

饥饿和再投喂对青蛤 (*Cyclina sinensis*) 幼虫生长、存活及变态的影响

杨 凤¹, 张跃环¹, 闫喜武^{1,*}, 张国范²

(1. 大连水产学院生命科学与技术学院, 大连 116023; 2. 中国科学院海洋研究所, 青岛 266071)

摘要:在温度 18.2 ~ 20.6℃, 盐度 23 ~ 25, pH 7.96 ~ 8.14 的条件下, 研究了饥饿和再投喂对青蛤幼虫生长、存活及变态的影响。结果表明:在饥饿状态下, 幼虫具有生长现象, 且随着饥饿时间的延长, 壳长逐渐接近一个常值而不再生长; 幼虫可以由面盘幼虫发育到足面盘幼虫。随饥饿时间延长存活率下降; 且足面盘幼虫及其变态规格、单水管稚贝规格随着饥饿时间延长而减小; 幼虫的不可逆点 (PNR) 为 12.48d; 延迟变态时间长达 12.7d。饥饿后再投喂相同的时间, 幼虫能够恢复生长, 存活的幼虫能够变态; 稚贝表现出补偿生长现象, 以壳长作为衡量标准, 完全补偿生长能力依次为: $S_{10} > S_{11} > S_{12} > S_1 > S_2 > S_3$; 超补偿生长能力依次为: $S_9 > S_8 > S_7 > S_6 > S_5 > S_4$ 。

关键词:饥饿; 青蛤幼虫; 补偿生长; 不可逆点; 存活; 变态

文章编号:1000-0933(2008)05-2052-08 **中图分类号:**Q142, Q178, Q958, Q959.215, S966 **文献标识码:**A

Effects of starvation and refeeding on larval growth, survival, and metamorphosis of clam *Cyclina sinensis*

YANG Feng¹, ZHANG Yue-Huan¹, YAN Xi-Wu^{1,*}, ZHANG Guo-Fan²

1 Institute of Life Science and Technology, Dalian Fisheries University, Dalian 116023, China

2 Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao 266071, China

Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28(5): 2052 ~ 2059.

Abstract: The impact of starvation and refeeding on larval growth, survival, and metamorphosis of clam *Cyclina Sinensis* was investigated at 18.2 — 20.6℃, salinity 23 — 25, and pH 7.96 — 8.14. The larvae were not fed for up to 13 days at 1-day intervals, followed by refeeding for the remaining of a 28-day period. The results showed that unfed clam larvae grew for about 7 days to 139.5 μm by using endogenous nutrients and then the shell length plateaued. The larvae that were not fed for 13 days were able to develop from the umbo-veliger to plantigrade larvae. However, as the starvation period prolonged, larval survival rate and the size of plantigrades, metamorphosed larvae, and single-siphon juveniles decreased. The calculated point-of-no-return (the threshold during starvation after which larvae can no longer metamorphose even if food is provided) for the larvae was 12.48 days, and the duration of delayed metamorphosis reached 12.7 days. During the refeeding phase following various starvation periods, the larvae were able to recover growth and metamorphosis, exhibiting the compensatory growth. Juveniles that were not fed for 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, or 12 days during the larval stage were able to

基金项目:国家十一五科技支撑资助项目(2006BAD09A01); 辽宁省重大科研资助项目(990387)

收稿日期:2007-12-31; **修订日期:**2008-05-07

作者简介:杨凤(1962 ~), 女, 黑龙江饶河人, 硕士, 副教授, 主要从事养殖水域生态及渔业水质调控研究. E-mail: Yangfeng@dlfu.edu.cn

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: yanxiwu@2002@163.com

Foundation item: The project was financially supported by Jointly supported by Key Technologies R&D Program, China (No. 2006BAD09A01), and The Key Project of Liaoning Province(No. 990387).

Received date:2007-12-31; **Accepted date:**2008-05-07

Biography: YANG Feng, Master, Associate professor, mainly engaged in Aquatic Ecology and Water Quality. E-mail: Yangfeng@dlfu.edu.cn

catch up the size of juveniles that were fed daily during the 28-day period. However, juveniles that were not fed for 4—9 days during the larval stage surpassed the size of juveniles that were fed daily. During the 4—9 days of starvation, growth rate of juveniles increased with increasing days of starvation. These results indicate that *Cyclina Sinensis* larvae and juveniles have the capacity to completely compensate for loss of growth and metamorphosis for up to 12 days (post-hatch) of starvation. However, starvation during this early life stage dramatically diminishes survival.

Key Words: starvation; *Cyclina sinensis* larvae; compensatory growth; point-of-no-return; survival; metamorphosis

自然界中,由于环境变迁、季节更替以及食物分布在时空上的不均匀性,动物经常在其生命周期中面临食物资源的短缺而受到饥饿胁迫。海洋中的大多数贝类幼虫,在自然条件下都处于饥饿状态^[1]。国内,郑怀平等^[2]研究了饥饿对波部东风螺(*Babylonia formosae habei*)幼虫生长、存活、变态的影响;林君卓等^[3]研究了饥饿条件下文蛤(*Meretrix meretrix*)幼虫的不可恢复点;闫喜武等研究了饥饿对菲律宾蛤仔(*Ruditapes philippinarum*)幼虫生长、存活、变态的影响。国外,Holland D L 等^[4]研究了饥饿和再投喂情况下食用牡蛎(*Ostrea edulis*)幼虫的生化组分变化;His E 等^[5]研究了饥饿和再投喂对真牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*)幼虫生长的影响;Garcia-Esquivel 等^[6]研究了真牡蛎(*C. gigas*)后期幼虫在饥饿条件下的代谢抑制及机体反应;A L Moran 等^[7]研究了饥饿对真牡蛎(*C. gigas*)幼虫生理恢复的影响。目前,主要研究了温度、盐度、密度、饵料等对青蛤(*Cyclina Sinensis*)幼虫生长、存活、变态的影响^[8~10],尚未见饥饿及再投喂对其影响的报道。本文测定了青蛤幼虫耐受饥饿的能力,首次从真正意义上求出双壳类幼虫的不可逆点;并研究了再投喂条件下稚贝的补偿生长现象,为青蛤生物学研究积累了资料及人工育苗中饵料不足提供了基础的科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 幼虫培养

D 形幼虫来源大连海量水产食品有限公司,实验用水均经过 0.45 μm 微孔滤膜过滤,水温保持在 18.2 ~ 20.6℃,盐度在 23 ~ 25, pH 7.96 ~ 8.14。实验容器采用 2 L 红塑料桶,幼虫密度 5 个 ml⁻¹;每天 100% 全换水 1 次;投喂组以单胞藻作为饵料,进行混合投喂巴夫藻(*Pavlova viridis*)、小球藻(*Chlorella Vulgaris*)和角毛藻(*Chaetoceros*) (1:1:1),投饵量适情况而定。

1.2 实验设计

为了确定青蛤幼虫对饥饿的耐受力,本实验对刚刚孵化出的 D 形幼虫((117.27 ± 1.10) μm)进行了饥饿实验。实验设计原则为饥饿时间不等,投喂时间相等(如表 1):设置 1 个对照组正常投喂,若干个饥饿组,每组 3 个重复。 x 代表饥饿实验组个数,直到全部死亡; n 代表实验天数。在饥饿期间,为了避免幼虫容器中混入天然饵料,实验用水均为膜滤海水,直到幼虫在饥饿期间全部死亡,整个实验过程历经 40d。

1.3 幼虫生长率

对投喂组的幼虫进行连续的测量,每次每个重复随机测量 30 个个体,放在 40 × 倍显微镜下测量壳长,计算其生长率。

采用两种方式来计算幼虫在饥饿期和投喂期的生长率。

(1) 饥饿期间生长率:持续饥饿幼虫的壳长减去初始幼虫壳长的平均日增长(μm d⁻¹)。

(2) 投喂后的生长率:持续投喂幼虫壳长减去饥饿结束后幼虫壳长的平均日增长(μm d⁻¹)。

表 1 饥饿对青蛤幼虫影响的实验设计

Table 1 The design of experiment of starvation on Gmelin larvae

饥饿时间 Starvation time (d)	1	2	3	4	5	n
0(S0)	+	+	+	+	+	+
1(S1)	-	+	+	+	+	+
2(S2)	-	-	+	+	+	+
3(S3)	-	-	-	+	+	+
4(S4)	-	-	-	-	+	+
5(S5)	-	-	-	-	-	+
xd(S _x)	-	-	-	-	-	-

先饥饿后投喂: + 投喂; - 饥饿; $x = 13, n = 40$ feeding first and then starvation; + feeding; - starvation; $x = 13, n = 40$

1.4 幼虫存活率

采用两种方法对幼虫存活率进行测量:(1)浮游期间,只测定存活单位个体数与最初单位个体数的比值。(2)变态期间,取一定量幼虫在显微镜下确定幼虫死亡与否,计算出死亡百分率,然后采用外推法,推算出存活率。

1.5 不可逆点和幼虫变态

到目前为止还没有关于双壳类幼虫不可逆点的资料,本文首次将郑怀平对波部东风螺幼虫(腹足类)^[2]的定义引入双壳类;不可逆点(PNR)定义为幼虫耐受饥饿的临界点,在该点以后即使投喂饵料,幼虫也无法完成变态。

变态率是变态个体占幼虫总数的百分比;变态时间为饥饿结束后到出现第一个变态个体的时间;延迟变态的时间就是饥饿组和对照组变态时间之差。

1.6 数据处理

Excel 作图,SPSS11.5 进行统计分析;差异显著为 $P < 0.05$,极显著为 $P < 0.01$ 。

2 结果

2.1 饥饿对幼虫生长、发育及存活的影响

饥饿影响幼虫的生长,随着饥饿时间延长,幼虫生长速度由 $(7.24 \pm 2.92) \mu\text{m d}^{-1}$ 减小到 $(1.71 \pm 0.21) \mu\text{m d}^{-1}$ (表 2),其壳长由 $(117.27 \pm 1.10) \mu\text{m}$ 发育到 $(139.53 \pm 2.42) \mu\text{m}$,而后不再生长(图 1)。饥饿 1d、2d 组在生长速度、壳长上与正常投喂组间没有显著差异($P > 0.05, n = 90$),但其它饥饿组与正常投喂组间差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$)。饥饿影响幼虫的发育(图 2),饥饿 4~10d 期间,幼虫的发育阶段发生了变化,面盘幼虫逐渐向足面盘幼虫过渡;在饥饿第 7 天时,面盘幼虫与足面盘幼虫的比例各占 50%。饥饿影响幼虫的存活(图 3),幼虫的存活率随着饥饿时间延长而下降。同对照组幼虫存活率相比,饥饿 8d 之前的实验组无显著差异($P > 0.05, n = 90$),饥饿 8、9d 组差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),饥饿 10、11、12d 组差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$),饥饿至 13d 时的幼虫则全部死亡。

表 2 饥饿及再投喂对幼虫、稚贝生长率的影响

Table 2 The effect of starvation and feeding on larval and juvenile growth rate

饥饿组 Starvation group	饥饿期间生长率 (0~12d) The growth rate during starvation period ($\mu\text{m d}^{-1}$)		再投喂期间生长率 (0~28d) The growth rate during refeeding period ($\mu\text{m d}^{-1}$)	
	饥饿阶段 Starvation stage	投喂阶段 Refeeding stage	幼虫阶段 Larvae stage (0~12d)	稚贝阶段 Juvenile stage (12~28d)
WS0	—	4.44 ± 0.55	4.44 ± 0.55	8.35 ± 0.65
S1	7.24 ± 2.92	4.32 ± 0.54	3.92 ± 0.84	8.45 ± 1.37
S2	6.10 ± 0.96	4.19 ± 0.63	3.93 ± 0.53	8.52 ± 0.98
S3	5.30 ± 0.84	3.98 ± 0.58	3.84 ± 0.50	9.15 ± 0.87
S4	4.77 ± 0.52	3.74 ± 0.54	3.54 ± 0.65	10.54 ± 1.39
S5	4.06 ± 0.36	3.48 ± 0.51	3.50 ± 0.56	10.70 ± 0.95
S6	3.53 ± 0.39	3.25 ± 0.46	3.32 ± 0.67	11.00 ± 0.39
S7	3.10 ± 0.37	3.01 ± 0.45	2.91 ± 0.44	11.68 ± 1.28
S8	2.71 ± 0.31	2.74 ± 0.39	3.01 ± 0.54	12.46 ± 1.08
S9	2.45 ± 0.29	2.51 ± 0.37	2.95 ± 0.37	12.66 ± 0.69
S10	2.02 ± 0.25	2.34 ± 0.32	2.87 ± 0.60	9.84 ± 0.96
S11	1.85 ± 0.22	2.15 ± 0.21	2.65 ± 0.76	9.26 ± 0.98
S12	1.71 ± 0.21	0	2.48 ± 0.61	9.06 ± 0.68

2.2 饥饿对不同阶段幼虫规格的影响

如图 4 所示,幼虫、稚贝的规格随着饥饿时间延长呈现小型化。足面盘幼虫及其变态规格、单水管稚贝规

格随着饥饿时间延长减小,分别由 $(151.47 \pm 1.28) \mu\text{m}$ 、 $(170.27 \pm 1.36) \mu\text{m}$ 、 $(189.67 \pm 1.75) \mu\text{m}$ 减小到 $(139.13 \pm 1.46) \mu\text{m}$ 、 $(151.93 \pm 1.44) \mu\text{m}$ 、 $(170.73 \pm 1.23) \mu\text{m}$ 。对照组幼虫、稚贝的规格与饥饿5~12d组的规格均差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),与其它饥饿组的无差异性($P > 0.05, n = 90$)。

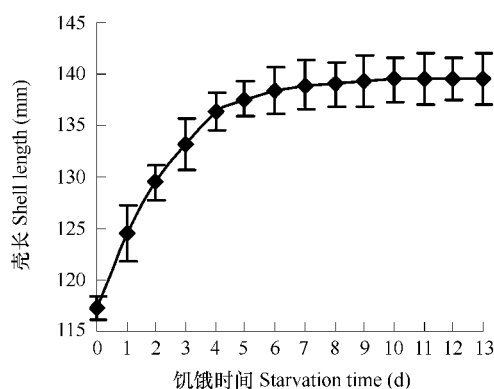


图1 饥饿对幼虫生长的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of starvation on larval growth

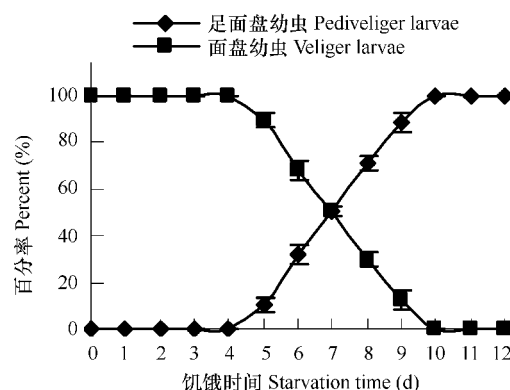


图2 饥饿对幼虫发育的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of starvation on larval development

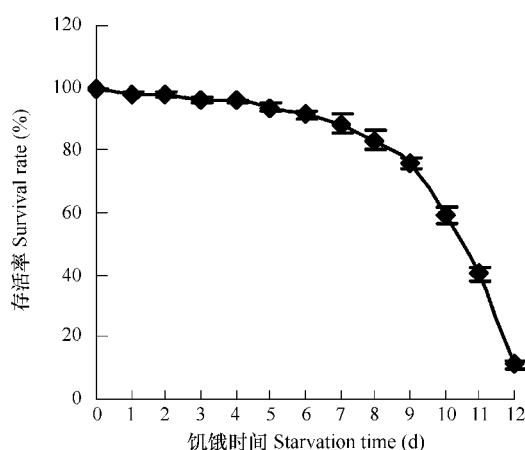


图3 饥饿对幼虫存活的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of starvation on larval survival

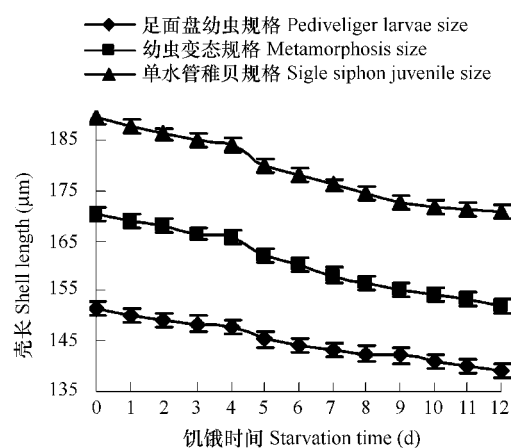


图4 饥饿对幼虫、变态、稚贝规格的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of starvation on the size of larval, metamorphosis, juvenile

2.3 饥饿对幼虫变态率的影响

幼虫的变态率随饥饿时间延长而下降(图5)。对照组幼虫变态率与饥饿1~6d的各实验组间无显著差异性($P > 0.05, n = 90$),与饥饿5~7d组的实验组间差异均显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),与饥饿8~12d各实验组间差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$)。

2.4 饥饿对幼虫变态时间的影响

幼虫的变态时间随着饥饿时间延长而增加(图6)。对照组幼虫自发变态时间为8.7d,与饥饿1d、2d组无差异性($P > 0.05, n = 90$),与饥饿3d、4d组差异均显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),与5~12d各组差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$)。饥饿12d组的幼虫达到自发变态的时间需要21.3d,变态时间被延迟12.7d。

2.5 不可逆点 PNR

利用变态率 $Y(\%)$ 与饥饿时间 $X(d)$ 之间的二次等式关系(1),

$$Y = -0.8732X^2 + 3.5395X + 91.853 \quad 0 \leq X \leq 13 \quad R^2 = 0.9855 \quad (1)$$

求出幼虫的初次摄食不可逆点为12.48d,与实验中观察的结果一致。

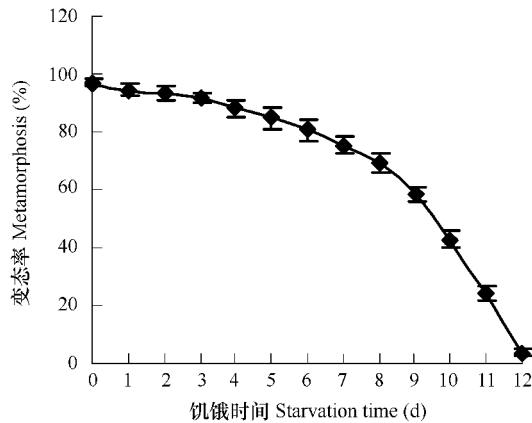


图5 饥饿对幼虫变态率的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of starvation on metamorphosis rate

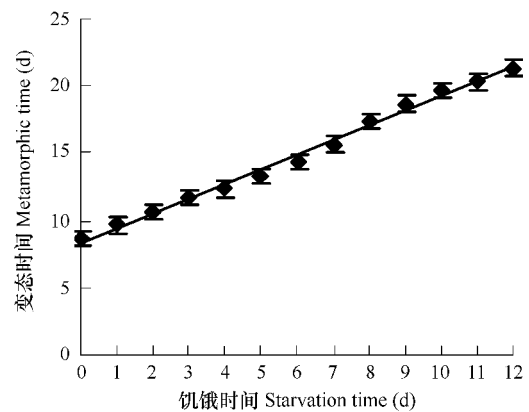


图6 饥饿对幼虫变态时间的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of starvation on larval metamorphosis period

2.6 再投喂对幼虫、稚贝生长和存活的影响

如表2,饥饿期间的投喂阶段,对照组幼虫生长率最高,与 S_1 、 S_2 、 S_3 无显著差异($P > 0.05, n = 90$),与 S_4 、 S_5 、 S_6 差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),与其它组间差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$)。饥饿结束后在相同的投喂期间内(0~28日龄),幼虫阶段(0~12日龄),其生长率没有表现出生长优势,仍以对照组最高,差异显著性与饥饿期间的投喂阶段相同;稚贝阶段(12~28日龄),其生长率有不同程度的增加,以对照组最低,与 S_1 、 S_2 、 S_3 、 S_{10} 、 S_{11} 、 S_{12} 无显著差异($P > 0.05, n = 90$),与 S_4 、 S_5 、 S_6 、 S_7 、 S_8 、 S_9 差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$)。

如图7所示,在相同投喂时间内(0~28日龄),幼虫能够恢复生长,稚贝阶段具有补偿生长现象。随着投喂时间延长,饥饿组稚贝的壳长最后超过正常投喂组,表现出完全补偿生长和超补偿生长现象。以壳长作为衡量标准,完全补偿生长能力依次为: $S_{10} > S_{11} > S_{12} > S_1 > S_2 > S_3$,与对照组壳长差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$);超补偿生长能力依次为: $S_9 > S_8 > S_7 > S_6 > S_5 > S_4$,与对照组壳长差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$)。如图8所

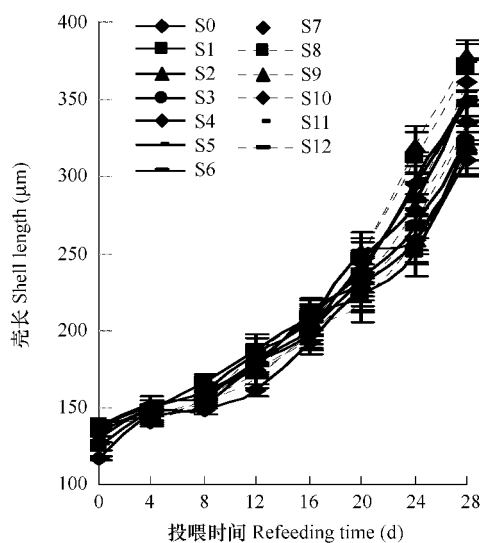


图7 再投喂对幼虫、稚贝生长的影响

Fig. 7 Effect of starvation on larval and juvenile growth after feeding

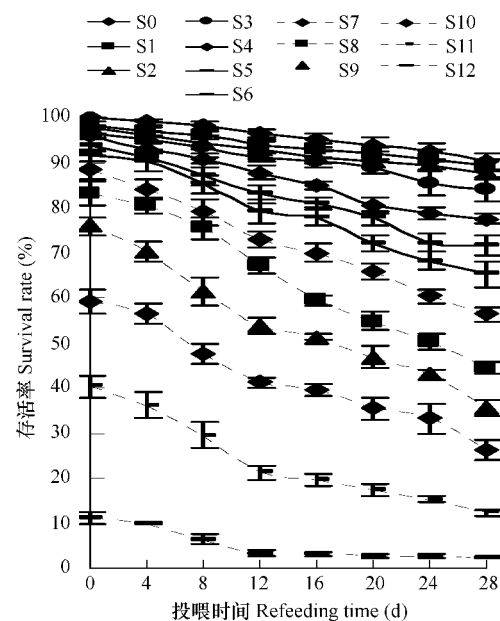


图8 再投喂对幼虫、稚贝存活的影响

Fig. 8 Effect of starvation on larval and juvenile survival after feeding

示,在相同的投喂时间内,幼虫的存活率随着投喂时间的延长而下降。当实验结束时,对照组的存活率与 S_1 、 S_2 无显著差异($P > 0.05, n = 90$),与 S_3 、 S_4 差异显著($P < 0.05, n = 90$),与其它饥饿组差异极显著($P < 0.01, n = 90$)。

3 讨论

3.1 补偿生长

由于自然界中季节更替,环境剧变或食物分布不均等原因,水产动物经常受到饥饿或营养不足(即动物的摄食量不足或食物的营养水平没有达到机体正常的生理活动和生长发育的需要)的胁迫作为生理生态学上的一种适应性,动物继饥饿或营养不足后在恢复正常摄食时表现出超过(未受饥饿或营养不足胁迫的)正常个体的生长速度,此称为补偿生长现象^[11]。由于种类、饥饿程度以及其它因素的不同,动物的补偿生长程度有较大差异。可将其分为3类:即超补偿生长、完全补偿生长和部分补偿生长^[12]。到目前为止,人们对水产动物中鱼类的补偿生长现象进行了广泛的研究^[13~18],并在一些种类的饲养中利用此现象通过改变投饲制粒而获得经济效益。有关甲壳动物饥饿后补偿生长的研究甚少^[19],且仅涉及个别种类。尚未见到对贝类的研究。引鱼类和甲壳类的一些结论,认为在实验研究中,青蛤幼虫具有超补偿生长、完全补偿生长现象。还有一些其它的研究报道幼虫生长在短暂的饥饿期后可以得到恢复。M. C. E. dward 和 Qian 对此结果有4种解释^[30,31]。第一,幼虫依靠自身储存的内营养物质生长的效率高,因此与获得食物相比有更大的能量。第二,在早期饥饿中能导致部分幼虫死亡,筛选出强壮的幼虫,这些幼虫投喂后生长较快。第三,幼虫在最初的饥饿后大量投喂能恢复生长,因此在相同的投喂内获得更多的食物。最后,在生长和发育之间通过改变食物来源的分配,幼虫能恢复生长,认为以上的解释符合实验结果。

3.2 延迟变态

许多海洋无脊椎动物,如贝类、棘皮动物、藤壶、多毛类和苔藓虫等在发育过程中都不同程度存在延迟变态(Delayed metamorphosis)现象。所谓延迟变态,是指当幼虫具有附着变态能力后,能够保持一定时间的附着变态能力^[22]。对于不同海洋无脊椎动物,延迟变态时间短则1d甚至几小时,长则可达上百天。幼虫的变态规格随着饥饿时间的延长而呈现逐渐递减的趋势,并且变态时间也一再被延迟。例如:*Dovidella obscurant* 幼虫在不饥饿的条件下,投喂9d变态,与此同时幼虫在饥饿条件下,变态要推迟到14d^[23];尽管 *Crepidula fornicata* 幼虫在25℃投喂条件下要8~10d变态,而饥饿的幼虫要经历3个星期的浮游生活才能变态^[24];饥饿条件下的 *C. fornicata* 幼虫经过9d投喂,其变态期也要延迟5d^[25];类似地,饥饿能延长 *Hybroides elegans* 幼虫的浮游期由4~5d延长至到10~15d^[26],在连续投喂条件下,海星幼虫也需要59.3d达到变态,但在早期饥饿条件下需115d^[27]。本研究中,未受饥饿的幼虫仅需要8.7d就可达到自发变态,而饥饿12d的幼虫在21.3d时才出现自发变态的个体,变态时间被延迟12.7d,出现明显的延迟变态现象,并且足面盘幼虫、变态规格、单水管稚贝规格随着饥饿时间延长而减小。

3.3 不可逆点(PNR)

Anger 和 Dauirs^[28]为 *Sesarma curacaoense* 幼虫的不可逆点下了定义,随后研究了一些甲壳类的不可逆点。本文首次将郑怀平^[2]对波部东风螺(腹足类)幼虫不可逆点的定义引入到双壳类,幼虫饥饿和不可逆点的信息不仅帮助预测不同幼虫生存和变态条件,也可为幼虫培育中饵料不足时提供科学参考依据。作为幼虫生存非常重要的阶段,不可逆点被看作幼虫阶段最重要的因素。同时变态被看作是海洋软体动物生命周期的里程碑,是浮游幼虫和深海底栖动物一个桥梁^[29,30]。目前为止,研究了波部东风螺^[2]、文蛤^[3]、真牡蛎^[7]、菲律宾蛤仔幼虫的初次摄食不可逆点,分别为4.8、5、33、4.27 d。在此文中,青蛤幼虫不可逆点是参照波部东风螺^[2]和菲律宾蛤仔幼虫的不可逆点来定义的,根据定义,不可逆点是12.48d,与实验中观察的结果相符。

3.4 饥饿期间的营养来源

幼虫在饥饿期间是否会从水中汲取营养,这个问题已经研究了几十年没有结论^[32,33]。在实验中,随着饥饿时间的延长,幼虫肠道变的发空、透明,变细;晶杆转动由开始时清晰可见到后来完全消失,这为饥饿期间生

长提供了能量。水中的细菌是否会提供营养,这个并不清楚。在实验中并没有测试海水中细菌浓度、原生动物含量,但是在显微镜下观察,没有发现原生动物。从实验的结果上看,并不存在由于水中细菌含量高,为幼虫提供足够的能量,维持其新陈代谢,这与 Manahan 研究真牡蛎时的情况相似^[34]。大部分双壳贝类,在饥饿期间具有吸收溶解有机质的能力,溶解有机质是蛋白质的重要来源^[35,36]。在实验中,幼虫主要摄取的食物是单胞藻,饥饿期间消耗自身储存的营养物质,溶解有机质可能会成为一种辅助营养成分。幼体通过摄食而贮存营养物质用于生长变态。在饥饿过程中,贮存的营养物质作为主要的营养来源。食用牡蛎在提供充足饵料条件下,中性脂为变态期间的主要能量来源,而在短期饥饿情况下,损失的主要是中性脂和蛋白质,两者比例相近,由于脂类提供的能量比蛋白质高,因此中性脂是幼虫发育过程中的主要能量贮存形^[37]。

References:

- [1] Thorson G. Reproductive and larval ecology of marine bottom invertebrates. *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, 1950, 25: 1—45.
- [2] Zheng H, Ke C, Zhou S, *et al.* Effects of starvation on larval growth, survival and metamorphosis of Ivory shell *Babylonia formosae habei* Altena *et al.*, 1981 (Neogastropoda: Buccinidae). *Aquaculture*, 2005, 243(1-4): 357—366.
- [3] Lin J Z, Xu Z Z. Study on the feeding and starvation of *Meretrix meretrix* larva. *Journal of Xiamen University (Natural Science)*, 1997, 36(6): 918—924.
- [4] Holland D L, Spencer B E. Biochemical changes in fed and starved oysters, *Ostrea edulis* L., during larval development, metamorphosis and early spat growth. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 1973, 53(2): 287—298.
- [5] His E, Seaman M N L. Effects of temporary starvation on the survival, and on subsequent feeding and growth, of oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) larvae. *Mainer. Biology*, 1992, 114(2): 277—279.
- [6] Garcia-Esquivel Z, Bricelj V, Felbeck H. Metabolic depression and whole-body response to enforced starvation by *Crassostrea gigas* postlarvae. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology. A*, 2002, 133(1): 63—77.
- [7] Moran A L, Manahan D T. Physiological recovery from prolonged “starvation” in larvae of the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 2004, 306(1): 17—36.
- [8] Zhou L, Yu Y S, Lu P. Study on diet of the larval clam *Cyclina sinensis*. *Marine Science*, 1999, 5: 6—7.
- [9] Zhou L, Lu P. The effect of fertilized eggs and larval density on the growth and hatching of *Cyclina sinensis*. *Marine Fisheries*, 1999, 21(4): 157—159.
- [10] Wang L D, Xu S L, You Z J, *et al.* The effects of temperature and salinity on incubation of *Cyclina Sinensis* and survival, growth and metamorphosis of *C. Sinensis* larvae and juveniles. *Acta Hydrobiologica Sin*, 2005, 29(5): 495—501.
- [11] Qiu L Q, Zhao J W, Cui X S, *et al.* The research advance on compensatory growth on aquatic animals. *Chinese Journal of Fisheries*, 2004, 17(2): 93—99.
- [12] Xie X J, Deng L, Zhang B. Advances and studies on ecophysiological effects of starvation on fish. *Acta Hydrobiologica Sin.*, 1998, 22(2): 181—188.
- [13] Bilton H T, Rohins G L. The effect of starvation and subsequent feeding on survival and growth of Fnlton Channel sockeye salmon fry (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). *Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fish.*, 1973, 30(1): 1—5.
- [14] Dohson S H, Holmes R M. Compensatory growth in the rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri* Richardson. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 1984, 25(6): 649—656.
- [15] Skdbrei O T. Compensatory growth of male Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar* L., Which previously mature as parr. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 1990, 37: 425—438.
- [16] Kim M K, Lovell R T. Effect of restricted feeding regimens on compensatory weight gain and tissue changes in channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus* in sponds. *Aquiculture*, 1995, 135(4): 285—293.
- [17] Wu L X, Dong S L. Advance in studies on compensatory growth of aquatic animals after strvation or undernutrition. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2000, 11(6): 943—946.
- [18] Wu L X, Dong S L. Compensatory growth responses in juvenile Chinese shrimp, *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* Osbeck, at different temperatures. *J. Crustacean Bio.*, 2002, 21(3): 452—457.
- [19] Wu LX, Dong S L, Jiang Z Q. Research advances in ecophysiological effects of starvation on crustacean. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2004, 15(4): 723—727.

- [20] McEdward L R, Qian P Y. Effects of the duration and timing of starvation during larval life on the metamorphosis and initial juvenile size of the polychaete *Hydroides elegans* (Haswell). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 2001, 261(2): 185—197.
- [21] Qian P Y, McEdward L R, Chia F S. Effects of delayed settlement on survival, growth, and reproduction in the spionid polychaete, *Polydora ligni*. *Invertebrate reproduction and development*. Rehovot, 1990, 18(3): 147—152.
- [22] Zhao T, Que H Y. The effects of delayed metamorphosis on growth and development of invertebrates. *Marine Science*, 2001, 25(6): 28—30.
- [23] Perron F E, Turner R D. Development, metamorphosis, and nature history of the nudibranch *Doridella obscurant* Verrill (Corambidae: Opisthobranchia). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 1977, 27(2): 171—185.
- [24] Pechenik J A, Lima G M. Relationship between growth, differentiation, and length of larval life for individually reared larvae of the marine gastropod *Crepidula fornicata*. *Biological Bulletin*, 1984, 166(3): 537—549.
- [25] Pechenik J A, Hammer K, Weise C. The effect of starvation on acquisition of competence and postmetamorphic performance in the marine prosobranch gastropod *Crepidula fornicata* (L.). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 1996, 199(1): 137—152.
- [26] Bryan P J, Qian P Y, Kreider J L, et al. Induction of larval settlement and metamorphosis by pharmacological and conspecific associated compounds in the serpulid polychaete *Hydroides elegans*. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 1997, 146(1-3): 81—90.
- [27] Allison G W. Effects of temporary starvation on larvae of the sea star *Asterina miniata*. *Marine biology*, 1994, 118(2): 256—261.
- [28] Anger K, Dawirs RR. Influence of starvation on the larval development of *Hyas areneus* (Decapoda: Majidae). *Helgolaender Meeresunters*, 1981, 34(3): 287—311.
- [29] Nielsen C. Origin and evolution of animal life cycles. *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, 1998, 73(2): 125—155.
- [30] Pechenik J A, Wendt DE, Jarrett J N. Metamorphosis is not a new beginning. *BioScience*, 1998, 48(11): 901—910.
- [31] Moran A L, Manahan D T. Energy metabolism during larval development of two abalone species *Haliotis fulgens* and *H. sorenseni*. *Biological Bulletin*, 2003, 204(3): 270—277.
- [32] Loosanoff V L, Davis H C. Rearing of bivalve mollusks. In: Russell, F. S. ed. *Advances in Marine Biology*, vol. 1. Academic Press, London, 1963. 1—136.
- [33] Olson R R, Mcpherson R. Potential vs. realized larval dispersal: Fish predation on larvae of the ascidian *Lissoclinum patella* (Gottschaldt). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 1987, 110(3): 245—256.
- [34] Manahan D T. Adaptations by invertebrate larvae for nutrient acquisition from seawater. *American Zoologist*, 1990, 30(1): 147—160.
- [35] Stephens G C. Epidermal amino acid transport in marine invertebrates. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, 1988, 947(1): 113—138.
- [36] Gomme J. Epidermal nutrient absorption in marine invertebrates: A comparative analysis. *American Zoologist*, 1982, 22(3): 691—708.
- [37] Storck V. Influence of starvation and feeding on the hepatopancreas of larval *Hyas araneus* (Decapoda. Majidae). *Helgolaender Meeresunters*, 1983, 36—75.

参考文献:

- [3] 林君卓,许振祖. 文蛤幼体的摄食生态研究. *厦门大学学报(自然科学版)*, 1997, 36(6): 918~924.
- [8] 周琳,于业绍,陆平. 青蛤幼虫饵料的研究. *海洋科学*, 1999, 5: 6~7.
- [9] 周琳,陆平. 青蛤受精卵和幼虫密度对孵化和生长的影响. *海洋渔业*, 1999, 21(4): 157~159.
- [10] 王莉丹,徐善良,尤仲杰,等. 温度和盐度对青蛤孵化及幼虫、稚贝存活与生长变态的影响. *水生生物学报*, 2005, 29(5): 495~501.
- [11] 邱岭泉,赵吉伟,崔喜顺,等. 水产养殖动物补偿生长的研究概况. *水产学杂志*, 2004, 17(2): 93~99.
- [12] 谢小军,邓利. 饥饿对鱼类生理生态学影响的研究进展. *水城生物学报*, 1998, 22(2): 181~188.
- [17] 吴立新,董双林. 水产动物继饥饿或营养不足后的补偿生长研究进展. *应用生态学报*, 2000, 11(6): 943~946.
- [18] 吴立新,董双林,田相利. 中国对虾继饥饿后的补偿生长研究. *生态学报*, 2002, 21(3): 452~457.
- [19] 吴立新,董双林,姜志强. 饥饿对甲壳动物生理生态学影响的研究进展. *应用生态学报*, 2004, 15(4): 723~727.
- [22] 张涛,阙华勇. 延迟变态对海洋无脊椎动物生长发育的影响. *海洋科学*, 2001, 25(6): 28~30.