

1.2.3 PCR 反应 首先用引物 PHDL 和 PH1H 扩增和测定控制区基因 I 区(左高度变异区,CR domain I)和部分控制区基因 II 区(中间高度保守区,CR domain II)的序列约 600 bp。

PCR 反应体积为 30 μ l,反应液中含 10 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mmol·L⁻¹ KCl, 1.5 mmol·

L^{-1} $MgCl_2$, Taq 酶 1U, 4 种 dNTP 各 $150 \mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$, 两个引物各 $10 pmol \cdot L^{-1}$, DNA 模板约 100ng。反应在 PE2400 或 PTC200 型 PCR 仪上进行。循环参数为 95 C 预变性 4min, 然后于 95 C 变性 40s, 55~58 C 复性 40s, 72 C 延伸 60s, 共 30 个循环, 最后 7min 延伸补齐。取 $5 \mu l$ 反应液经 1.2% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 在 UVP-Whiter/Ultraviolet Transilluminator (UVP Inc.) 上紫外扫描检测, 并自动成像。扩增产物用 WizardTM PCR Preps DNA 纯化试剂盒 (Promega 公司) 纯化, 最后根据琼脂糖电泳检测和定量。

1.2.4 序列测定 全部序列用 ABI 310 基因分析仪测定。BigDye 试剂盒购自 PE Applied Biosystems。测序反应和方法按试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2.5 序列数据分析 用 Clustalw 程序^[13]对 DNA 序列进行对位排列。用分子进化分析软件 MEGA^[14]种群间 DNA 序列差异。

2 结果

2.1 大石鸡的 mtDNA 控制区基因序列

本文测定 39 个大石鸡个体及 5 个石鸡个体的 mtDNA 控制区基因 I 区和部分 II 区的序列^[11]。

2.2 大石鸡种群平均碱基含量

44 个个体 mtDNA 控制区基因 I 区和一部分 II 区的序列经过排序后统计出大石鸡种群的平均碱基含量 A (adenine 腺嘌呤)、T (thymine 胸腺嘧啶)、C (cytosine 胞嘧啶)、G (guanine 鸟嘌呤) 的含量和平均长度 (表 3)。大石鸡的平均碱基含量为 A $24.67\% \pm 0.11\%$ 、T $29.99\% \pm 0.11\%$ 、C $30.88\% \pm 0.14\%$ 、G $14.45\% \pm 0.11\%$ 。方差结果显示种群间平均碱基含量 A ($F=0.30 < F_{0.05}(4, 32) = 2.67$)、G ($F=0.77 < F_{0.05}(4, 32) = 2.67$) 差异不显著, 但 C ($F=7.17 > F_{0.01}(4, 32) = 3.97$)、T ($F=6.44 > F_{0.01}(4, 32) = 3.97$) 在种群间差异极显著。

表 3 大石鸡种群的平均碱基含量(A、G、C、T 的含量)和平均长度

Table 6 Average base content and sequence length in eight populations of three genus

地区名称 Site	平均碱基含量(%) Average base content				平均长度(bp) Sequence length
	A	T	C	G	
兰州种群 LZ	24.70±0.13	30.07±0.11	30.76±0.14	14.44±0.08	457.30±0.48
榆中种群 YZ	24.66±0.09	29.98±0.08	30.92±0.08	14.44±0.09	457.60±0.55
定西种群 DX	24.68±0.06	29.88±0.09	31.02±0.09	14.43±0.09	457.60±0.52
武山种群 WS	24.65±0.10	30.03±0.10	30.88±0.10	14.45±0.10	457.75±0.50
礼县种群 LX	24.65±0.14	30.01±0.04	30.85±0.11	14.51±0.16	457.13±0.35
平均值 Mean	24.67±0.11	29.99±0.11	30.88±0.14	14.45±0.11	457.43±0.50

表 4 大石鸡种群内和种群间平均基因变异率

Table 4 The average sequence difference within and among *A. magna* populations

OUTs	1 兰州种群 Lanzhou(%)	2 榆中种群 Yuzhong(%)	3 定西种群 Dingxi(%)	4 武山种群 Wushan(%)	5 礼县种群 Lixian(%)
1	0.32±0.27	0.43±0.40	0.58±0.30	0.41±0.22	0.28±0.24
2		0.48±0.45	0.58±0.33	0.40±0.26	0.41±0.42
3			0.62±0.43	0.50±0.26	0.59±0.31
4				0.44±0.24	0.44±0.22
5					0.17±0.14

对角线上的为各种群内的基因变异率, 对角线以上为种群间的基因变异率 Average percentage differences within populations at diagonal and those among populations above diagonal

2.3 大石鸡种群内和种群间的基因变异率

大石鸡兰州种群、榆中种群、定西种群、武山种群和礼县种群的平均基因变异率分别为 $0.32\% \pm 0.27\%$ 、 $0.48\% \pm 0.45\%$ 、 $0.62\% \pm 0.43\%$ 、 $0.44\% \pm 0.24\%$ 、 $0.17\% \pm 0.14\%$ (表 4)。各种群间平均基因变异率差异极显著 (方差数据 $F_{0.01}(1, 129) = 3.47$)。礼县种群与其它 4 个种群差异均极显著, 另外兰州种群与定西种群差异也极显著, 其余种群之间差异不显著 (表 5)。各种群内平均基因变异率为 $0.41\% \pm 0.17\%$, 各

种群间平均基因变异率为 $0.46\% \pm 0.10\%$ (表 4), 种群内与种群间的基因变异率差异不明显 ($F = 2.59 < F_{0.05}(1, 470) = 3.86$)。

表 5 大石鸡种群间平均基因变异率显著性比较

Table 5 Significant comparison of the average sequence difference between *A. magna* populations

OUTs	1 兰州种群 Lanzhou	2 榆中种群 Yuzhong	3 定西种群 Dingxi	4 武山种群 Wushan	5 礼县种群 Lixian
1		$F = 2.17 < F_{0.05}$ (1, 53) = 4.02	$F = 15.81 > F_{0.01}$ (1, 88) = 6.93 **	$F = 0.97 < F_{0.05}$ (1, 49) = 4.04	$F = 7.11 > F_{0.01}$ (1, 71) = 7.01 **
2			$F = 0.87 < F_{0.05}$ (1, 53) = 4.02	$F = 0.05 < F_{0.05}$ (1, 14) = 4.60	$F = 10.97 > F_{0.01}$ (1, 36) = 7.40 **
3				$F = 1.06 < F_{0.05}$ (1, 49) = 4.04	$F = 29.07 > F_{0.01}$ (1, 71) = 7.01 **
4					$F = 13.91 > F_{0.01}$ (1, 32) = 7.50 **
5					

** 表示差异极显著 Indicating significant difference

2.4 环境因子对大石鸡种群遗传变异的影响

大石鸡种群内平均基因变异率和各地区年平均气温 (C)、无霜期 (d) 和年平均降水量 (mm) 做相关分析。发现平均基因变异率与年平均气温 ($r = -0.8118, P > 0.05$) 和无霜期 ($r = -0.8103, P > 0.05$) 呈负相关性 (图 2 和图 3)。与年平均降水量之间, 开始随年降水量的增加而增加, 当降水量超过 510 mm 后种群遗传多样性陡然下降 (图 4)。

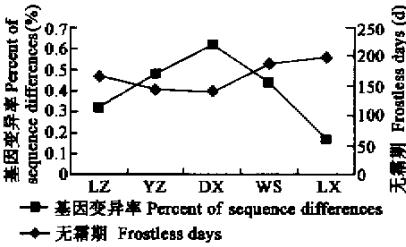


图 2 基因变异率与无霜期的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between percent of sequence differences and frostless days

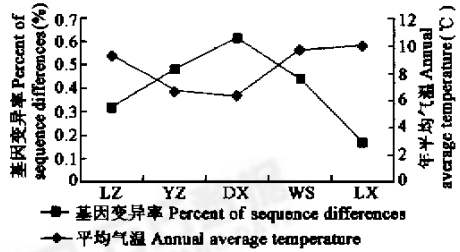


图 3 基因变异率与年平均气温的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between percent of sequence differences and annual average temperature

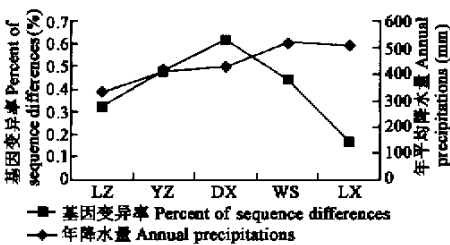


图 4 基因变异率与年降水量的关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between percent of sequence differences and annual precipitations

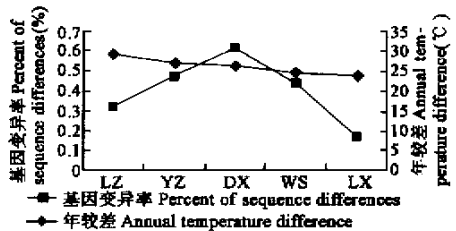


图 5 基因变异率与年较差的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between percent of sequence differences and annual temperature differences

3 讨论

Randi 研究以色列石鸡种群遗传结构时发现年平均降水量与种群的遗传多样性显著负相关,干旱区的种群有更高的遗传多样性^[10]。本文大石鸡的研究结果虽然没有得出与 Randi 一致的结论,但不能说降水量对大石鸡种群变异没有影响。依耐受定律,任何一种环境因子的量过多或过少对生物都会产生不良影响。生物对环境的适应实际上是遗传和生理适应。测试的大石鸡 5 个种群的遗传变异开始随年降水量的增加而增加,当降水量超过 510 mm 后种群遗传变异率陡然下降(图 4)。这正说明大石鸡是适应干旱,半干旱环境的物种,这与大石鸡物种的起源地有关。

本研究大石鸡和石鸡 mtDNA 基因差异率为 $5.25 \pm 0.20\%$,用每 Myr 2% 碱基替换率计算,大石鸡已经独立进化 $2.5 \sim 2.7$ Myr。Chen 用 Cytb 基因检测大石鸡与石鸡的基因变异率为 4.4%,相当于 2.2 Myr 的分歧进化时间^[15]。这种差异 mtDNA 与 Cytb 基因进化速率差异,说明 mtDNA 进化较快。Avisé 以 mtDNA 进化速率计算鸟类、哺乳类物种形成至少需要 2 Myr^[16]。依此大石鸡与石鸡是两个独立的物种。

地理分布方面,大石鸡是狭区分布的物种,从青海柴达木盆地经陇中黄土高原,向东仅到达宁夏自治区六盘山西坡,现今的分布区可能是其起源地;形态方面,大石鸡项圈双色,内层黑色,外层棕色。依 Gloger 定律生活在湿热气候下的种群以黑色的黑色素为特征;而生活在干热气候下的种群以浅红棕色的黑色素为特征,因此大石鸡应该是起源于干旱的地带。体形方面,石鸡属 7 个种中,大石鸡是个体最大的两个种之一,略小于 *Alectoris melanocephala*。依上述,大石鸡应是起源于青藏高原干旱区的物种。依古植物化石研究结果,上新世晚期和早更新世柴达木盆地已经荒漠化,荒漠环境的指示植物白刺(*Nitraria* spp.)已成为优势种^[17~19],而陇中黄土高原是一派热带和亚热带森林草原景观^[20]。上新世晚期和早更新世的冰期对青藏高原作用强烈,柴达木盆地周围的山地和山脊冰川相当发育^[21]。大石鸡的祖先在这里隔离进化,终成我国特有物种。柴达木盆地现今的年降水量在 15.4~38.3 mm,东部山地也只有 100~200 mm,同塔里木盆地一样是我国最为干旱的地区。

本文的一个重要的结果是大石鸡种群遗传变异与年平均气温和无霜期负相关,虽然不显著,也能说明随环境温度的升高大石鸡种群遗传多样性下降。这也与大石鸡的起源有关,柴达木盆地现今的年平均气温只有 2~4℃,其东北部祁连山,南部布尔汗布达山平均气温都在 0℃以下,东部西宁地区的年平均气温只有 5.5℃,东南部西倾山的年平均气温为 -2℃。在取样点的 5 个地区中,年平均气温与柴达木盆地及周围地区接近的有榆中和定西,恰恰是这两个地区的大石鸡种群的遗传变异最高。

综上环境温度和降水量共同影响大石鸡的遗传结构,在气温低降水少的地区种群的遗传变异程度高,在气温高降水多的地区种群遗传变异程度低,说明只有少数基因型能适应高温多降水的环境。因此可以预测柴达木盆地地区的种群会有更高的遗传变异。

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