

# 桶形芋螺和萑蒲芋螺的性畸变

朱四喜<sup>1</sup>, 董巧香<sup>1,3</sup>, 沈金辉<sup>2</sup>, 于秀娟<sup>1</sup>, 杜虹<sup>1</sup>, 黄长江<sup>1\*</sup>

(1. 汕头大学科技中心水生生物技术与环境资源保护研究所, 广东汕头 515063; 2. 汕头市中心医院病理科, 广东汕头 515063;  
3. Aquaculture Research Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center,  
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA)

**摘要:**2001 年 9 月和 2003 年 8 月在广东湛江的硇洲岛和 2003 年 6 月在广东阳江的闸坡渔港采集桶形芋螺(*Conus betulinus*)和萑蒲芋螺(*Conus vexillum*),发现两个海区的芋螺雌性个体均发生性畸变,性畸变率均为 100%,但雌/雄性比仍大于 1.0。两种芋螺的畸变阶段和类型多,桶形芋螺有<sub>S3b</sub>、<sub>S3c</sub>、<sub>S4</sub>、<sub>S4\*</sub>、<sub>S5b</sub>、<sub>S5c</sub>,而萑蒲芋螺有<sub>S1c</sub>、<sub>S3b</sub>、<sub>S4</sub>、<sub>S4\*</sub>、<sub>S6b</sub>。2003 年 6 月在阳江采集的桶形芋螺畸变程度最高,种群 RPSI 为 53.8%,VDSI 高达 4.9,雌性不育率达 44.0%。2001 年 9 月在硇洲岛外海深水区采集的萑蒲芋螺的种群 RPSI 虽然只有 14.7%,但性畸率为 100%,VDSI 也达 4.1%。由此可见,两种芋螺对有机锡污染均比较敏感,而且有个体大、易采集、性畸变率高、畸变阶段跨度大、畸变类型多、畸变特征易于鉴别等特点,是中国东南沿海低潮线和潮下带有机锡污染生物监测的理想指示种。如与潮间带有机锡污染指示种疣荔枝螺(*Thais clavigera*)结合起来,便可相互补充,能更加全面和准确地反映近岸海域有机锡污染的现状。

**关键词:**桶形芋螺(*Conus betulinus*);萑蒲芋螺(*Conus vexillum*);性畸变;有机锡;指示种

## Imposex of *Conus betulinus* and *Conus vexillum*

ZHU Si-Xi<sup>1</sup>, DONG Qiao-Xiang<sup>1,3</sup>, SHEN Jin-Hui<sup>2</sup>, YU Xiu-Juan<sup>1</sup>, DU Hong<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Chang-Jiang<sup>1\*</sup>

(1. Institute of Aquatic Technology and Environmental Resources Protection, Shantou University, Shantou, Guangdong 515063, China; 2. Department of Pathology, Shantou Center Hospital, Shantou, Guangdong 515063, China; 3. Aquaculture Research Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2005, 25(2): 289~297.

**Abstract:** Organotin compounds, especially tributyltin (TBT), are widely used as biocidal additives in antifouling paints because of their effectiveness. However, they also cause severe damages to non-target organisms while they kill fouling organisms. For example, TBT has been reported to induce imposex in gonochoristic gastropods, that is, imposition of male sexual organs such as penis and vas deferens on female sexual organs. In the present study, we describe anatomical and histological structures of imposex genital sysytem of *Conus betulinus* and *C. vexillum*, and evaluate their imposex and possibility as an ideal biomonitor in organotin contamination along the Southeast China Sea.

*Conus betulinus* and *Conus vexillum* were collected from Naozhou Island of Zhanjiang and Zhao Fishery Harbor of Yangjiang in Guangdong in September of 2001 and June and August of 2003. After they were identified to the species, the samples were narcotized using 7% MgCl<sub>2</sub> in distilled water, and the salient features of the reproductive system were examined with a stereomicroscope. The external genital characters (e. g. vas deference and penis) were differentiated with the divisional system established by Fioroni *et al* in 1991, and vas deference extension and penis length were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm. The genital tracts of males and imposex females were embedded in paraffin, and serial sections were cut and stained with

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作者简介:朱四喜(1972~),男,江西鹰潭人,硕士生,主要从事海洋污染生态学研究。E-mail:rmble@163.com, g-sxzh@stu.edu.cn

\* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: chuang@agctr.lsu.edu, cjhuang@stu.edu.cn

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**Biography:** 朱四喜, Master candidate, mainly engaged in marine pollution ecology. E-mail: rmble@163.com, g-sxzh@stu.edu.cn

azan. The anatomical and histological photographs were taken with a Zeiss Axicam, and analyzed with the analytic system of Axio Vision. To evaluate the degree of imposex, the imposex indices such as incidence of imposex (IOI), sex ratio index (SRI), relative penis size index (RPSI), vas deference sequences index (VDSI), and the percentage of sterile females per sample (%STER) were calculated by the methods of Gibbs *et al* in 1987 and Barroso *et al* in 2002.

All female of *Conus* were found to be imposex, and 93.4% imposex individuals were found having penis and vas deference. The stages of imposex in *Conus* included  $S_{1c}$ ,  $S_{3b}$ ,  $S_{3c}$ ,  $S_4$ ,  $S_4^*$ ,  $S_{5b}$ ,  $S_{5c}$ , and  $S_{6b}$ . Individuals at  $S_{5b}$ ,  $S_{5c}$ , and  $S_{6b}$  stage were sterile due to the occlusion of the opening of the vulva or the split of capsule gland. Based on the imposex stages observed, two possible evolutionary routes of imposex for *Conus* were suggested; one was  $S_{1c} \rightarrow S_{3c} \rightarrow S_4 \rightarrow S_{5b} \rightarrow S_{6b}$ , and the other was  $S_{1c} \rightarrow S_{3b} \rightarrow S_4 \rightarrow S_{5c}$ . In some  $S_{5c}$  individuals of *C. betulinus* sampled in Naozhou Island of Zhanjiang, the capsule gland and genital papilla were found to be open. In a few of  $S_4$  of *C. betulinus*, the vas deference were found to have two types, one with open back-end and closed forepart, and the other with closed back-end and open forepart.

*C. betulinus* was found with RPS index of 53.8%, VDSI of 4.9 and %STER of 44.0% in the samples collected from Yangjiang in June 2003, and RPS index of 12.9%, VDSI of 4.1 and %STER of 9.0% in the samples collected from Naozhou Island of Zhanjiang in August 2003. Although RPS and %STER of *C. betulinus* collected from the shallow open sea around Naozhou Island in September 2001 were only 2.7% and 0, *C. vexillum* collected at the same time and same place was found with a RPS of 14.7% and a %STER of 15.4%. Although IOIs of all sampled populations were all 100% with a sterile rate of 0~44.0%, their SRIs were all larger than 1.0. These findings indicated that *C. betulinus* and *C. vexillum* were all sensitive to organotin, and could be used as ideal bio-indicators of organotins contamination for low tide and subtidal waters along the Southeast Coast of China because they shared many favorable characteristics such as big body size, wider distribution, easy sampling, and diversity in imposex stages and types. When combined with *Thais clavigera*, an ideal bio-monitoring species for organotin contamination in tidal zone, a complete and more accurate bio-monitoring system for organotin pollution along the Southeast Coast of China could be established.

**Key words:** *Conus betulinus*; *Conus vexillum*; imposex; organotin; biomonitor

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有机锡化合物(organotin compounds)广泛应用于工业、农业、交通和卫生等部门<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,三丁基锡(tributyltin, TBT)和三苯基锡(triphenyltin, TPT)由于对海洋污损生物具有长期的杀生效果,被大量用作船体涂层添加物,以防附着生物在船壳上附着和生长,被称为海洋杀生剂<sup>[2]</sup>。然而,有机锡在防污的同时对许多非靶生物也造成了毒害,被认为是迄今为止人为引入海洋环境中毒性最大的物质之一<sup>[3]</sup>。大量研究表明,有机锡污染能导致海产腹足类雌性个体产生雄性器官(如阴茎和输精管),即所谓的性畸变(imposex)<sup>[4]</sup>。

由于海产腹足类性畸变具有易认性、不可逆性以及对有机锡反应的特定性,国际上已有许多国家应用海产腹足类作为海洋有机锡污染监测的生物指示种<sup>[5]</sup>。其中,狗岩螺(*Nucella lapillus*)即使在轻度污染海区对有机锡也有敏感的指示效应,早在1980年就被应用于对英国西南沿海的有机锡污染监测,并收到了显著的效果<sup>[6]</sup>。然而,狗岩螺在面盘幼虫期没有浮游生活阶段,种群扩散能力低,在重污染区种群一旦发生区域性灭绝,就失去了监测指示作用<sup>[7, 8]</sup>。科学家就把目光转向其它腹足类,如*Morula granulata*、*Hinia reticulata*、*Trivia artica*和*T. monacha*等<sup>[9~11]</sup>。这些海产腹足类因面盘幼虫需经浮游阶段才能发育成幼螺,种群可以从轻污染海域向污染重海域扩散,使重污染区不会发生种群灭绝现象。而且,它们比狗岩螺更耐受有机锡污染,如*Trivia artica*和*T. monacha*的致畸最低浓度为1.5~1.8ngSn/L,而狗岩螺的为0.5~1ngSn/L<sup>[11, 12]</sup>。目前,在亚太地区的韩国、日本和中国的台湾、香港均建立起以疣荔枝螺(*Thais clavigera*)作为潮间带有机锡污染生物指示种的监测体系<sup>[13~16]</sup>。

近年来,中国对疣荔枝螺的性畸变及其在潮间带有机锡污染监测方面的作用进行了比较充分的研究<sup>[17, 18]</sup>。但由于生活区域的限制,疣荔枝螺无法对低潮线附近或潮下带有机锡污染进行有效的监测,寻找能与疣荔枝螺互补的性畸变种类,并建立起近岸海域有机锡污染的完整的生物监测体系即为本文的主要目的。本文首次对主要生活在低潮线附近和潮下带的桶形芋螺和萑蒲芋螺<sup>[19]</sup>性畸变过程中的形态特征进行描述,并对其作为有机锡污染监测指示种的可能性进行探讨,以期与疣荔枝螺互补,构建起更为科学和完善的我国东南沿海近岸海域有机锡污染的生物监测体系。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 芋螺的芋序数据

桶形芋螺(*Conus betulinus*)和萑蒲芋螺(*Conus vexillum*)隶属于软体动物门(Mollusca)腹足纲(Gastropoda)前鳃亚纲

(Prosobranchia)新腹足目(Neogastropoda)的芋螺科(Conidae)<sup>[20]</sup>,产于中国台湾、广东、海南和东、西沙群岛,生活于低潮线附近和潮下带数米水深的沙质海底<sup>[19]</sup>。芋螺为肉食性动物,口腔内有毒腺和箭头状舌齿,毒液可从口吻射出杀伤其它动物<sup>[20]</sup>。与大多数新腹足目种一样,芋螺是雌雄异体,体内受精,成年雌雄个体交配受精产生的卵子集合在卵囊中共同发育,卵子发育形成能自由游泳的面盘幼虫<sup>[21]</sup>。面盘幼虫从卵囊释放后,经2~3个月的浮游阶段,再经附着、变态发育成幼螺,幼螺再经数月发育为成年个体。成年个体的活动性较小,成体性成熟后雌雄交配,繁殖后代<sup>[19, 21]</sup>。

## 1.2 采样时间与地点

桶形芋螺采集于2001年9月和2003年8月在广东湛江的硇洲岛,以及2003年6月在广东阳江的闸坡渔港;菖蒲芋螺采集于2001年9月在广东湛江的硇洲岛。阳江闸坡渔港是全国十大渔港之一<sup>[22]</sup>,位于半封闭性的海陵湾内。港内有造船厂、油库和渔船码头,往来的小型渔船和大型船舶较多。采样点设在港内的造船厂和渔排养殖区附近。湛江硇洲岛则离大陆数十公里,位于雷州湾内,往来大型船只相对较少,而渔船较多。

## 1.3 采样方法

芋螺一般生活在浅海沙滩上,样品可以在大潮低潮时从沙滩上直接采集。然而,2001年9月和2003年8月两次到广东湛江的硇洲岛采样期间,在长约3 km的沙滩上都没有采集到任何样品,故在附近的水产码头上购买。两次共购得桶形芋螺成年个体75个,菖蒲芋螺成年个体26个。从渔贩处确认这些芋螺是当地渔民在硇洲岛附近外海区(雷州湾内)捕获的。2003年6月于阳江闸坡渔港采集的25个桶形芋螺成年个体,是大潮低潮时在沿海岸线长约100m的潮间带沙质断面上采得的。

## 1.4 样品处理

样品采集或购买后,活体带回实验室。观察螺壳外形并定种后,将活体样品放入7% MgCl<sub>2</sub>溶液中麻醉12 h,用游标卡尺测量螺体壳高,精确至0.1 mm。然后用小铁锤敲开螺壳,取出软体部分,剪开外套膜,用游标卡尺测量阴茎长度,精确至0.1 mm,置于4%福尔马林溶液中固定24 h,再经自来水冲洗15 min,最后置于70%乙醇中保存。在Zeiss SV11解剖镜下,仔细观察保存的样品,鉴别雌、雄和性畸变个体,记录其特征,尤其是阴茎和输精管的发育程度<sup>[23]</sup>。取正常雄性个体和不同性畸变程度的雌性个体(本调查未能采集到正常的雌性个体)的生殖器官进行常规石蜡包埋、切片和HE染色。切片在Zeiss Axioplan 2正立显微镜下观察。解剖形态和切片均用Zeiss AxioCam数码相机拍摄,并用Axio Vision图像分析系统进行图像处理。最后,将照片用Adobe Photoshop剪切,转入PowerPoint中制作成图版。

## 1.5 性畸变过程的划分

本文参照Fioroni等<sup>[9, 24, 25]</sup>对性畸变过程的划分方法(图1),来确定性畸变个体的畸变阶段和类型。该方法根据雌性个体的阴茎和输精管的发育程度,将性畸变过程划分为7个阶段(S<sub>0</sub>~S<sub>6</sub>),每一阶段又根据阴茎和输精管形成的先后次序以及输精管的产生位置分为a、b、c 3种类型。雌性个体可以沿图1箭头所示途径发生性畸变,随着畸变程度的逐渐加深,到S<sub>5</sub>、S<sub>6</sub>阶段时的雌性个体就会产生不育。

## 1.6 性畸变程度的评价

将同一个地点(硇洲岛或阳江)采集或购买的每种芋螺作为一个种群,采用性畸变率(IOI=性畸变雌性个体占雌性个体总数的百分比)、阴茎相对大小指数(RPSI=雌性个体阴茎平均长度的立方与雄性个体阴茎平均长度的立方比的百分数)、输精管(包括阴茎)发育程度指数(VDSI=所有雌性个体VDS的平均数)和性比(SRI=种群中雌雄(雌/雄)个体数量的比值)4项指标对种群的性畸变程度进行综合评价。计算种群VDSI值的方法是:如果某个畸变个体的畸变阶段为S<sub>n</sub>,则其VDS值为n,取该地点所有雌性个体VDS的平均数即为该地点的种群VDSI值<sup>[5]</sup>。同时,计算种群的雌性不育率%STER(the percentage of sterile females per sample),即一个种群中性畸变程度为S<sub>5</sub>和S<sub>6</sub>的个体数占种群雌雄个体总数的百分比<sup>[26]</sup>。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 雄性个体生殖系统的特征

两种芋螺的雄性生殖系统均由精巢(testis)、前列腺(prostate)、输精管(vas deference)和阴茎(penis)组成(图2a,d)<sup>[23]</sup>。桶形芋螺雄性个体的阴茎长而宽,前端稍钝,且有交接器。菖蒲芋螺雄性个体的阴茎则呈扁平的长条形。

### 2.2 性畸变个体生殖系统的特征

两种芋螺的性畸变个体除了具有正常雌性生殖器官的卵巢(ovary)、蛋白腺(albumen gland)、纳精腺(ingestion gland)、卵囊腺(capsule gland)、生殖乳突(genital papilla)和生殖孔口(vaginal opening)以外(图2b,e),还有雄性生殖器官的输精管或阴茎(图2c,f)<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 2.3 性畸变的过程与特征

在本调查样品中,两种芋螺93.4%的畸变个体具有阴茎和完整的输精管,表现出的畸变阶段和类型有:

S<sub>1c</sub> 无阴茎,从生殖孔边缘开始形成短小的输精管(一般称此段为前端输精管)。

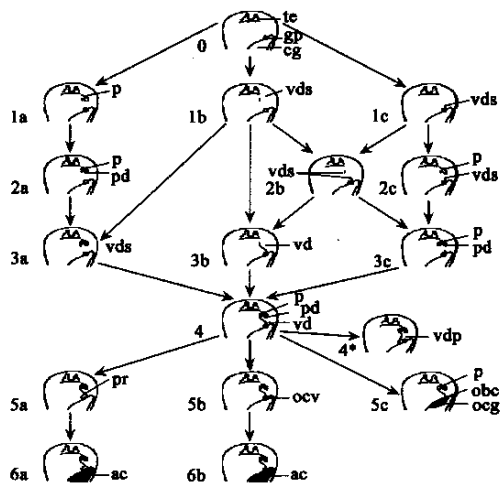


图1 腹足类性畸变发展过程的划分体系[参考文献9, 24, 25]

Fig.1 General scheme of imposex development in prosobranchs [reference 9, 24, 25]

ac 不育卵囊团 Aborted capsules; cg 卵囊腺 Capsule gland; gp 生殖乳突 Genital papilla; obc 开裂的贮精囊 Open bursa comprax; ocv 开裂的卵囊腺 Open capsule gland; ocv 生殖孔阻塞 Occlusion of the vulva; p 阴茎 Penis; pd 阴茎导管 Penial duct; pr 前列腺 Prostate; te 触角 Tentacle; vd 输精管 Vas deferens; vdp 输精管绕过生殖孔 Vas deferens passing by the vulva; vds 一段输精管 Vas deferens section; a, b, c 性畸变的3种类型 Mean three kinds of imposex; \* 表示输精管绕过生殖孔的一种畸变类型 Means a kind of imposex which vas deferens passes by the vulva

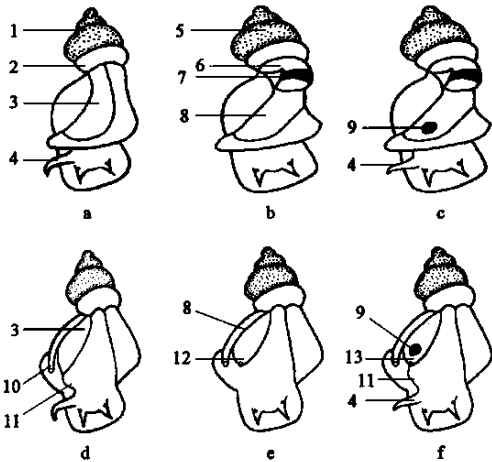


图2 芋螺雌、雄和性畸变个体特征<sup>[23]</sup>

Fig.2 Characters of male, female and imposex individuals of *Conus* spp.<sup>[23]</sup>

a 雄性个体外观 Appearance of male individual; b 正常雌性个体外观 Appearance of female individual; c 性畸变个体外观 Appearance of imposex individual; d 雄性个体剖面观 Cutaway view of male individual; e 正常雌性个体剖面观 Cutaway view of female individual; f 性畸变个体剖面观 Cutaway view of imposex individual; 1 精巢 t Testis; 2 肾 k Kidney; 3 前列腺 pr Prostate; 4 阴茎 p Penis; 5 卵巢 ov Ovary; 6 蛋白腺 ag Album gland; 7 纳精腺 ig Ingestion gland; 8 卵囊腺 cg Capsule gland; 9 不育卵囊团 ac Aborted capsules; 10 排泄孔 a Anus; 11 输精管 vd Vas deferens; 12 生殖孔口 vo Vaginal opening; 13 生殖孔阻塞 ocv Occlusion of the vulva

S<sub>3b</sub> 无阴茎,形成了一条从右触角稍后一直延伸至生殖孔口的完整的输精管。

S<sub>3c</sub> 在右触角稍后形成了阴茎和一段输精管(一般称此段为后端输精管),同时在生殖孔口处形成前端输精管,两段输精管中间未连接。

S<sub>4</sub> 有阴茎,从右触角稍后形成一条延伸至生殖孔口的完整输精管。

S<sub>4</sub><sup>\*</sup> 有阴茎,从阴茎基部形成一条延伸至生殖孔边缘的完整输精管,但输精管绕过了生殖孔口(图 3a)。

S<sub>5b</sub> 有阴茎,从阴茎基部形成一条延伸至生殖孔口的完整输精管,输精管增长伸入生殖乳突,阻塞生殖孔口,导致生殖孔变形、萎缩,甚至消失(图 3b)。

S<sub>5c</sub> 有阴茎,从阴茎基部形成一条延伸至生殖孔口的完整输精管,生殖腺开裂,即生殖通道受阻,导致生殖腺向外套腔形成裂缝(图 3c)。

S<sub>6b</sub> 有阴茎,从阴茎基部形成一条延伸至生殖孔口的完整输精管,由于生殖孔口被增生的输精管阻塞,生殖腔内具有无法排出体外的不育卵囊团(图 3d)。

桶形芋螺的畸变阶段和类型有 S<sub>3b</sub>、S<sub>3c</sub>、S<sub>4</sub>、S<sub>4</sub><sup>\*</sup>、S<sub>5b</sub>和 S<sub>5c</sub>;菖蒲芋螺的畸变阶段和类型有 S<sub>1c</sub>、S<sub>3b</sub>、S<sub>4</sub>、S<sub>4</sub><sup>\*</sup>和 S<sub>6b</sub>(表 1)。其中,湛江硇洲岛的桶形芋螺还具有一些特殊的畸变特征:① 3 个 S<sub>5c</sub>畸变个体的卵囊腺开裂,同时生殖乳突也沿外套膜边缘开裂(图 3e, f);② 1 个 S<sub>4</sub>畸变个体的输精管前端有一小段为开放式(图 3g);③ 1 个 S<sub>4</sub>畸变个体的输精管前端封闭,后端开放(图 3h, i)。

## 2.4 性畸变的程度

两种芋螺的壳高都为 60~78 mm(表 2)。2001 年 9 月于湛江采集的桶形芋螺的雄性阴茎平均长度为 34.8 mm,雌性个体阴茎平均长度为 10.4 mm,种群阴茎相对大小指数 RPSI 为 2.7%,种群雌性不育率%STE 为 0。2003 年 6 月和 8 月于阳江和湛江采集的桶形芋螺的雄性阴茎平均长度均为 13.4 mm,雌性个体阴茎的平均长度分别为 10.4 mm 和 6.8 mm,种群阴茎相对大小指数 RPSI 高达 53.8%和 12.9%,种群雌性不育率%STER 分别为 44.0%和 9.0%。2001 年 9 月于湛江采集的菖蒲芋螺的雄性

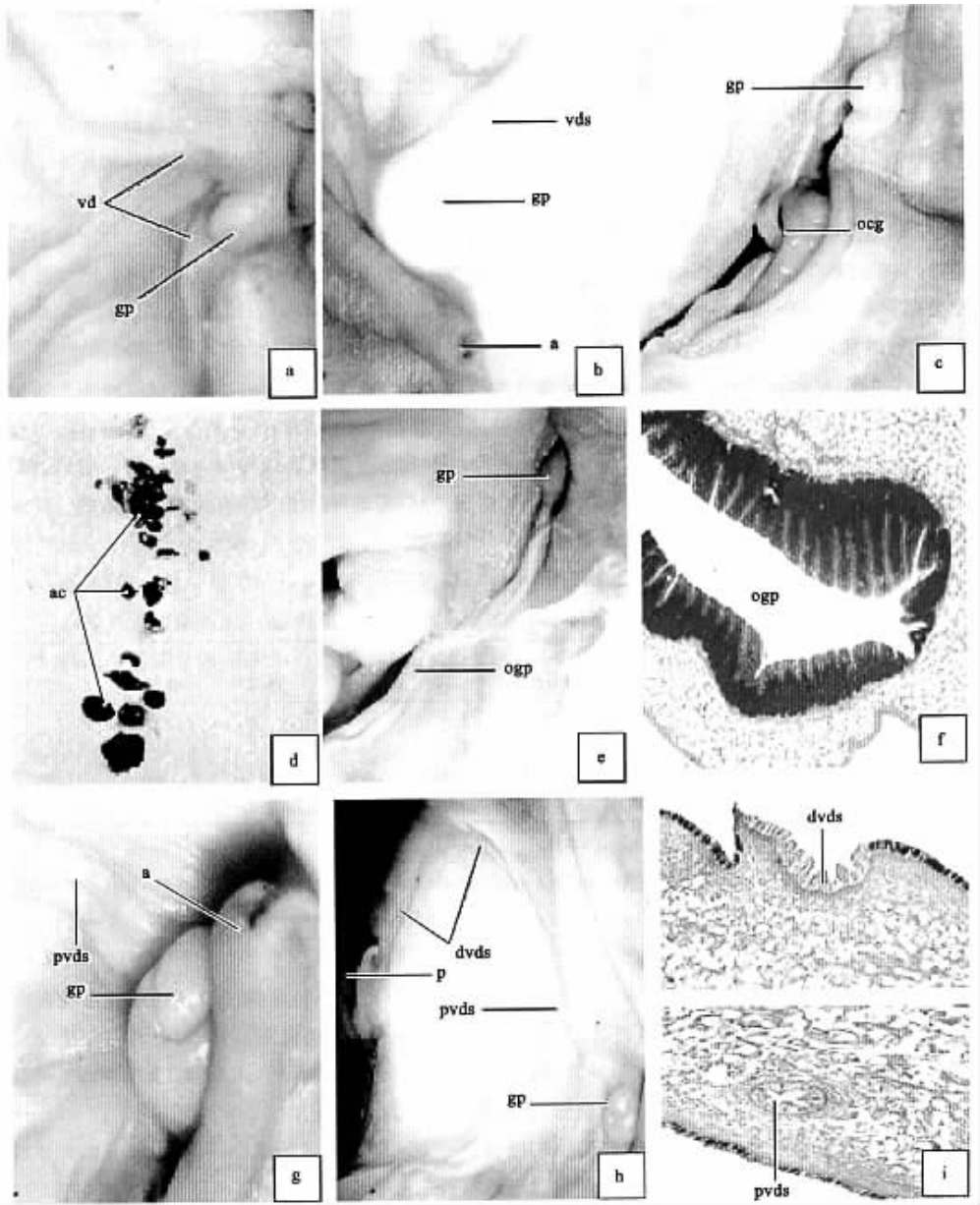


图 3 芋螺的性畸变过程与特征

Fig. 3 The imposex stages and characters of *Conus* spp

a 性畸变个体  $S_4^*$   $S_4^*$  individual( $\times 6$ ); b  $S_{5b}$ 性畸变个体的输精管增长伸入生殖乳突 Vas deferenceentering into the genital papilla of  $S_{5b}$  individual( $\times 6$ ); c  $S_{5c}$ 性畸变个体的卵囊腺开裂 Open capsule gland of  $S_{5c}$  individual( $\times 10$ ); d  $S_{6b}$ 性畸变个体的生殖腔中的不育卵囊团 Aborted capsules in the genital cavity of  $S_{6b}$  individual( $\times 6$ ); e, f  $S_{5c}$ 性畸变个体的生殖乳突沿外套膜边缘开裂( $\times 12$ )及其组织切片( $\times 40$ )Open genital papilla along the mantle of  $S_{5c}$  individual and its histological section; g  $S_4$ 性畸变个体的输精管前端有一小段开裂 A open section of vas deference of  $S_4$  individual( $\times 20$ ); h, i  $S_4$ 性畸变个体的输精管前端封闭,后端开裂( $\times 6$ )及其组织切片( $\times 100$ ) Open back-end and closed forepart of vas deference of  $S_4$  individual and its histological section

缩写见图 1 和图 2 Abbreviations see Figs. 1 and 2; dvds 后端输精管 Distal vas deferens section; ogp 开裂的生殖乳突 Open genital papilla; pvds 前端输精管 Proximal vas deferens section;图 3a,b,c,e,f,g,h,i 是桶形芋螺的畸变特征图,图 3d 是菖蒲芋螺的畸变图 The note means that these photographs come from *Conus betulinus*, except for the fourth from *C. vexillum*

阴茎平均长度为 3.2 mm,雌性个体阴茎平均长度为 16.4 mm,种群阴茎相对大小指数 RPSI 为 14.7%,种群雌性不育率% STER 为 15.4%。



2003 年 6 月于阳江采集的桶形芋螺的种群输精管发育程度指数 VDSI 最高,为 4.9,其次为 2003 年 8 月在湛江采集的桶形芋螺,其种群 VDSI 为 4.1。2001 年 9 月在湛江在采集的桶形芋螺的种群 VDSI 最低,为 3.8。两种芋螺的性畸变率均为 100,性比均大于 1.0。

3 讨论

本调查发现芋螺的性畸变阶段和类型比较多。除了未采集到正常的雌性个体和  $S_2$  的畸变个体以外,其它 5 个畸变阶段均存在。畸变类型有 b、c 型和 \* 型,但没有 a 型。腹足类性畸变的发展途径会受到雄性结构的影响<sup>[24]</sup>,由于大部分种类的雄性个体是首先形成阴茎,然后从阴茎的基部形成输精管并朝前列腺的方向发展<sup>[27, 28]</sup>。同样,在性畸变个体中,许多情况也是先形成阴茎,然后从阴茎基部形成输精管并朝生殖孔口方向发展,即形成 a 型个体并沿 a 路线发展(图 1),如 *Ocenebra erinacea* 和 *Hinia reticulata*<sup>[29, 30]</sup>。另有一些种类,如 *Nucella lapillus*<sup>[8, 25, 31]</sup>和桶形芋螺(*Conus betulinus*)(表 1),其输精管的形成是由阴茎和生殖孔口同时进行的,即 b 或 c 型。虽然本调查未发现 a 型的个体,但这并不意味着芋螺没有 a 类型的性畸变发展路线,因为随着调查范围、采样频次的扩大,很可能会出现更多的畸变阶段和类型。

表 1 桶形芋螺和菖蒲芋螺性畸变畸变阶段和类型  
Table 1 The stages and types of imposex in *Conus betulinus* and *Conus vexillum*

种名 Species	样地 Site	时间 Time (月/年) (month/year)	$S_{1c}$	$S_{3b}$	$S_{3c}$	$S_4$	$S_4^*$	$S_{5b}$	$S_{5c}$	$S_{6b}$
桶形芋螺 <sup>①</sup>	湛江 <sup>③</sup>	09/2001	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
	阳江 <sup>④</sup>	06/3003	0	0	0	2	0	11	0	0
	湛江	08/2003	0	1	0	31	6	0	6	0
菖蒲芋螺 <sup>②</sup>	湛江	09/2001	2	1	0	6	2	0	0	4

① *Conus betulinus*; ② *Conus vexillum*; ③ Zhangjiang; ④ Yangjiang

表 2 桶形芋螺和菖蒲芋螺性畸变的程度

Table 2 The degree of imposex in *Conus betulinus* and *Conus vexillum*

种名 <sup>①</sup>	样地 <sup>②</sup>	时间 Time 月/年 <sup>③</sup>	总数 <sup>④</sup>	雄性壳高 <sup>⑤</sup> (mm)	雄阴茎长 <sup>⑥</sup> (mm)	雌性壳高 <sup>⑦</sup> (mm)	雌阴茎长 <sup>⑧</sup> (mm)	雌性不 育率 <sup>⑨</sup>	性畸 变率 <sup>⑩</sup>	RPSI <sup>⑪</sup> (%)	VDSI <sup>⑫</sup>	SRI <sup>⑬</sup>
桶形芋螺 <sup>⑭</sup>	湛江 <sup>⑮</sup>	09/2001	8	77.5	34.8	78.4	10.4	0	100	2.7	3.8	1.0
	阳江 <sup>⑮</sup>	06/2003	25	73.8	13.4	74.5	10.9	44.0	100	53.8	4.9	1.1
	湛江	08/2003	67	74.0	13.4	73.1	6.8	9.0	100	12.9	4.1	1.9
菖蒲芋螺 <sup>⑰</sup>	湛江	09/2001	26	62.8	31.1	59.4	16.4	15.4	100	14.7	4.1	1.4

①Species, ②Sites, ③Month/year, ④Gross, ⑤Means of shell height of male individuals, ⑥Means of penis length of male individuals, ⑦Means of shell height of female individuals, ⑧Means of penis length of female individuals, ⑨(%STER)he percentage of sterile females, ⑩(IOI) Incidence of imposex, ⑪Relative penis size index, ⑫Vas deference sequences index, ⑬Sex ration index(♀/♂), ⑭ *Conus betulinus*, ⑮ Zhanjiang, ⑰ *Conus vexillum*

基于本调查所发现的阶段与类型以及 Fioroni 等<sup>[9, 24, 25]</sup>的性畸变划分体系,可以推断芋螺性畸变至少具有两条发展途径。其一为  $S_{1c} \rightarrow S_{3c} \rightarrow S_4 \rightarrow S_{5b} \rightarrow S_{6b}$ ,即在性畸变发展初期,先从生殖孔口长出输精管的前端,再从对应的右触角处长出阴茎,接着从阴茎基部长出输精管的后端,两段输精管向中间延伸直至连接形成一条完整的输精管。此后,输精管伸入生殖孔口内,使生殖孔口受阻,最后生殖孔变形、萎缩,甚至消失,并导致卵巢腺内的卵囊无法排出,从而形成不育卵巢团。其二为  $S_{1c} \rightarrow S_{3b} \rightarrow S_4 \rightarrow S_{5c}$ ,即在性畸变发展初期,先从生殖孔口长出输精管的前端,前端输精管一方面朝着右触角延伸,直至形成一条完整的输精管;另一方面伸入生殖孔口内,使生殖孔口被输精管阻塞,最后卵巢腺形成向外套腔的裂缝,使畸变个体产生不育现象<sup>[32, 33]</sup>。

在桶形芋螺中,少数  $S_{5c}$  畸变个体的卵巢腺和生殖乳突具有同时开裂的现象,可能是由于输精管伸入生殖孔口或生殖乳突组织增生导致生殖孔变形、异位,以至生殖孔口被严重阻塞,导致卵巢腺开裂<sup>[34]</sup>。同时,生殖乳突开裂可能是由于生殖孔口受阻,成熟的卵巢堆积于输卵管内,使卵囊不能及时从生殖孔口排出,最后导致生殖乳突沿外套膜边缘开裂。另外,桶形芋螺出现输精管前端开放,后端封闭,或前端封闭,而后端开放的现象,其产生的原因可能是:①雄性输精管的发育过程可能是从开放型到完全封闭型的一个过程,其雌性个体的性畸变过程再现了雄性输精管的发育过程<sup>[35]</sup>;②性畸变个体输精管可以先从生殖孔口长出输精管的前端,也可能先从阴茎基部长出输精管的后端;③个别性畸变个体的输精管在发育过程中未能完全闭合。虽然性畸变个体的阴茎和输精管的生长与发育表现出遵从雄性结构效应的特点<sup>[24]</sup>,但两者仍存在明显的差别,这是因为性畸变现象是由环境激素污染造成雌性个体生殖系统发育发生紊乱的一种异常现象,而正常雄性的生殖器官发育是由自身内在因素所支配和调节。因而,生存环境或个体素质的微小差异都有可能导致性畸变个体其输精管或阴茎发育形式和程度的不同,从而导致性畸变发育过程的多变和不全,而雄性个体生殖系统的发育过程受环境因素所左右的程度必然相对大幅减弱<sup>[36]</sup>。

大量的野外调查和室内毒理实验也证实了海产腹足类性畸变现象系有机锡污染所引起的<sup>[37~40]</sup>,而海洋有机锡污染主要源于船舶防污漆中的 TBT<sup>[6, 13, 39, 41]</sup>。也就是说,封闭程度越高或大型船舶往来越多的港湾,或同一港湾内离大型泊船码头越近的海区,有机锡污染导致腹足类性畸变现象都可能会越严重<sup>[42~45]</sup>。阳江闸坡渔港芋螺性畸变程度明显高于湛江硇洲岛的芋螺,不仅是因为闸波渔港比硇洲岛更为封闭,而且也因为闸波渔港的船舶吞吐量比硇洲岛的高<sup>[22, 46]</sup>。当种群 VDSI 高于 4.0 时,就

意味着雌性个体生殖功能和种群延续能力开始受到影响<sup>[26]</sup>。闸坡渔港桶形芋螺的 VDSI 高达 4.9, 雌性不育率高达 44.0%, 而在硃洲岛外海区捕获的芋螺不仅性畸率达到 100%, 雌性不育率也达到 9.0%~15.4%。这些事实表明中国沿海有机锡污染普遍严重的现状<sup>[17, 18]</sup>, 而芋螺对有机锡污染比较敏感, 是海洋有机锡污染的理想指示种。

虽然没有阳江闸坡有机锡污染的实测数据, 但与本调查(2001 年 9 月)同步进行的湛江港和硃洲岛海水与疣荔枝螺体内有机锡含量的检测结果表明, 湛江港海水与疣荔枝螺体内有机锡的含量分别高达 4.08ng/L 和 50.13ng/g·ww, 而硃洲岛的也分别有 0.94ng/L 和 3.41ng/g·ww<sup>①</sup>。有研究表明海水中的有机锡含量只要达到 0.5ng/L 就能引起海产腹足类发生性畸变<sup>[12]</sup>。以上诸多事实不仅说明有机锡污染和船舶活动之间的密切联系, 也证明了有机锡污染与海产腹足类性畸变之间的因果关系, 因为不仅港内采集的疣荔枝螺体内的有机锡含量显著高于在外海区(硃洲岛)采集的, 而且港内疣荔枝螺的性畸变程度也同样显著高于硃洲岛的<sup>②</sup>。芋螺属于雌雄异体的种类, 如没有外来影响, 其雌雄个体的性别终生不变; 虽然海产腹足类中有极少种类(如帆螺、坭蜗螺)会发生雌雄性别的逆转, 但性别逆转后其原先的性别自行消失, 雌雄两性只得其一<sup>[20]</sup>。性畸变现象则不同, 它是在雌性生殖系统上叠加了雄性的某些生殖器官(如阴茎、输精管、前列腺), 雌雄两性的第二性征同时存在, 但却不同于雌雄同体, 因为迄今为止没有任何报道论及性畸变个体具有精巢, 会行使雄性的生殖功能。因此, 芋螺的性畸变与自然发生的性逆转和雌雄同体具有本质上的不同, 是环境污染(有机锡)引起的一种非自然的现象。

将芋螺作为海洋有机锡污染的指示生物因具有如下特点: ①个体大, 有利于种类的鉴定及雌、雄性别和性畸变个体的区别; ②常年生活在低潮线附近或数米水深的沙质海底, 活动性较小, 易于采集; ③对有机锡污染敏感, 性畸变率高; ④性畸变阶段跨度大、特征明显、类型多; 畸变程度与特征易于观察; ⑤有关其毒素的研究较多, 国内外资料较为详实<sup>[47~50]</sup>。因此, 如将生活在低潮线和潮下带海区的有机锡污染指示生物芋螺与生活在潮间带的有机锡污染指示种疣荔枝螺结合起来<sup>[23]</sup>, 就可以使中国东南沿海近岸海域有机锡污染生物监测体系的构建更加完整和科学。

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