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# 七种鼠科啮齿动物消化 道长度和重量的比较

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摘要:测定浙江省金华地区7种鼠科啮齿动物的总消化道及各消化器官的长度和重量,与其食性和生境作比较,旨在检测近缘种之间消化道长度和重量的差异,家栖种类与野栖种类消化道形态的差异。野外捕获动物带回实验室处死,解剖分离消化道为胃、小肠、盲肠和大肠,精密直尺测定各器官的平展长度,纵剖肠道,生理盐水冲净内容物,65℃恒温干燥后称得干重。研究结果表明,消化道长度的种间差异明显大于消化道重量的种间差异;盲肠和大肠长度的种间差异明显大于小肠长度的种间差异;植食性野栖种类的胃、盲肠和大肠大于杂食性家栖种类,而两类动物小肠长度的差异不明显。

关键词:鼠科;啮齿动物;消化道;种间差异

中图分类号: Q495, Q958 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000 - 1050 (2001) 04 - 0264 - 07

小型哺乳动物获取食物后,迅速有效地消化和吸收,获得可供自身利用的能量。作为食物消化吸收场所,消化道的容量直接影响食物滞留时间及消化率<sup>[12]</sup>,从而,影响动物的获能效率。最近的一些研究证明,野生动物的能量摄入率更大程度地取决于动物消化道处理食物的效率而非食物可得性<sup>[34]</sup>。因此,许多野生小型哺乳动物消化道形态存在季节变化<sup>[5-8]</sup>,这种变化与食物质量及动物能量需求的季节变化密切相关<sup>[29]</sup>。而且,消化道的不同部位对不同的胁迫因子产生不同的反应。低温胁迫导致化学消化和吸收的主要部位——小肠大小增加,当取食高纤维食物时,生物发酵的部位——盲肠趋于增大<sup>[10]</sup>。

消化道形态也存在种间差异,这种差异与动物食性密切相关,Schieck 等比较了 35 种哺乳动物的消化道与食性的关系,发现消化道长度能反映动物的食性,草食性动物的大肠大于杂食性动物;草食性者消化道总长度比杂食性及肉食性者长[11]。

鼠科啮齿类是亚热带地区小型哺乳动物的主要组成成分<sup>[12]</sup>,有关其消化道形态的研究主要集中于社鼠(*Rattus . niviventer . confucianus*)和褐家鼠(*R . norvegicus*)食物同化能力与消化道大小的关系及消化道大小的季节变化<sup>[10,13]</sup>,这些研究提示鼠科啮齿类消化道形态存在种间差异。更为独特的是,鼠科啮齿动物的栖息生境明显分为自然和半自然两大类,提供了理想的检测自然和半自然环境对哺乳动物消化道形态及消化策略影响的模型。因此,比较鼠科动物消化道差异,对理解动物消化道大小的进化具有明显的理

论意义。

### 1 材料和方法

实验动物于 1995 ~ 1999 年捕自浙江省金华北山林区(社鼠、白腹巨鼠  $Rattus\ edwardsi$ 、中华姬鼠  $Apodemus\ draco$  )农田(黑线姬鼠 A.  $agrarius\ ningpoensis$  )及城区(褐家鼠、黄胸鼠  $Rattus\ flavipectus$ 、小家鼠  $Mus\ musculus$  )。在实验室对捕获个体作常规测量,解剖取出消化道,分离胃(ST,stomach)、小肠(SI, $small\ intestine$  )盲肠 CA,caecum )大肠(LI, $large\ intestine$  )4部分。将各器官平展为最大长度,用精密直尺( $1\ mm$ )测量长度(L,length);用解剖剪将器官纵切,以生理盐水冲净内容物后置于65% 干燥箱内烘至恒重,称得干重(D, $dry\ mass$ )( $\pm 0.1\ mg$ )。

所有数据先用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 和 F-max 检验进行正态性和方差均一性检验。以体重为协变量的协方差分析(ANCOVA)被用于比较消化道相对大小的种间差异。数据 经  $Log_e$  转化后能更好满足参数分析的条件,协方差分析时剔除了小家鼠的数据,因为其样本数太少导致消化道测量指标与体重间无显著回归关系。显著性水平设置为 a=0.05。 表 1 七种鼠科啮齿动物消化道长度的比较  $(M \pm SE)$ 

Table 1 A comparison of digestive tract length among seven species of rodents ( Muridae )

Table 1 A comparison of digestive tract length among seven species of rodents (Muridae)							
种类 Species	N	体重 Body mass ( mg)	胃长 STL (mm)	小肠长 SIL (mm)	盲肠长 CAL(mm)	大肠长 LIL(mm)	消化道总长 TOTL (mm)
白腹巨鼠 ( Rattus edwardsi )	18	380.9 ± 17.5	55.9 ± 2.7	1491.2 ± 30.2	$58.6 \pm 4.5$	282.1 ± 13.0	1887.7 ± 41.7
社鼠 (R.n. confucianus)	109	$56.9 \pm 1.6$	$31.6 \pm 0.7$	$615.5 \pm 8.9$	$46.8 \pm 1.0$	174.1 ± 3.8	864.7 ± 12.4
褐家鼠 (R. norvegicus)	120	$132.2 \pm 6.8$	$30.7 \pm 0.6$	937.0 ± 20.0	$33.7 \pm 0.9$	$136.4 \pm 2.7$	1135.5 ± 22.7
黄胸鼠 (R. flavipectus)	19	73.5 ± 11.5	$27.5 \pm 1.3$	699.3 ± 53.0	$29.7 \pm 2.4$	142.7 ± 7.9	899.3 ± 61.2
中华姬鼠 ( Apodemus draco )	8	21.7 ± 1.4	$22.8 \pm 2.0$	$363.8 \pm 33.9$	39.1 ± 2.8	131.0 ± 10.4	556.6 ± 45.7
黑线姬鼠 (A. a.ningpoensis)	30	32.7 ± 1.7	$27.3 \pm 1.7$	496.4 ± 16.4	$44.4 \pm 2.3$	$130.2 \pm 4.4$	698.3 ± 20.9
小家鼠 ( Mus musculus )	6	$15.02 \pm 2.7$	18.7 ± 1.9	$345.0 \pm 65.5$	$26.3 \pm 5.2$	$73.3 \pm 8.3$	463.3 ± 77.7
斜率平行性检验 Test for parallelism F <sub>5,289</sub>			1.98 <sup>NS</sup> 13.63***	1.67 <sup>NS</sup> 16.19***	2.13 <sup>NS</sup> 55.00***	1.40 <sup>NS</sup> 50.22***	1.80 <sup>NS</sup> 7.35 * * *

#### 表 2 浙江金华 7 种鼠科啮齿动物消化道重量的比较 (M±SE)

Table 2 A comparison of dry mass of digestive tract among seven species of rodents (Muridae)

from	Jin	hua	,	Z	nejiang	ŗ

种类	N	体重	胃重	小肠重	盲肠重	大肠重	消化道总重
Species	IN	Body mass ( mg	) STD ( mg )	SID (mg)	CAD (mg)	LID (mg)	TOTD ( mg)
白腹巨鼠 ( Rattus edwardsi )	18	$380.9 \pm 17.5$	1092.1 ± 58.2	1167.1 ± 121.1	297.7 ± 21.7	551.4 ± 43.5	$3108.3 \pm 212.5$
社鼠 (R. n. confucianus)	109	$56.9 \pm 1.6$	$134.9 \pm 3.7$	$234.8 \pm 9.1$	$52.1 \pm 2.0$	$100.3 \pm 3.4$	$519.9 \pm 15.0$
褐家鼠 (R. norvegicus)	114	$133.7 \pm 7.1$	$181.6 \pm 7.4$	781.1 ± 35.7	$84.0 \pm 6.5$	$165.7 \pm 7.4$	$1212.4 \pm 52.1$
黄胸鼠 (R. flavipectus)	17	$75.4 \pm 12.7$	$118.9 \pm 20.3$	$299.2 \pm 64.2$	$50.7 \pm 8.6$	94.7 ± 17.3	$563.4 \pm 107.3$
中华姬鼠 ( Apodemus draco )	7	$22.5 \pm 1.4$	$51.6 \pm 7.5$	$90.8 \pm 12.1$	$21.2 \pm 4.2$	$48.2 \pm 6.6$	$211.8 \pm 20.7$
黑线姬鼠 (A. a.ningpoensis)	21	$31.5 \pm 2.1$	$60.4 \pm 5.1$	$155.1 \pm 13.2$	$30.4 \pm 3.4$	$45.5 \pm 2.7$	$291.3 \pm 19.7$
小家鼠 ( Mus musculus )	2	$16.5 \pm 8.5$	$35.0 \pm 26.0$	$111.0 \pm 86.0$	$14.0 \pm 9.0$	$24.5 \pm 7.5$	$184.5 \pm 128.5$
斜率平行性检验 Test for parallelism			3.37*	* 0.88 <sup>NS</sup>	$0.23^{NS}$	$0.99^{NS}$	$0.37^{NS}$
F <sub>5</sub> , <sub>272</sub>				34.91***	6.50***	14.71 * * *	6.34***

以体重为协变量的协方差分析 An analysis of covariance with body mass as the covariate; NS: no significant; \* \* P < 0.01; \* \* \* P < 0.0001; TOTD: total dry mass of digestive tract

### 2 结果

表 1 和表 2 显示 7 种鼠科啮齿动物总消化道和各器官的长度和重量,消化道长度和重量(除胃干重外)与体重呈正相关,协方差分析表明:总消化道和各器官长度和重量均存在明显的种间差异。

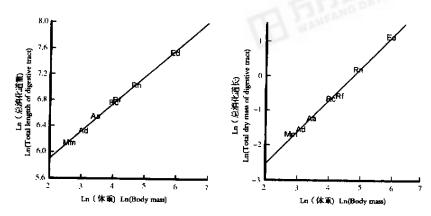


图 1 七种鼠科啮齿动物总消化道长度和重量的比较

Fig. 1 A comparison on total length and dry mass of digestive tract among seven species of rodents (Muridae)
Rc: 社鼠 (Rattus niviventer confucianus); Re: 白腹巨鼠 (R. edwardsi); Ad:中华姬鼠 (Apodemus draco);

Aa:黑线姬鼠 (A. agrarius ningpoensis); Rn:褐家鼠 (R. norvegicus);

万方数据 Rf: 黄胸鼠(R. flavipectus); Mm: 小家鼠(Mus musculus)

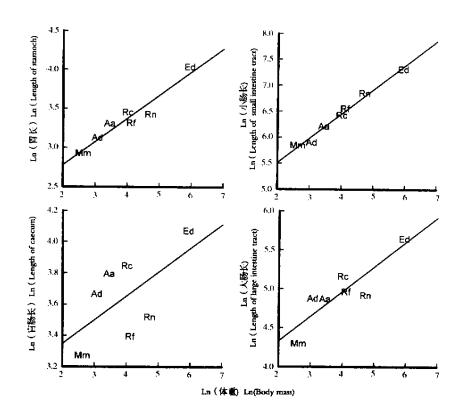


图 2 鼠科啮齿类消化道各器官长度的比较

Fig.2 A comparison on length of digestive tract components among rodents (Muridae)
图注如图 1 Notes same as Fig.1

从图 1、图 2、图 3 中可以看出:(1)消化道长度的种间差异大于消化道重量的种间差异;(2)盲肠和大肠的种间差异大于胃、小肠及总消化道的种间差异;(3)野栖种类的消化道长度和重量(尤其是长度)明显大于家栖种类,两者差异主要表现在盲肠和大肠,其次是胃,而小肠差异则相对较弱。

#### 3 讨论

动物消化道长度和重量与其食性密切相关。从大类群来看,消化道长度的顺序依次为草食性动物 > 杂食性动物 > 肉食性动物 <sup>11</sup>。本研究发现,即使在同一个科或属内小型哺乳动物的消化道形态也存在明显的种间差异,而且,不同消化器官的种间差异不尽相同。这些差异与动物的生存环境和食物条件是密切联系的。

动物胃的大小与很多因素有关,如温度、食物质量和繁殖状态等<sup>10]</sup>。较大的胃意味着能一次摄入较多食物,从而缩短觅食时间<sup>14]</sup>。因此,与高质量食物来源稳定的家栖种类相比较为野生种类相对较大的胃,具有重要的生态学意义,它既可提高觅食效率

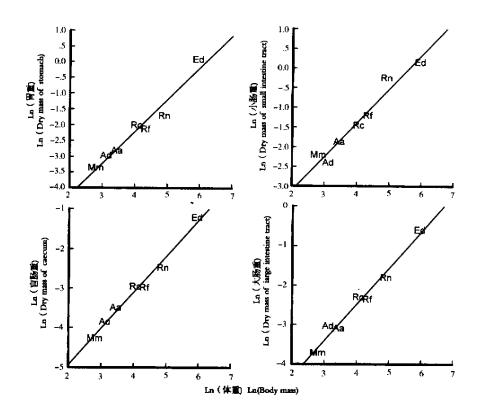


图 3 鼠科啮齿类消化道各器官重量的比较

Fig.3 A comparison on dry mass of digestive tract components among rodents (Muridae)
图注如图 1 Notes same as Fig.1

和获得足够食物,又可减少暴露时间,从而降低被捕食的风险。

小肠是主要营养成分消化和吸收的场所。小肠大小受动物能量需求的影响,当动物处于繁殖季节或暴露在低温环境条件下,其能量需求增加,小肠大小也明显增加<sup>[2,9]</sup>。盲肠是纤维素的发酵部位,纤维素经盲肠分解后的营养物质主要由大肠吸收<sup>[11]</sup>。盲肠和大肠则对食物质量作出灵敏的反应,当食物质量下降、纤维素含量升高时,盲肠和大肠的大小增加<sup>[9,15]</sup>。野栖鼠科啮齿类的盲肠和大肠大于家栖种类,是与其摄入较多的植物性食物有关<sup>[12]</sup>。而繁殖和低温引起的能量需求压力对不同动物是相似的。因而,野栖和家栖啮齿类小肠大小的差异较盲肠和大肠不明显。

比较不同食性动物的消化道,发现其长度差异比重量差异更明显。动物消化道形态调节主要有两个途径:一是消化道容积的改变,消化道长度是其良好的测量指标<sup>7.8.3</sup>。二是消化道壁组织结构的改变,如微绒毛的增加<sup>5.3</sup>等,这方面的改变可通过消化道组织重量的变化表示。在胁迫条件下,消化道大小增加,食物在消化道内滞留时间延长,消化率增加或维持不变;消化道大小增加也增强了肠道内壁的运输功能,增加单位时间内的消化能<sup>万万克</sup>数据化道大小改变对动物的消化机能产生极大的作用,一些鸟类甚至在短

短的几周内就能改变消化道的大小<sup>[1,16,17]</sup>。因此,在自然生境中,在食物质量、能量需求等因子的胁迫下,其消化道大小能作出剧烈、快速的调整,而组织重量的改变幅度较小,使消化道长度的种间和季节差异比消化道重量显著<sup>[8]</sup>。大肠和盲肠的差异较小肠大,这与消化道各器官的功能密切相关。

综上所述,消化道形态与动物食性的对应关系,我们认为,消化道长度较重量、大 肠和盲肠较小肠更能反映动物的食性差异。

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## A COMPARISON ON LENGTH AND WEIGHT OF DIGESTIVE TRACT AMONG SEVEN SPECIES OF RODENTS (MURIDAE)

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Abstract: During 1995 - 1999, length and weight of digestive tract were determined for seven species of rodents (Muridae) from Jinhua, Zhejiang, Eastern China. We carried out this study to quantify (1) the difference on length and weight of digestive tract among the species belong to same family or genus; (2) the difference on length and weight of digestive tract between rodents inhabited the forest and ones inhabited the town and countryside. Rodents captured from field were dissected and the digestive tract of each animal was separated into stomach, small intestine caecum , and larger intestine. At first , we measured the unstretched length of each digestive organ using a ruler ( ± 1 mm), then opened the organs and washed away the content inside the organs with physiological saline solution, at last , the organ tissue were oven dried at 65 °C to constant mass and weighed ( ± 0.1 mg ) . In family Muridae , there were significant interspecific difference on length and weight of digestive tract. The variation on digestive tract was related to the diet of the rodents. Interspecific variation on length of digestive tract was significant larger than that on weight of digestive tract, suggesting length of digestive tract separated the diet type of the rodents better than weight of digestive tract. Interspecific variation on length of caecum and large intestine was significant larger than that on length of small intestine, suggesting length of caecum and large intestine separated diet type better than length of small intestine. Moreover, rodents inhabited the forest, mainly feed on plants, had larger stomach, caecum and large intestine than did granivorous ones inhabited the town and countryside. Small intestine length, however, did not differ significantly between the rodents from the two habitats mentioned above.

Key words: Muridae; Rodents; Digestive tract; Interspecific difference

#### 更 正

本刊 2001 年第 3 期刊载的苏建平等所著论文"动物瞬时生长率的概念和计算方法"一文中,由于作者和编者的疏忽,造成几处错误,现予以更正,并向读者致歉。

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第 216 页公式 1:IGR = \frac{Inw_2 - Inw_1}{t_2 - t_1} 应为 IGR = \frac{Inw_2 - Inw_1}{t_2 - t_1};
第 217 页表 1 中 Von Bertalanffy:36rk(1 - e^{a-rt})^r e^{a-rt} 应为 3rk(1 - e^{a-rt})^r e^{a-rt};
Gompertz:rk^{-(a-n)}e^{(a-rt)} 应为 rke^{-e^{(a-rt)}}e^{(a-rt)};
Geometric growth:rk^{rt} 应为 rke^{rt};
Gompertz 模型 w = ke^{-(a-rt)} 应为 w = ke^{-e^{(a-rt)}}
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