

温度对蜘蛛繁殖力和实验种群的影响

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摘要:从我国常见 10 科 18 种蜘蛛的温度实验数据中, 找出温度对蜘蛛繁殖和实验种群增长影响的一般规律和不同种类蜘蛛繁殖的最佳温度。根据实验可以看出: 大多数蜘蛛在 1~35℃ 温区内均可产卵和孵化; 由于蜘蛛种类不同, 雌蛛产卵袋数最多、卵袋内含卵量最高、产卵间隔时间最短、产卵率最高、单雌产卵量最多、孵化率最高和种群增长指数最大的最适温度也表现出差异; 大多数种类雌蛛产卵袋数最多的温区是 25~32℃; 产卵间隔最短的温区是 30~37℃; 产卵率最高的温区是 25~32℃; 孵化率最高的温区在 25℃ 左右; 种群数量增长最多的温区是 25~29℃。温度与蜘蛛繁殖力的关系可以用曲线方程和数学模型表示。

关键词:蜘蛛; 繁殖力; 实验种群; 温度

Effects of Temperature on Fecundity and the Experimental Population of Spiders

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Abstract: The following results can be concluded through the effects of temperature on fecundity and experiment population from spiders including *Pardosa astrigera*, *P. pseudannulata*, *Pirata tenuisetaceus*, *P. piraticus*, *Hylaphantes graminicoa*, *Erigonidium(?)naniwaende*, *Erigone prominens*, *Gnathonarium gibberum*, *Oedothorax insecticeps*, *Nurscia albofasciata*, *Clubiona reichini*, *Neoscona holmi* and *Ornithoctonus huwena*. (1) The effects of temperature are remarkable on egg-sac number, the egg number per female laying, the hatching rate and the population growth index. (2) Relationship between temperature and spider fecundity can be described with mathematical equations or models. For example, the egg-laying interval of female *Dictyna uncimata* ranges from 15~35℃, shortened with the increase of the temperature. Its shortest interval in theory is 1d and the described equation is $y = 0.8189 + 43.8646/x$, $r = 0.998$, $p < 0.01$. The egg-laying number of female *Misumenops tricuspidatas* increases with the rise of temperature within 15~28℃. The mathematical model based on the relevant data is $H = -200.0785 + 22.2346T - 0.4304T^2$. (3) The optimum temperature for the maximum egg sac number varies with different species, and so does it for the most egg number in sac, the shortest interval of sac-laying, the highest egg-laying rate, the maximum egg number per female laying, the highest hatching rate and the maximum population growth index of spiders. (4) Most spiders can hatch under the temperature range from 15℃ to 35℃, and *Erigonidium(?)naniwaense* and *Hylaphantes graminicola* can even oviposit even under 8℃. Almost all of them cannot lay egg at the permanent temperature of 37℃. (5) The temperature range for maximum egg sac number laid by female is from 25~30℃, and it reduces dramatically above 32℃. The optimum temperature for some spiders is relatively limited while some others are relatively wide. (6) The temperature of the most eggs number is 25~32℃, but there are differences between

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different species of spiders. It is 25°C for *Erigonidium (?) naniwaende* and *Clubiona reichini*, 26°C for *Neoscona holmi*, 30°C for *Pirata tenuisetaceus* and *P. piraticus*, 32°C for *Pardosa astrigera* and *P. pseudannula*. (7) The shortest temperature interval for egg-laying of female is from 30~37°C and most of them are 35°C. (8) The temperature range of having the highest egg-laying rate is from 25~30°C, and it differs with different species. Some spiders have narrow ranges of optimum temperature, such as *Pirata tenuisetaceus*, *P. piraticus*, while more spiders have wider ranges of optimum temperature. (9) The temperature range of having the maximum egg number laid by females is from 25°C to 30°C. The egg number reduces dramatically below 20°C or above 32°C. The optimum temperature for egg hatching rate is about 25°C and the optimum temperature of egg hatching varies with the species of spiders. (10) The temperature for having the fastest population growth ranges from 25~29°C and the growth reduces dramatically below 25°C or above 30°C.

Key words: spider; fecundity; experimental population; temperature

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蜘蛛是陆生动物中除昆虫外最大类群,与人类的关系极为密切。作为捕食者,它是农林害虫的重要天敌,在维持生态平衡中起到重要作用;蜘蛛既是人类的重要药用资源,也是仿生学的最好材料。因此,对蜘蛛的研究,愈来愈被人们所重视。

蜘蛛和其他低等动物一样,自身无恒定的体温,进行生命活动所必需的热能主要来自太阳辐射。由于蜘蛛的体温取决于外界环境温度,外界环境温度直接影响蜘蛛的代谢速率,从而影响蜘蛛的生长发育、繁殖速率及其生命活动。因此,温度是气候条件下对蜘蛛影响最大的因素。然而到目前为止,关于温度对蜘蛛发育的影响研究甚少。国外虽有一些报道,但系统深入的研究较少^[1~4]。近20年来作者对我国农田常见的蜘蛛,如狼蛛科的星豹蛛(*Pardosa astrigera*)^[5]、拟环纹豹蛛(*P. pseudoannulata*)^[6,7]、细毛水狼蛛(*Pirata tenuisetaceus*)^[8,9]和真水狼蛛(*P. piraticus*)^[10];皿蛛科的草间钻头蛛(*Hylyphantes graminicola*)^[11,12]、难波小黑蛛(*Erigonidium (?) naniwaense*)^[13]、驼背额角蛛(*Gnathonarium gibberum*)^[14]、食虫沟瘤蛛(*Oedothorax insecticeps*)^[15]和隆背微蛛(*Erigone prominens*)^[14];肖蛸科的前齿肖蛸(*Tetragnatha praedonia*)^[16~18]和圆尾肖蛸(*T. vermiciformis*)^[19,20];园蛛科的霍氏新园蛛(*Neoscona holmi*)^[21];卷叶蛛科的猫卷叶蛛(*Dictyna uncinata*)^[22];蟹蛛科的三突花蛛(*Misumenops tricuspidatus*)^[23~25];管巢蛛科的斑管巢蛛(*Clubiona reichlini*)^[26];隐石蛛科的白斑隐蛛(*Nurscia albofasciata*)^[27];球蛛科的八斑鞘蛛(*Coleosoma octomaculatum*)^[28]和拂蛛科的虎纹捕鸟蛛(*Ornithoctonus huwena*)^[29,30]等蜘蛛进行了系统的实验,从中得出了一些带规律性的数据,现综合于后,供大家参考。

1 温度对雌蛛形成卵袋数的影响

雌蛛所产的卵粒被蛛丝包在卵袋内。雌蛛一生所产卵袋的多少,除蜘蛛的种类不同而有较大的差异之外,温度对雌蛛卵袋的形成和产出有显著的影响(表1)。从表1可以看出:(1)大部分雌蛛在15~35°C温区内都可以产卵。(2)大部分蜘蛛产卵袋数最多的温区在25~30°C。(3)雌蛛产卵的最低温度,由于种类的不同而有差异。如虎纹捕鸟蛛在20°C以下不能产卵;大部分蜘蛛在15°C条件下都可产卵,而草间钻头蛛和难波小黑蛛在8°C条件下能够产卵。(4)由于蜘蛛种类不同,产卵袋最多的温度也表现出差异。如隆背微蛛以20°C恒温条件下产的卵袋数最多;八斑鞘蛛、霍氏新园蛛和驼背额角蛛以25°C恒温条件下产的卵袋数最多;猫卷叶蛛、难波小黑蛛以28°C时产的卵袋数最多;三突花蛛、前齿肖蛸和圆尾肖蛸以29°C恒温条件下产的卵袋数最多;拟环纹豹蛛和白斑隐蛛以30°C最多;星豹蛛在32°C恒温条件下产卵袋数最多。细毛水狼蛛和真水狼蛛在25°C、28°C、30°C和32°C等4种恒温条件下产的卵袋数一样,均较其它温度多;食虫沟瘤蛛在20°C、25°C和28°C等3种恒温条件下产的卵袋数一样,均较其它温度多。(5)高温(超过32°C)对蜘蛛形成卵袋不利。在序数居6种蜘蛛中,所产的卵袋数在超过32°C恒温时就显著减少。

表 1 温度对雌蛛产卵袋数(个)影响

Table 1 Effect of temperature on sac number

种名 Species	温度 Temperature(℃)										
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	37
星豹蛛 <i>Pardosa astrigera</i>		1.30	1.50		1.70		1.90		2.14*	1.40	
拟环纹豹蛛 <i>P. pseudoannulata</i>		2.00		4.00		5.00		6.00*	5.00	3.00	
细毛水狼蛛 <i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>		2.00		3.00*		3.00*		3.00*	3.00*	1.00	
真水狼蛛 <i>P. piraticus</i>		3.00		4.00*		4.00*		4.00*	4.00*	2.00	
白斑隐蛛 <i>Nurscia albofasciata</i>	2.33	4.76		4.80				5.10*	3.44	3.63	0
猫卷叶蛛 <i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	3.00	3.71		12.28		16.25**		11.85	9.50	7.56	
难波小黑蛛 <i>Erigonidium(?)nanitaense</i>	8.20	7.80		11.30		11.50*		11.10	8.20	1.71	
驼背额角蛛 <i>Gnathonarium gibberum</i>	0	8.89		9.70*				8.89	8.44	1.25	
食虫沟瘤蛛 <i>Oedothorax insecticeps</i>	3.00	5.00*		5.00*		5.00*		3.00	4.00	1.00	
隆背微蛛 <i>Erigone prominens</i>	6.00	12.00*		10.50				9.30	8.70	4.70	
八斑鞘蛛 <i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	1.37	3.35		3.58*		2.93		3.35	2.20	1.60	
霍氏新园蛛 <i>Neoscona holmi</i>				5.25*		3.75		4.38	4.20	3.33	
前齿肖蛛 <i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>		2.00	2.60		2.80		4.40*		3.10	2.00	
圆尾肖蛸 <i>T. vermiciformis</i>		2.10	1.90				3.60*		2.25	1.50	
三突花蛛 <i>Misumena tricuspidatus</i>		1.40					2.75*				
虎纹捕鸟蛛 <i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>	0	0	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

表 2 温度对卵袋含卵量(粒)的影响

Table 2 Effect of temperature on egg number in sac

种名 Species	温度 Temperature(℃)									
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35
<i>Pardosa astrigera</i>		28.50	33.00		37.50		43.40		47.00*	35.44
<i>P. pseudoannulata</i>		30.50		85.05		55.70		73.00	105.00*	
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	29.20	29.10		21.11		26.00		29.17*	22.27	
<i>P. piraticus</i>		114.56						259.38*		
<i>Nurscia albofasciata</i>	59.00	57.63		58.10				50.64	59.41*	
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	13.25	14.71		15.76		16.60*		16.24	16.11	
<i>Erigonidium(?)nanitaense</i>	18.87	19.81		22.66*		20.52		20.67	19.48	
<i>Gnathonarium gibberum</i>	0	19.22		19.52				17.69	21.60*	
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	19.54	21.38		29.23*				16.45	11.93	13.37
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>		50.44	58.62		57.11		63.11		56.55	70.56*
<i>T. vermiciformis</i>		72.00	56.21		60.19		80.28*			
<i>Neoscona holmi</i>				67.12		77.10*		37.78		
<i>Clubiona reichlini</i>				89.60*		82.90		71.70		
<i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>	0	0	92.20	103.00	(22℃)	136.0*	99.20		97.60	

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

2 温度对蜘蛛卵袋内含卵量的影响

蜘蛛卵袋内包含卵粒数的多少,随着种类和温度的不同而表现出差异(表 2)。从表 2 可以看出:①由于蜘蛛的种类不同,卵袋内所含卵粒数差异很大,少者数粒,多者数百粒。卵袋内卵粒的多少似乎与雌蛛身体的大小呈正比。小型蜘蛛如微蛛亚科和卷叶蛛科等,每个卵袋内的含卵量,一般在 20 粒左右;中型蜘蛛如狼蛛、管巢蛛等在 60~80 粒左右;大型蜘蛛如捕鸟蛛在 90 粒以上,七纺器蛛每个卵袋内含卵量可达 300 粒以上。②25~32℃是大多数蜘蛛卵袋内含卵量最多的温区,所实验的 14 种蜘蛛中有 13 种蜘蛛卵袋内含卵量最高的温度均在这个温区内。③由于蜘蛛种类不同,其卵袋内含卵量最多的温度也不一样。如难波小黑蛛、八斑鞘蛛和斑管巢蛛以 25℃恒温条件下卵袋内含卵量为最多;虎纹捕鸟蛛以 26℃恒温条件下卵袋内含卵量最多。^{万方数据}有猫卷叶蛛和霍氏新园蛛;29℃的有圆尾肖蛸;30℃的有细毛水狼蛛、真水狼蛛;32℃的有星豹蛛、拟环纹豹蛛、白斑隐蛛和驼背额角蛛;前齿肖蛸以 35℃恒温条件下卵袋内含卵量为最多。

3 温度对雌蛛产卵间隔的影响

雌蛛一生可以产多个卵袋,卵袋之间间隔时间的长短,随着种类的不同差异很大,就同种蜘蛛来说,产卵间隔的长短与温度关系非常密切(表3)。从表3可以看出:①雌蛛产卵间隔时间的长短受温度的影响非常明显。即在一定的温度范围内,产卵间隔与温度高低呈负相关。其关系可用数学方程进行模拟。如猫卷叶蛛雌蛛的产卵间隔在15~35℃范围内,随温度的升高而缩短,最短间隔的理论值约为1d,拟合曲线方程为: $y=0.8189+43.8646/x, r=0.998, P<0.001$ 。②所试验的雌蛛产卵间隔最短的温区在30~37℃。③由于蜘蛛种类不同,产卵间隔时间的长短差异很大。一般说产卵袋多的蜘蛛,产卵间隔就短;反之,产卵袋少的蜘蛛其产卵间隔就长。如在最适温区(30~37℃),产卵间隔在5d以内的有隆背微蛛、猫卷叶蛛和滩波小黑蛛;产卵间隔在10d左右的有霍氏新园蛛、细毛水狼蛛、食虫沟瘤蛛、八斑鞘蛛等;在15d以上的有星豹蛛、拟环纹豹蛛和三突花蛛等。

表3 温度对产卵间隔(d)的影响

Table 3 Effect of temperature on the interval of egg-laying(d)

种名 Species	温度 Temperature (C)											
	10	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	37
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	18.75	20.80		11.80					10.39	6.24*	7.91	
<i>Erigone prominens</i>		6										2.33*
<i>Erigonidium(?)nanriwaense</i>	16.7	9.08	7.25		3.34		3.67		2.80*	3.28	3.89	
<i>Neoscone holmi</i>					7.79		7.63		7.47	7.12	5.33*	
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i>	48.50	30.00		25.30		19.23		18.75	18.00*			
<i>Oedothorax insecticeps</i>	16.43	10.30			6.18		6.03		5.08*	6.01	7.10	
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	13.21	7.80			5.00		4.23		3.42	3.00	2.84*	
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	73.80	27.40			16.25		19.70		15.40	8.19	9.00*	
<i>Pardosa astrigera</i>		33.41	30.63		26.77		25.83			17.00	13.35*	
<i>P. pseudoannulata</i>		46.25		31.23		20.37		18.15	12.48*			

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

4 温度对雌蛛产卵率的影响

在蜘蛛的雌蛛当中,并不是每头雌蛛都能产卵。在人工饲养条件下,发现有些雌蛛个体一生都不产卵。造成不能产卵的原因是多方面的,如营养条件得不到满足,没有成功进行交配等,同时与温度有一定的关系(表4)。从表4可以看出:①雌蛛产卵率最高的温区在25~30℃之间。②大部分蜘蛛在20℃以下和32℃以上产卵率就显著减少。③由于蜘蛛种类不同,温度对产卵率的影响表现出差异。如隆背微蛛的雌蛛对温度的适应范围较广,在20~35℃的温区内产卵率均为100%;斑管巢蛛和白斑隐蛛的雌蛛在25~28℃温度范围内产卵率为100%;其他12种蜘蛛的雌蛛,无论在任何恒温条件下,产卵率均未达到100%。

5 温度对雌蛛形成无效卵袋的影响

雌蛛在产卵的过程中,往往产出一些无效的卵袋,即卵袋内没有卵粒。这种情况,在产卵袋较多的种类经常看到。雌蛛出现无效卵袋的原因虽然还不清楚,但不良的温度是促使他产无效卵袋的原因之一。根据对食虫沟瘤蛛在7种不同恒温条件下试验的结果是:在15℃时无效卵袋占总产卵袋数的百分率为9.80%,20℃为4.20%,25℃为5.50%,28℃、30℃和32℃均为1.50%,35℃为37.00%。看来温度过低或过高,都能引起食虫沟瘤蛛产无效卵袋。但由于蜘蛛种类的不同,温度对雌蛛产无效卵袋的影响也不一样。如白斑隐蛛在15℃和20℃恒温条件下,未见有无效卵袋出现;在25℃和32℃恒温条件下无效卵袋都是只有0.11%;35℃增至0.75%;37℃不产卵。

6 温度对雌蛛产卵量的影响

温度对雌蛛产卵袋数和卵袋内含卵量有较大的影响,这样也就直接影响到雌蛛一生的产卵总量(表5)。从表5可能看出:①在15~35℃的温区内,绝大多数种类的蜘蛛都有一定的产卵量。②每个雌蛛雌产卵量最多的温区在15~30℃之间;③温度低于20℃或高出32℃,其雌蛛的产卵量就显著减少。④温度与雌蛛产卵量的关系可以用数学方程或模型来表示。如猫卷叶蛛在15~30℃范围内,产卵量随温度升高而增加;

在30~35℃范围内随温度升高而减少,拟合曲线为: $y=551.17 \pm 51.94x - 0.93x^2$, $r=0.9026$, $P<0.1$ 。三突花蛛的雌蛛在15℃~28℃范围内,产卵量随温度的升高而增加;在28~32℃范围内随温度的升高而减少。由所得的数据建立的数学模型为: $E=-544.2925+59.2234T-1.1962T^2$ 。由此模型模拟,三突花蛛雌蛛在温度为24.75℃时产卵量最高;雌蛛可产卵的范围为12.19~34.44℃。^⑤由于蜘蛛种类不同,产卵量最高的温度也不一样,20℃时产卵量最高的有隆背微蛛;25℃时产卵量最高的蜘蛛有难波小黑蛛、草间钻头蛛、八斑鞘蛛、驼背额角蛛和霍氏新园蛛;26℃时产卵量最高的蜘蛛有虎纹捕鸟蛛;28℃产卵量最高的有三突花蛛;29℃有前齿肖蛸和圆尾肖蛸;30℃的有细毛水豹蛛、真水狼蛛、白斑隐蛛和猫卷叶蛛;32℃的有星豹蛛和拟环纹豹蛛。^⑥雌蛛一生中产卵量的多少虽与个体大小有一定的关系,但还看不出明显的规律。一般说,个体大的蜘蛛,比个体小的种类产卵量要多。如个体小的几种微蛛的单雌产卵量,除难波小黑蛛超过200粒以外,其他几种蜘蛛均未超过200粒;而体型较大的拟环纹豹蛛的单雌产卵量在32℃情况下,平均512粒。但是,像前齿肖蛸、圆尾肖蛸、三突花蛛、细毛水狼蛛等的个体比微蛛大得多,但单雌产卵量,也并不比微蛛多。个体小的蜘蛛,每个卵袋内含卵量虽然较个体大的蜘蛛要少,但它们以产卵袋多的方式来弥补卵袋内卵粒少的不足。

表4 温度对雌蛛产卵率(%)的影响

Table 4 Effect of temperature on egg-laying rate

种名 Species	温度 Temperature(℃)										
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	37
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	30.00	52.78		82.42		90.45		95.24*	80.96	34.19	
<i>P. piraticus</i>		80.67		81.42		89.98*		83.26		69.76	
<i>Nurscia albofasciata</i>	30.00	90.00		100.00*		* 100		90.00		80.00	
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	72.73	77.78		100.00*		100.00*		100.00*	100.00*	88.89	
<i>Erigone prominens</i>	10.00	100.00*		100.00*				100.00*		100.00*	60.00
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>		80.00	84.62		90.91*		86.67		83.33	81.82	
<i>Clubiona reichlini</i>			85.70					91.60		57.10	
			(22℃)		100.00*		100.00*		(31℃)		(33℃)

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

表5 温度对雌蛛产卵量(粒)的影响

Table 5 Effect of temperature on egg number of female laying

种名 Species	温度 Temperature(℃)									
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35
<i>Pardosa astrigera</i>		57.50	65.99		75.20		87.70		93.90*	70.88
<i>P. pseudoannulata</i>		61.00		349.00		387.00		437.00	512.00*	279.00
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	58.40	58.67		65.33		76.75		86.64*	66.50	51.40
<i>P. piraticus</i>		114.56		132.64		217.07		259.38	147.23	102.02
<i>Nurscia albofasciata</i>	151.00	276.00		284.60				267.30	190.56	149.56
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	38.88	49.29		144.83		184.00		215.60	160.36	76.44
<i>Gnathonarium gibberum</i>	0	173.00		* 189.30				157.22	182.44	21.50
<i>Erigonidium (?) naniwaense</i>	154.70	154.50		256.10*		236.00		229.40	159.70	26.00
<i>Hylyphantes graminicola</i>		141.23		193.50*		189.20			87.20	
<i>Erigone prominens</i>	58.00	178.56*		150.26				131.20	137.66	67.51
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	32.38	74.51		107.00*		67.71		60.86	37.20	20.60
<i>Neoscona holmi</i>				470.25*		462.80		264.94	232.29	245.67
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>		104.60	152.40		159.90		277.30*		175.30	141.11
<i>T. vermiciformis</i>		151.20	106.80		158.00		289.00*		132.00	87.88
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i>	93.60	111.90		223.10		263.30*		174.90	103.40	
<i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>	0	0		92.20	103.00			97.60	78.60	
				(22℃)	(24℃)	136.00*	99.20			

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

万方数据

7 温度对孵化率的影响

蜘蛛的生育力和繁殖力是两个不同概念。生育力是指产卵的能力,即所产卵量的总和。由于雌蛛所产卵粒不是都能孵化,那些能够孵化的卵粒数占其总卵粒数的百分比称为繁殖力。决定蜘蛛孵化率的大小与多种因素有关,如卵是否受精,湿度是否合适,其中温度的高低能直接影响其孵化率(表6)。从表6可以看出:①多数蜘蛛在15~35℃的温区内所产的卵粒大部或全部能够孵化。②孵化率最高的温度,对大多数蜘蛛来说是在25℃左右。③由于蜘蛛种类不同,孵化率最适温度也表现出很大的差异。如最适温度在15~20℃的有猫卷叶蛛和难波小黑蛛;在25~28℃的有细毛水狼蛛、霍氏新园蛛、三突花蛛、斑管巢蛛、虎纹捕鸟蛛、八斑鞘蛛、拟环纹豹蛛、圆尾肖蛸和真水狼蛛;在32~35℃的有星豹蛛和前齿肖蛸。④蜘蛛孵化率与温度的关系曲线呈抛物趋势。如猫卷叶蛛,15~18℃范围内,孵化率随温度的升高而增高,在18℃时的孵化率可达91%;18~35℃范围内,孵化率随温度的升高而降低,拟合曲线方程为: $y = 81.3965 \pm 1.0375x - 0.0282x^2$, $r = 0.9288$, $P < 0.1$ 。根据实验的数据,建立温度对三突花蛛孵化率影响的数学模型是: $H = -200.0785 + 22.2346T - 0.4304T^2$ 。⑤同种蜘蛛,孵化率最高的温度和产卵袋最多、卵袋间隔时间最短、产卵率最高、单雌产卵量最多的温度并不完全一致(表7)。

表6 温度对孵化率(%)的影响

Table 6 Effect of temperature on hatching rate (%)

种名 Species	温度 Temperature (℃)									
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35
<i>Pardosa astrigera</i>		81.48	85.89		90.62		92.64		96.25*	94.26
<i>P. pseudoannulata</i>		97.71		98.56*		95.44		97.13	97.03	97.87
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	0	50.00		83.33*		83.30		81.70	74.30	0
<i>P. piraticus</i>		66.67		90.16		92.59*		87.31	85.18	65.00
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	89.72*	89.37		81.50		79.35		87.60	86.70	79.11
<i>Erigonidium (?) naniwaense</i>	87.62*	85.14		83.77		79.91		80.46	77.89	0
<i>Neoscona holmi</i>			91.53*			76.97		64.83	83.80	62.90
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>	93.55	94.96		89.16			87.87		91.63	96.91*
<i>T. vermiciformis</i>		88.95	86.60		91.16*		90.44		84.24	75.02
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i>	19.00	75.20		83.00*		81.00		76.00	72.00	
<i>Clubiona reichlini</i>			91.10 (22℃)	97.80*		97.70		92.40	65.00	
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	94.50	94.23		97.42*			95.00		89.14	84.23
<i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>	0	70.33		84.67*			72.67			

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

表7 蜘蛛繁殖的最佳温度(℃)

Table 7 Optimum temperature of reproduction

种类 Species	产卵袋数 Number of cocoons	卵粒/卵袋 Eggs/cocoon	产卵间隔 Interval period	产卵率(%) Oviposition rate	产卵量 Numb. of laying eggs	孵化率(%) Hatching rate
<i>Pardosa astrigera</i>	32	32	35		32	32
<i>P. pseudoannulata</i>	30	32	32	30	32	25
<i>Pirata tenuisetaceus</i>	25~32	30	32	30	30	25
<i>P. piraticus</i>	25~32	30		28	30	28
<i>Nurscia albofasciata</i>	30	32		28	30	
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	28	28	35	25~32	30	15
<i>Erigonidium (?) naniwaense</i>	28	25	30		25	15
<i>Gnathonarium gibberum</i>	25	32			25	
<i>Oedothorax insecticeps</i>	20~28		30			
<i>Erigone prominens</i>	20		37	25~35	25	
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>	25	25	35		25	26
<i>Neoscona holmi</i>	25		35		25	25
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>	29	35		26	29	35
<i>T. vermiciformis</i>	29	29			29	26
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i>	29		32		28	25
<i>Clubiona reichlini</i>		25		28		25
<i>Erigonidium grammiculum</i>		26			26	26
<i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>					25	

8 温度对母蛛护卵和护幼行为的影响

蜘蛛的护卵性强,雌蛛对产下的卵袋都会采取不同的方式进行保护。有不少的种类,将卵袋随身携带进行保护。狼蛛的雌蛛不仅以纺器携带卵袋,而且爬出卵袋的低龄幼蛛也伏在母蛛背受到保护。温度对这些蜘蛛护卵和护幼的行为也有较大的影响。如细毛水狼蛛和真水狼蛛的雌蛛在20~32℃温区内,能正常携带和看护卵袋,但超过35℃时,有些个体就会吃掉自产的卵袋。幼蛛在母蛛体上停留的时间,随着温度的升高而缩短。

9 温度对蜘蛛实验种群增长的影响

温度对成蛛寿命、产卵量、孵化率和幼蛛的成活率都有较大的影响,这样温度也就直接影响蜘蛛种群增长指数(表8)。从表8也以看出:①由于温度不同,各种蜘蛛种群的增长指数差别很大。如三突花蛛在15℃恒温条件下,其种群增长指数只有5.57,而25℃恒温条件下就增加到34.84。②从实验的6种蜘蛛(分属于5个不同科)来看,种群增长最多的温区在25~29℃。低于或高于这个温区,种群增长指数就显著减少。③由于蜘蛛种类不同,种群增长的最适温度也表现出差异。

表8 温度对蜘蛛实验种群增长指数的影响

Table 8 Effect of temperature on spider population growth

种名 Species	温度 Temperature (℃)									
	15	20	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35
<i>Coleosoma octomaculatum</i>		19.73	* 29.37		28.70		22.98		13.64	1.94
<i>Tetragnatha praedonia</i>		20.74	35.57		40.17		74.28*		45.32	31.52
<i>T. vermiciformis</i>	31.93	20.30		32.47			51.71*		22.57	11.70
<i>Pirata piraticus</i>	11.81		39.34			73.521*			24.37	5.30
<i>Eringonidium (?)naniwaense</i>	45.34	52.64		88.12*			87.47	67.41	55.92	
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i>	5.57	20.90		34.84*				28.70	18.49	

* 最佳温度 Optimum temperature

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