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封面图说:带雏鸟的白枕鹤一家——白枕鹤是一种体型略小于丹顶鹤的优美的鹤。体羽蓝灰色, 腹部较深, 背部较浅, 脸颊两侧红色, 头和颈的后部及上背为白色, 雌雄相似。其虹膜暗褐色, 嘴黄绿色, 脚红色。白枕鹤常常栖息于开阔平原芦苇沼泽和水草沼泽地带, 有时亦出现于农田和海湾地区, 尤其是迁徙季节。主要以植物种子、草根、嫩叶和鱼、蛙、軟體动物、昆虫等为食。繁殖区在我国北方和西伯利亚东南部。我国白枕鹤多在黑龙江、吉林、内蒙古繁殖, 与丹顶鹤的繁殖区几乎重叠, 为国家一级保护动物。

彩图提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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虎纹蛙选择体温和热耐受性在个体发育过程中的变化

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摘要:体温是影响变温动物表现的最重要生理学变量。检测了国家二级保护动物虎纹蛙的雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体、幼体和蝌蚪这4个发育阶段的选择体温和热耐受性。单因子方差分析表明,虎纹蛙选择体温、耐受低温、耐受高温和温度耐受范围的组间差异均显著,幼体的选择体温(24.13℃)显著低于雌性亚成体(28.06℃)、雄性亚成体(29.27℃)和蝌蚪(28.23℃),雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪之间差异不显著;幼体的耐受低温(13.85℃)显著高于雌性亚成体(11.27℃)、雄性亚成体(10.84℃)和蝌蚪(10.74℃),雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪之间差异不显著;幼体具有显著低的耐受高温(35.48℃)、蝌蚪具有显著高的耐受高温(43.31℃),雌性亚成体(39.55℃)和雄性亚成体(39.02℃)的耐受高温差异不显著;幼体(21.62℃)具有显著小的温度耐受范围、蝌蚪(32.58℃)具有显著大的温度耐受范围,雌性亚成体(28.28℃)和雄性亚成体(28.18℃)的温度耐受范围差异不显著。虎纹蛙幼体和亚成体体温和水温之间在降温速度和升温速度的相关关系均显著。用回归剩余值去除水温变化速度对体温变化的影响,双因子方差分析(降温速度和升温速度为重复检验设置)表明,幼体的体温变化速度显著大于亚成体,两性亚成体间差异不显著;温度变化类型(降温速度和升温速度)和两因子的交互作用对体温变化的影响不显著。基本热生态位分离和体温调节能力的发育限制是形成上述现象的最可能的原因。

关键词:虎纹蛙;变态;亚成体;选择体温;热耐受性;热生态位

Ontogenetic shifts in selected body temperature and thermal tolerance of the tiger frog, *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*

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Abstract: Body temperature is the most important physiological variable affecting the performance of ectothermic animals. In June and October of 2011, we collected female and male subadults (gonads have not yet matured), juveniles (tails have just been completely absorbed), and tadpoles (stages 28—38) of the tiger frog *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*, which is a national secondary grade protection animal, from the herpetological laboratory of Lishui University, Zhejiang, East China. The objectives of this study were to examine ontogenetic shifts in the selected body temperature (T_{sel}), critical thermal maximum (CT_{max}), and critical thermal minimum (CT_{min}) of the tiger frog. T_{sel} of tadpoles was measured by recording the water temperature of their selected location in a thermal gradient ranging from 10—42°C, while T_{sel} of juveniles and subadults was measured by recording cloacal temperature in a thermal gradient ranging from 20—45°C. We cooled (for CT_{min} determination) or heated (for CT_{max} determination) experimental animals from 25°C. Body temperatures associated with a transient loss of the righting response at lower and upper limits of thermal tolerance were considered to be the endpoints for CT_{min} and CT_{max} , respectively. Statistical analysis by ANOVA showed that there were significant differences in

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T_{sel} , CT_{min} , CT_{max} , and viable temperature range among the three age groups. The T_{sel} of juveniles (24.10°C) was significantly lower than that of female subadults (28.06°C), male subadults (29.17°C), and tadpoles (28.23°C), while there was no significant difference in T_{sel} among the latter three groups. The CT_{min} of juveniles (13.85°C) was significantly higher than that of female subadults (11.27°C), male subadults (10.84°C), and tadpoles (10.74°C), while there was no significant difference in CT_{min} among the latter three. Tadpoles had the highest CT_{max} , which was 43.31°C, followed by subadults (female: 39.55°C; male: 39.02°C) and juveniles in decreasing order. Similarly, tadpoles had the widest viable temperature range (32.58°C), followed by subadults (female: 28.28°C; male: 28.18°C), and juveniles (21.62°C) in decreasing order. There were no significant differences in T_{sel} , CT_{min} , CT_{max} , and viable temperature range between female and male subadults. Body temperature of juveniles and subadults of *H. chinensis* was significantly correlated with water temperature in both decreasing and increasing rates. After removing the effects of water temperature, changes in rates of body temperature variation were removed by using residuals from the regression. Two-way ANOVA (cooling and heating rate were measured repeatedly) indicated that the rates of change in the body temperature of juveniles were significantly greater than rates of change of subadults. Types of thermal changes (i.e. rates of cooling and heating) and the interaction of these factors had no effect on changes in the body temperature of *H. chinensis*. In conclusion, we suggest that in the tiger frog *H. chinensis*, fundamental thermal niche separation and development restrictions are the most probable explanations for our findings.

Key Words: *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*; tadpole; metamorphosis; selected body temperature; thermal tolerance; thermal niche

体温是影响变温动物的最重要生理学变量,变温动物的大多数生理功能、生化特性在特定狭窄的体温范围内是最优化的^[1-3],而动物个体发育过程的体温变化影响其生理、生态和行为等特征,最终影响动物个体的适合度^[4]。对于一定程度上热环境的变化,变温动物主要采取生理调温和行为调温的响应方式,使其体温保持相对合适的温度范围^[5-9]。变温动物和热环境之间相互作用的关系可用选择体温(T_{sel})和热耐受性包括耐受高温(CT_{max})和耐受低温(CT_{min})来表示^[3]。已有研究表明,两栖动物的 T_{sel} 、 CT_{min} 和 CT_{max} 受多方面因素的影响,这些因素包括热驯化经历^[10]、光照周期^[11]、地理分布^[12-13]以及个体发育^[14-16]等。近年来,两栖类的 T_{sel} 和热耐受性在个体发育中的变化及其进化的合理性受到越来越多的关注,并形成了一些重要假说,如基本热生态位分离假说^[4]和体温调节能力的发育限制假说^[15]等。

国家二级保护虎纹蛙(*Hoplobatrachus chinensis*)主要利用农田、菜地及其周围的沟塘生境,在浙江丽水尚有一定的野外资源保有量^[17]。繁殖季节为5—9月,通常选择水温波动幅度较大的临时浅水区域繁殖,雌体年产2—3窝卵,漂浮于水面上的卵片可在20—30℃温度范围内顺利孵化,变态时间短(<30 d),1a内可达到性成熟^[18]。近年来有关虎纹蛙的热生物学研究主要涉及早期胚胎发育^[19],但对生活史后续发育阶段则极少关注。本研究通过检测虎纹蛙不同发育阶段的 T_{sel} 和热耐受性,探讨:(1)虎纹蛙个体发育不同阶段 T_{sel} 和热耐受性的变化;(2)雌雄性别分化对其 T_{sel} 和热耐受性的影响;(3)虎纹蛙 T_{sel} 和热耐受性随着个体发育过程变化的进化合理性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

实验用虎纹蛙蝌蚪于2011年6月取自丽水学院两栖爬行动物实验室,为5月产卵和孵化的养殖围栏内历时为28—38蝌蚪^[20]。幼体(尾巴刚被完全吸收)和亚成体(性腺尚未发育成熟)为5—8月产卵,在围栏内养到10月的虎纹蛙个体。

1.2 蝌蚪的 T_{sel} 、 CT_{min} 和 CT_{max} 测定

在自制的温度梯度水槽(220 cm × 15 cm × 9 cm,水深2 cm)中完成虎纹蛙蝌蚪 T_{sel} 的测定。在温梯槽一

端放置冰袋形成低温端,另一端上方悬挂一块400 W陶瓷加热板形成高温端,在室温25 °C下,约2 h后水槽内形成10—42 °C的水温梯度。在距离温梯槽两端的30 cm处用铁丝筛网(网孔为2.5 mm×2.5 mm)隔住,当蝌蚪停留筛网时,被认为是进入了低温端和高温端,该个体数据在统计时加以删除^[21]。水槽的正上方悬挂1只100W节能灯以形成人工光照,保证实验过程光照强度的一致性(\approx 676 lx)和预防周围环境光线的影响。实验时,先把虎纹蛙蝌蚪放在25 °C水中适应30 min后,再从温梯槽的中间位置(\approx 25 °C)放入。1 h后用数字点温计(UT-325)测定每只蝌蚪所处位置的水温,间隔30 min依次再测定2次,取平均值作为蝌蚪的 T_{sel} 。由于蝌蚪的身体较小,且缓慢的升温速率,故认为蝌蚪体温和水温变化之间存在滞后性,从而不对蝌蚪进行深度体温测定^[15, 22]。每天测定时间为9:00—18:00。

完成 T_{sel} 测定后,首先,将虎纹蛙蝌蚪从温梯槽中取出,放入25 °C水浴的烧杯中适应30 min,然后,连同烧杯一同放入约1.2 °C的冰水中(烧杯内水温按 \approx 0.5 °C/min的速度下降),用点温计的金属端轻轻地触动其尾部,以蝌蚪失去翻正反应时所处位置的水温作为 CT_{min} ^[23-24]。接着,按相同方法将虎纹蛙蝌蚪移入50 °C的恒温水浴锅中(烧杯内水温按 \approx 0.9 °C/min的速度升高)完成 CT_{max} 测定。最后,将虎纹蛙蝌蚪从烧杯中取出,测量形态(拍照)和鉴定历时^[20]。统计时删除移出水浴锅置于25 °C的水中不能较快恢复正常个体的数据。

1.3 幼体和亚成体的 T_{sel} 、 CT_{min} 和 CT_{max} 测定

对虎纹蛙亚成体和成体进行剪趾标记,1周后,在25 °C温室内驯养24 h。第2天在底部铺有湿纱布的自制敞口温度梯度玻璃槽(160 cm×21 cm×25 cm,实验时盖上泡沫板)中完成其 T_{sel} 测定。在玻璃槽一端上方悬挂1只400 W陶瓷加热板形成高温端,室内温度 \approx 20 °C,约1 h后玻璃槽内形成20—45 °C(围栏养殖数据表明,20 °C以下为虎纹蛙养殖的不适宜温度)的温度梯度。在玻璃槽正上方悬挂1只100 W节能灯。实验时,从玻璃槽中间位置放入5—8只虎纹蛙,间隔1 h用数字点温计(UT-325)测定每只虎纹蛙个体的泄殖腔体温,实验重复3次,取平均值作为其 T_{sel} 。每天测定时间为8:00—20:00。

完成 T_{sel} 测定后,将虎纹蛙从温梯槽中取出,放在25 °C温室内适应24 h后测定 CT_{min} 。把虎纹蛙放到装有200 mL水的500 mL烧杯适应5 min,测定烧杯内水温和虎纹蛙泄殖腔温度。再把虎纹蛙连同烧杯放入冰浴中,以虎纹蛙失去翻正反射、5 min后又能恢复正常为标准的泄殖腔温度作为 CT_{min} ,同时记录此时烧杯内水温。测定 CT_{min} 后,把虎纹蛙取出在25 °C温室内适应24 h,相同方法在50 °C的恒温水浴中测定出 CT_{max} 。

最后,用数显游标卡尺(精度为0.01 mm)测定虎纹蛙体长,用电子天平称重(精度为0.001 g),通过性腺观察鉴定性别。

1.4 数据分析

数据的统计分析用Statistica统计软件包完成。统计分析前,检验数据正态性(Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)和方差同质性(F-max test)。用相关分析、回归分析、单因子方差分析、双因子方差分析及Tukey's检验处理和比较相应的数据。描述性统计值用平均值 \pm 标准误(范围)表示,显著性水平设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

实验动物分为雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体、幼体和蝌蚪4组,个体大小和样本数见表1,雌雄两性亚成体体长差异不显著,雌性的体重显著大于雄性;亚成体、幼体和蝌蚪之间体长差异显著;亚成体的体重显著大于幼体和蝌蚪,幼体和蝌蚪体重差异不显著(表1)。

单因子方差分析及后续的多重比较表明, $T_{sel}(F_{3, 229}=8.44, P<0.001)$ 、 $CT_{min}(F_{3, 229}=31.33, P<0.001)$ 、 $CT_{max}(F_{3, 227}=399.56, P<0.001)$ 和温度耐受范围($F_{3, 227}=493.54, P<0.001$)组间差异显著。幼体的 T_{sel} 显著低于雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪,雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪之间差异不显著;幼体的 CT_{min} 显著高于雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪,雌性亚成体、雄性亚成体和蝌蚪之间差异不显著;幼体具有显著低的 CT_{max} 、蝌蚪具有显著高的 CT_{max} ,雌雄两性亚成体的 CT_{max} 差异不显著;幼体具有显著小的温度耐受范围、蝌蚪具有显著大的温度耐受范围,雌雄两性亚成体的温度耐受范围差异不显著(图1)。

表1 不同个体发育阶段虎纹蛙形态特征的描述性统计

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of morphological traits of *Hoplobatrachus chinensis* in different ontogenetic stages

	N	体长 Snout-vent length /mm	体重 Body mass/g
雌性亚成体 Female subadult	11	66.94 ^a ±6.08 (48.42—98.71)	56.53 ^a ±17.80 (12.31—156.96)
雄性亚成体 Male subadult	89	62.01 ^a ±0.92 (42.92—98.77)	30.49 ^b ±2.05 (8.38—139.96)
幼体 Juvenile	13	22.98 ^b ±0.45 (20.44—25.49)	1.16 ^c ±0.04 (0.86—1.34)
蝌蚪 Tadpole	120	13.29 ^c ±0.25 (6.90—19.13)	0.81 ^c ±0.04 (0.10—1.97)
F 值和显著水平 F-values and significant levels		$F_{3, 228} = 883.31 \quad P < 0.0001$	$F_{3, 228} = 74.73 \quad P < 0.0001$

表中数据用平均值±标准误(范围)表示; 表中显示单因子方差分析的F值和显著性水平

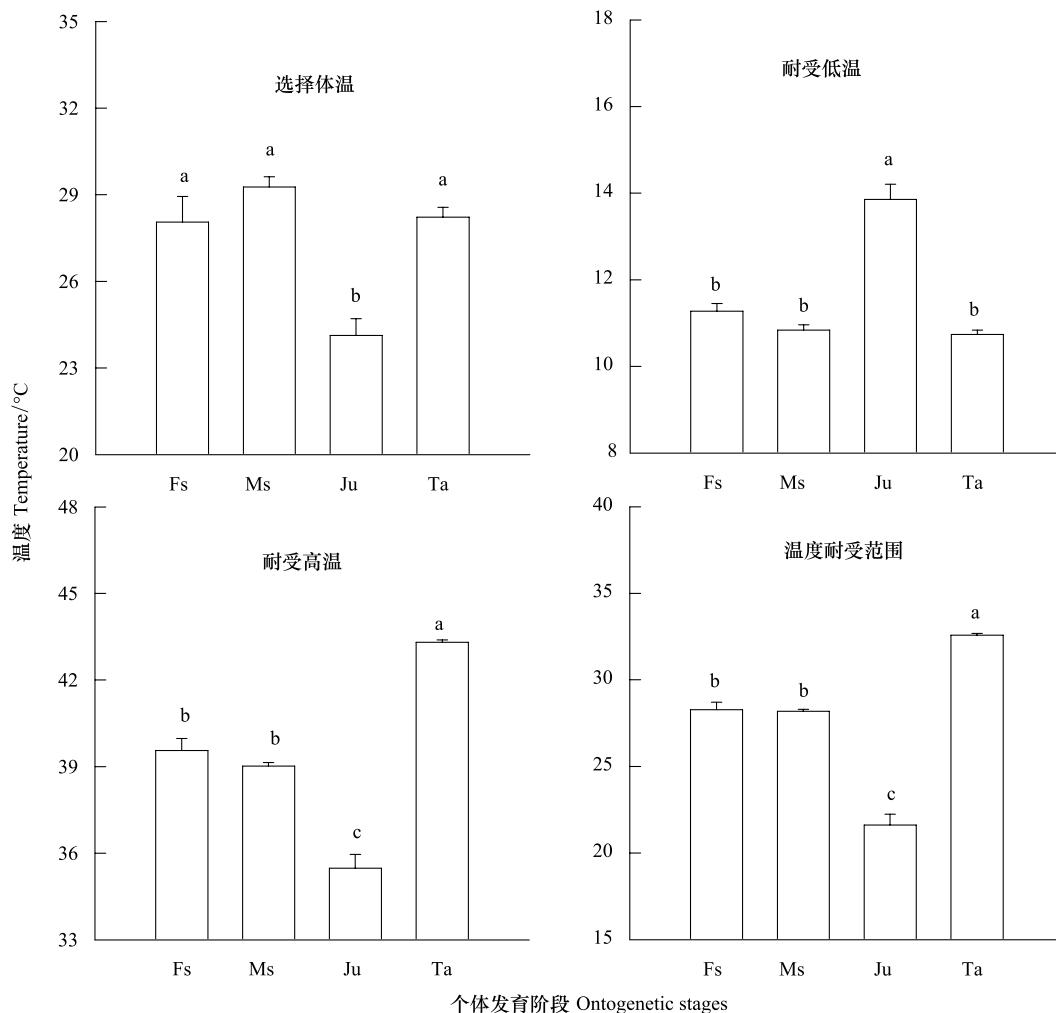


图1 虎纹蛙不同个体发育阶段对选择体温和热耐受性的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different ontogenetic stages on selected body temperature and thermal tolerance of *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*

Fs: 雌性亚成体 female subadult, Ms: 雄性亚成体 male subadult, Ju: 幼体 juvenile, Ta: 蝌蚪 tadpole; Tukey's post hoc test, a>b>c

虎纹蛙幼体和亚成体体温和水温之间在降温速度($r^2 = 0.27, F_{1, 107} = 38.96, P < 0.001$)和升温速度($r^2 = 0.41, F_{1, 110} = 76.79, P < 0.001$)的相关关系均显著。用回归剩余值去除水温变化速度对体温变化的影响, 双因子方差分析(降温速度和升温速度为重复检验设置)表明, 幼体的体温变化速度显著大于亚成体, 两性亚成体间差异不显著; 温度变化类型(降温速度和升温速度)和双因子的交互作用对体温变化的影响不显著(表2, 图2)。

表2 虎纹蛙个体发育阶段和温度变化类型对体温变化速度的影响

Table 2 Effects of ontogenetic stages and thermal variation types on the rates of body temperature change in *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*

	自由度 df	F	显著水平和多重比较 Significant levels and Tukey's post hoc test
实验组间 Ontogenetic stage	2, 106	128.98	0.0001, Fs ^b , Ms ^b , Ju ^a
温度变化类型 Thermal variation type	1, 106	0.51	0.476
交互作用 Interaction	2, 106	0.74	0.481

双因子方差分析,升温和降温速度不同变化类型之间为重复设置,用回归剩余值去除水温变化速度对体温变化的影响;Fs(female subadult): 雌性亚成体;Ms(male subadult): 雄性亚成体;Ju(juvenile): 幼体;Tukey's post hoc test, a>b

3 讨论

本研究结果表明,虎纹蛙幼体的 T_{sel} 显著低于蝌蚪期和雌雄亚成体这两个发育阶段(图1),与已有的部分研究结果相似。例如牛蛙(*Rana catesbeiana*)、南方豹蛙(*R. sphenocephala*)、三锯拟蝗蛙(*Pseudacris triseriata*)、美国蟾蜍(*Bufo americanus*)、庭园蟾蜍(*B. woodhousei*)、海蟾蜍(*B. marinus*)、卡罗小口蛙(*Gastrophryne carolinensis*)。蝌蚪的 T_{sel} 会随着蝌蚪发育而不断提高,变态期达到高峰,变态后又急剧下降^[14-16, 25-26]。虎纹蛙是适应温暖气候的物种,选择在夏季的临时性水体中繁殖,蝌蚪阶段具有相对较高的 T_{sel} 有利于加快发育速度、缩短变态期,更早完成变态和进入陆地生境,从而避免临时性繁殖水体的干涸风险,提高其适合度。而刚变态幼体 T_{sel} 的急剧下降可能与此时刚刚形成的一系列形态和生理变化有关,包括尾的吸收、四肢的出现、口和头部形状的变化以及新的酶系统的诱导合成^[27],这个时期较低的选择体温可能是由于发育上的限制,如皮肤温度感受器发育的不完善、不能完成对热刺激的及时有效的响应,肌肉发育的不充分导致运动功能的不完善,限制行为调温的完成^[15]。虎纹蛙亚成体生活在夏季高温生境中,较高的 T_{sel} 对其来说也是一种选择优势,有利于运动、摄食和生长,提高越冬存活率。因此,体温调节能力的发育限制可能是幼体阶段较低 T_{sel} 的原因。本实验数据还表明,幼体的体温变化速度显著大于亚成体,即环境温度的剧烈变化会对幼体造成更大的影响(表2、图2),这个数据从另一个角度证实体温调节能力的发育限制假说,说明幼体阶段处于个体发育的最脆弱阶段,这与实验围栏中虎纹蛙生活史过程该阶段死亡率较高和易受环境影响的情况一致。该阶段是无尾两栖类关键的发育时期,完成生命周期中从水生到陆地栖息的转变,该阶段的温度适应性限制物种的分布^[28]。

物种的热适应机制的形成,必须包括在栖息地中所经历的最高温度和最低温度,在陆栖阶段要保持比所经历温度更高或更低的 CT_{max} 或 CT_{min} ,对物种是不利的。如果没有选择压力要保持温度耐受性,那么这种能力将丢失^[29]。虎纹蛙蝌蚪的 CT_{max} 最高,而温度耐受范围最宽(图1)。这可能与虎纹蛙的繁殖时间和产卵水体有关,在临时性水体中孵化发育成的蝌蚪容易遭受水温的大幅度昼夜波动和气候的临时影响,后续月份蝌蚪在夏季干旱气候下被困在极浅的水体中,可能遭受更大温度范围的水温变化的影响。因此,对于虎纹蛙蝌蚪来说,拥有较高 CT_{max} 和更宽温度耐受范围是对急剧变化的温度环境的积极适应,体现了热生理学的进化权衡,以上结果与白唇细趾蟾(*Leptodactylus albifrons*)和海蟾蜍的蝌蚪阶段的耐受高温比成体要高^[28, 30]相一致。而生活在陆地生境中的亚成体发育阶段也具有相对较宽的温度耐受范围,可能是复杂的陆地生境和变化

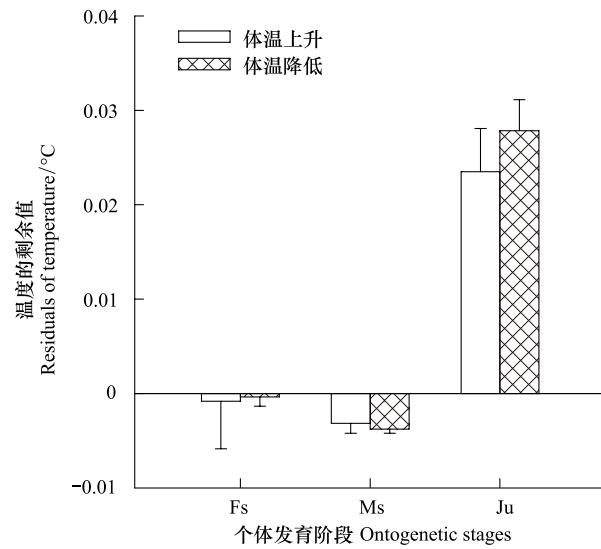


图2 虎纹蛙不同个体发育阶段体温变化的速度,数据用与实验过程环境水温变化的回归剩余值表示

Fig. 2 Rates of body temperature change in different ontogenetic stages of *Hoplobatrachus chinensis*, data are presented with the residuals from the regression of corresponding variables on water temperature change during the experimental process

较大的温度环境造成的。幼体阶段与蝌蚪和亚成体形成了显著的不同,包括较低的 T_{sel} 和相对较窄的热耐受范围(图1),事实上形成了这三者之间基本热生态位的分离。虎纹蛙的大小个体间有严重的同类相食现象(未发表的数据),基本热生态位的分离促使栖息地范围内的不同大小个体的微生境分离,从而减少虎纹蛙的种内竞争或自相残杀。本实验由于缺乏捕食者的数据不能支持源于捕食者-猎物的 T_{sel} 和热耐受性协同进化假说^[4, 31-32],但从食物有利性原则^[33],随着个体的长大,亚成体比幼体对捕食者更具吸引力而具有更高的被捕食风险,从而促进反捕行为的进化,形成了亚成体更为广泛的温度环境适应性,以逃避捕食者。虎纹蛙雌雄两性亚成体早期的性别分化并没有形成显著个体大小、形态特征和生活环境方面的区别,也没有形成 T_{sel} 和热耐受性的显著的两性间差异(图1)。

综上所述,虎纹蛙 T_{sel} 和热耐受性在个体发育不同阶段会发生明显变化,变态后幼体阶段是生活史中温度适应性最差的阶段;个体发育过程性别的前期分化对虎纹蛙 T_{sel} 和温度耐受性影响不显著;基本热生态位分离和发育过程限制是形成上述现象的最可能的原因。

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