

滑鼠蛇的繁殖输出及孵化热环境对孵出幼体表型特征的影响 *

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摘要 用 15 条 2002 年 6 月中旬捕自浙江丽水的怀卵滑鼠蛇研究繁殖输出及孵化热环境对孵出幼体表型特征的影响。母体在捕后 3 周内各产一窝柔性卵。窝卵数、窝卵重和卵大小均随母体体长增加而增大, 平均值分别为 13.3 (枚卵)、332.4 g 和 24.8 g。窝卵数和卵大小的变异系数分别为 0.18 和 0.13。窝卵数与产后母体状态呈正相关, 卵数量和大小无关。每窝部分可孵卵分别用恒温 (24、27、30、33) 和 21.0 - 39.0 (平均 28.3) 范围内的波动温度孵化, 每隔 5 d 记录恒温孵化卵的重量。孵化热环境对卵与环境之间的水分交换有显著影响, 并影响孵化卵重量的时间变化。24、27、30、33 和波动温度的平均孵化期分别为 105.4、78.0、57.8、51.3 和 58.6 d。不同热环境下的孵化成功率和幼体畸形率有一定差别, 但统计上不显著。24 和 30 孵出幼体雄性比例较高, 27、33 和波动温度孵出幼体雌性比例较高, 但没有证据表明孵化温度能决定滑鼠蛇性别。除孵出幼体灰分含量外, 孵化温度对其它幼体特征均有显著影响。33 孵出幼体 SVL 较小, 但剩余卵黄和其中的灰分含量大于其它温度孵出的幼体。24 和 30 孵出幼体的总干重、总能量、躯干干重、脂肪体干重总体上小于 27 和波动温度孵出幼体。24 孵出幼体特征性具有最小的剩余卵黄, 33 孵出幼体则特征性地具有最大的剩余卵黄。24 和 30 孵出幼体特征较为接近, 27 和波动温度孵出幼体较为接近。对 9 个幼体特征变量做主成分分析发现, 第一和第二主成分共解释 81.2 % 的变异。幼体 SVL、湿重、干重、脂肪含量、能量、躯干干重和脂肪体干重在第一主成分有较高的正负载系数 (解释 56.9 % 变异), 剩余卵黄干重在第二主成分有较高的正负载系数 (解释 24.3 % 变异), 第一和第二主成分的分值均差异显著。主成分分析进一步显示, 24、30 和 33 孵出幼体总体上小于 27 和波动温度孵出幼体 [动物学报 50 (4) : 541 - 550 , 2004]。

关键词 滑鼠蛇 繁殖输出 相对窝卵重 卵 孵化 幼体表型特征

Reproductive output and effects of incubation thermal environments on hatching phenotypes of mucous rat snakes *Ptyas mucosus* *

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Abstract We collected 15 gravid mucous rat snakes *Ptyas mucosus* in mid-June 2002 from a population in Lishui, Zhejiang, to study reproductive output and effects of incubation thermal environments on hatching phenotypes. All females laid a single clutch of pliable-shelled eggs within three weeks of being captured. Snout-vent length (SVL), tail length and body mass were taken for each post-oviposition female. Eggs were individually measured for length and width with a Mitutoyo digital caliper and weighed on a Mettler balance. A portion of viable eggs were incubated either at constant tem-

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peratures (24, 27, 30 and 33) or at fluctuating temperatures (varying from 21.0 to 39.0) until hatching, and the remaining eggs were released to the site where the females were collected. We calculated variances in clutch size and egg size using the coefficient of variation (= standard deviation divided by the mean) and relative clutch mass (RCM) by dividing clutch mass by the female post-oviposition mass. Clutch size, clutch mass and egg size averaged 13.3 (eggs), 332.4 g and 24.8 g, respectively. Maternal size (SVL) is a major determinant of the reproductive output, with larger females producing more and larger eggs. The coefficient of variation was 0.18 for clutch size and 0.13 for egg size. Thus, clutch size is more variable than egg size in *P. mucosus*. Temporal variation in egg mass differed considerably among temperature treatments, primarily because incubation thermal environments affected water exchanges between incubating eggs and their surroundings. Hatching success and hatchling abnormality differed to some extent among temperature treatments, but the differences were not statistically significant. Temperature significantly affected duration of incubation and most hatchling traits examined. The incubation length at 24, 27, 30, 33 and fluctuating temperatures averaged 105.4, 78.0, 57.8, 51.3 and 58.6 d, respectively. Eggs incubated at 24 and 30 produced more male hatchlings, whereas eggs at 27, 33 and fluctuating temperatures more female hatchlings. However, we found no evidence supporting that *P. mucosus* has temperature-dependent sex determination. Energy expenditure for embryonic development was apparently higher in eggs incubated at 24 and 33 than those similarly incubated at moderate temperatures. Thus, a prolonged exposure of eggs of *P. mucosus* at low (< 24) or high (> 33) temperatures appears to have an adverse effect on embryonic development. Hatchlings derived from eggs incubated at 33 were smaller (SVL) than those from lower incubation temperatures (including fluctuating temperatures) and had larger residual yolk mass but smaller carcass mass and carcass ash relative to initial egg mass. A principal component analysis resolved two components (with eigenvalues 1) from nine size (initial egg mass)-free hatchling variables, accounting for 81.2% of variation in the original data. The first component (56.9% variance explained) had high positive loading for size-free values of SVL, wet mass, dry mass, lipid mass, energy contents, carcass dry mass and fatbody dry mass of hatchlings, and the second component (24.3% variance explained) had high positive loading for size-free value of residual yolk mass. Compared with hatchlings from 27 and fluctuating temperatures, hatchlings from 33 had significantly lower scores on the first axis of a principal component analysis but a significantly higher score on the second axis mainly representing egg size-free residual yolk mass [Acta Zoologica Sinica 50 (4): 541 - 550, 2004].

Key words Mucous rat snake, *Ptyas mucosus*, Reproductive output, Relative clutch mass, Egg, Incubation, Hatchling phenotype

后代(卵或幼仔)大小和数量决定雌体单次繁殖事件中的繁殖输出,两者分别受生育力选择(Fecundity selection)和生存选择(Survival selection)的作用(Sterns, 1992; Sinervo, 1994; Bernardo, 1996)。雌体产较大后代有利于提高后代的生存率和未来繁殖(Sinervo, 1990; Clutton-Brock, 1991; Sterns, 1992)。由于繁殖资源对任何母体均是有限的,增加单个后代的繁殖投入必然以减少后代数量为代价;因此,权衡后代数量和大小须使亲体繁殖利益最大化(Forsman and Shine, 1995; Bernardo, 1996; Shine, 2003)。理论和经验研究推测:自然选择使母体产一定大小、能有效觅食和逃避天敌的后代;后代数量则是单次繁殖总投入与特定大小后代的除数(Smith and Fretwell, 1974; McGinley et al., 1987; Forsman and Shine, 1995)。根据这种推测,单次繁殖输出中后代数量的变异应大于后代大小的变异。

在卵生爬行类中,当卵大小确定后,母体选择适合胚胎发育的产卵巢址有利于强化孵出幼体的适合度,并强化其自身的繁殖利益(Shine, 2003)。孵出幼体个体大小、局部形态特征和躯体组分等表型特征的变异能导致幼体行为表现和生理功能的差异(van Damme et al., 1992; Braña and Ji, 2000;

计翔、章朝华, 2001; 陈慧丽、计翔, 2002; 计翔等, 2002; 张永普、计翔, 2002; Shine and Olsøn, 2003)。孵出幼体大小的变异主要与母体卵内繁殖投入有关,也受卵孵化条件的影响;局部形态特征和躯体组分的变异主要与卵孵化条件有关,也可能与卵成分有关,如普通岩蜥(*Podarcis muralis*) (Ji and Braña, 1999)。在所有可能影响有鳞类爬行动物卵孵化的环境因子中,温度的影响最为显著(Ji and Braña, 1999; Ji and Du, 2001a, 2001b; 计翔等, 1999, 2001, 2002; 计翔、章朝华, 2001; Flatt et al., 2001; Pan and Ji, 2001; 陈慧丽、计翔, 2002; 杜卫国、计翔, 2002; Ji et al., 2002a, 2003; 张永普、计翔, 2002; Aubret et al., 2003; Du and Ji, 2003)。

本文报道滑鼠蛇(*Ptyas mucosus*)繁殖输出和卵孵化数据。滑鼠蛇在我国主要分布在长江流域及南部各省,人们对该种繁殖和卵孵化的认识仅限于一些动物志中的零星描述。作者的研究目的在于检测(1)滑鼠蛇繁殖输出(窝卵重)、卵数量、卵大小、亲体大小之间的关系;(2)卵数量和大小的种群内变异程度;(3)孵化温度导致的孵出幼体表型特征变异。

1 材料与方法

研究用的 15 条怀卵滑鼠蛇母体于 2002 年 6 月中旬由猎户捕自浙江丽水。动物带回丽水师范专科学校实验室，关养在专用蛇笼（长 \times 宽 \times 高 = 0.6 m \times 0.6 m \times 0.5 m）内。动物能在笼内自由饮水，接受自然光照。每日至少两次检查产卵情况，所有卵均在产后数分钟内被收集，以避免因卵吸水或失水导致初始重量变化。用 Mitutoyo 数显游标卡测量卵长径和短径精确至 0.01 mm，用 Mettler 电子天平称卵湿重精确至 1 mg；记录产后雌体的体长 (SVL, snout-vent length) 和体重，精度分别为 1 mm 和 0.1 g。窝卵重用一窝卵总湿重表示，相对窝卵重用窝卵重/产后母体体重表示 (Shine, 1992)，用变异系数 (标准差/平均值) 表示窝卵数 (Shine and Seigel, 1996) 和卵大小 (Seigel and Ford, 1992) 的变异程度。用窝卵数与 SVL 的自然对数转化值的回归剩余值表示相对生育力，以去除个体大小对窝卵数的影响，检测卵数量与大小之间的关系 (Olsson and Shine, 1997)。产后母体状态用产后体重与 SVL 的自然对数转化值的回归剩余值表示 (van Damme et al., 1992)。

用点光源鉴别卵受精和胚胎存活状况，排斥未受精卵和产出时胚胎已死亡的卵 (血管弥散)。每窝选部分可孵卵 ($n = 62$) 分别用恒温 (24、27、30、33) 和波动温度 (Fluctuating temperature, F) 孵化，其余可孵卵 ($n = 88$) 同产后母体一起返还猎户。卵孵在恒温生化培养箱、或室内自然波动温度中 (仿 Ji et al., 2003)，用 Tinytalk 数据记录块 (Gemini Pty, Australia) 间隔 1 h 记录温度。不同温度处理下的卵均用相同的加盖透气塑料容器 (190 mm \times 220 mm \times 100 mm)、相同湿度的孵化基质 (-12 kPa, 干蛭石重 水 = 1:2 配置) 孵化。孵化卵 1/3 埋在基质中，胚胎位置向上。每日补充基质水分，以保持湿度。每天按预设的顺序调整培养箱中塑料容器的位置，以减少箱内可能存在的温度梯度的影响。间隔 5 d 记录孵化卵的重量，直至幼体孵出。

所有幼体均在出壳 1 h 内被收集、测量 (体长和尾长)、称重，然后冰冻保存。冰冻幼体以后被解冻，鉴定性别 (雄性幼体半阴茎明显)，解剖分离成躯干、剩余卵黄和脂肪体。分离出的幼体 3 组分和孵出卵卵壳在 65 烘箱中干燥至恒重。样品中的非极性脂肪用索氏脂肪抽提仪在 55 条件下

抽提 5.5 h 测定，分析纯乙醚作抽提溶剂。样品中的能量用 WGR-1 氧弹仪 (长沙仪器厂造) 测定，灰分含量用马福炉在 700 焚烧 12 h 测定。

数据在做进一步统计检验前，用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 和 Bartlett 分别检验正态性和方差同质性 (Statistica 统计软件包)。经检验，部分数据需经 Log_e 转化才符合参数统计条件。用线性回归、单因子方差分析 (ANOVA)、单因子协方差分析 (ANCOVA)、Tukey 多重比较和偏相关分析、主成分分析等处理和比较相应的数据。文中涉及的非参数统计为 G 检验，描述性统计值用平均值 \pm 标准误表示，显著性水平设置在 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

表 1 滑鼠蛇雌体 ($n = 15$) 繁殖特征的描述性统计值

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of reproductive characteristics of female *Ptyas mucosus* ($n = 15$)

	平均值 Mean	标准误 Standard error	范围 Range
体长 Snout-vent length (mm)	1 386.5	15.3	1 290 - 1 510
尾长 Tail length (mm)	437.6	19.5	221 - 495
产后体重 Post-oviposition body mass (g)	557.9	28.2	385.5 - 739.7
窝卵数 Clutch size	13.3	0.6	8 - 17
窝卵重 Clutch mass (g)	332.4	23.2	160.9 - 547.4
卵重 Egg mass (g)	24.8	0.8	20.1 - 32.2
卵长径 Egg length (mm)	50.6	0.7	47.0 - 56.9
卵短径 Egg width (mm)	28.1	0.6	23.8 - 32.8
相对窝卵重 Relative clutch mass	0.59	0.02	0.41 - 0.74

2 结 果

2.1 雌性繁殖

母体于 6 月 20 日 - 7 月 8 日产单窝柔性卵，雌体繁殖特征的描述性统计值见表 1。窝卵数 ($r^2 = 0.54$, $F_{1,13} = 15.37$, $P < 0.002$)、窝卵重 ($r^2 = 0.54$, $F_{1,13} = 15.57$, $P < 0.002$) 和卵重 ($r^2 = 0.28$, $F_{1,13} = 5.04$, $P = 0.043$) 均随 SVL 增长而增大 (数据经对数转换, 图 1)。窝卵数和卵重的变异系数分别为 0.18 和 0.13。卵重与相对生育力之间缺乏显著的线性关系 ($r^2 = 0.08$, $F_{1,13} = 1.06$, $P = 0.322$)，卵重、窝卵数和母体 SVL 三因子偏相关分析证实卵数量和大小无关 ($r = 0.32$, $t = 1.18$, $df = 12$, $P = 0.260$)。母体 SVL、产后状态和窝卵数三因子偏相关分析显示，窝卵数与母体产后状态呈正相关 ($r = 0.56$, $t =$

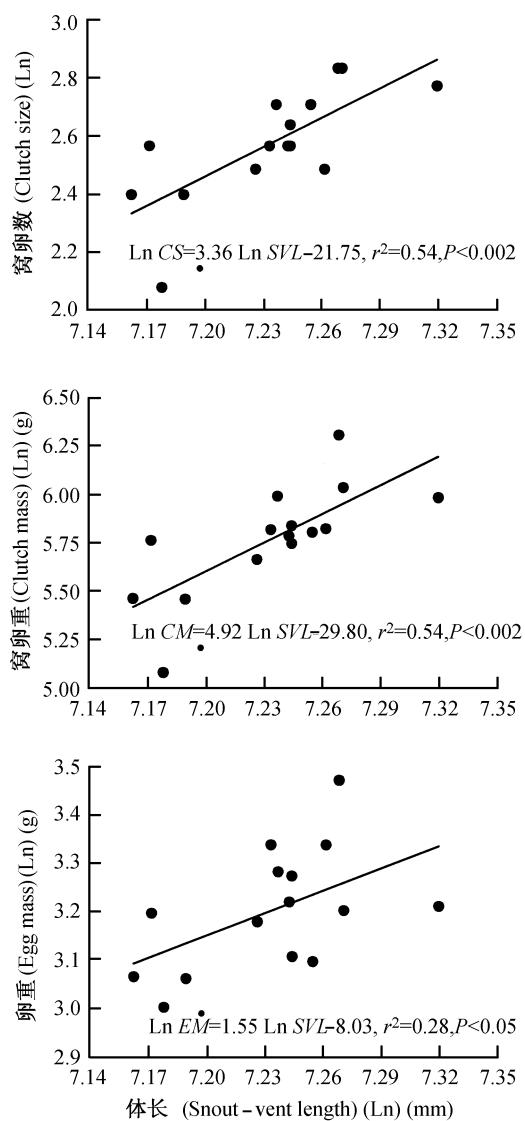


图1 滑鼠蛇窝卵数、窝卵重、卵重与雌体体长的回归关系

Fig. 1 The linear regressions of clutch size, clutch mass and egg mass on female SVL in the mucous rat snake *Ptyas mucosus*

2.37, $df = 12$, $P = 0.036$)。窝卵数、卵长径和卵短径三因子偏相关分析显示, 卵短径与窝卵数呈正相关 ($r = 0.78$, $t = 4.33$, $df = 12$, $P < 0.001$), 卵长径与窝卵数无显著的相关性 ($r = -0.34$, $t = 1.26$, $df = 12$, $P = 0.232$)。

2.2 孵化过程中卵重量的变化

波动温度孵化期间的每日最低、最高和平均温度分别为 24.3 ($SE = 0.2$, 范围: 21.0 - 27.4)、33.7 ($SE = 0.4$, 范围: 23.5 - 39.0) 和 28.3 ($SE = 0.3$, 范围: 22.4 - 31.5)。波动温度孵化卵经历的最低温度 (21.0) 低于 24, 最高温

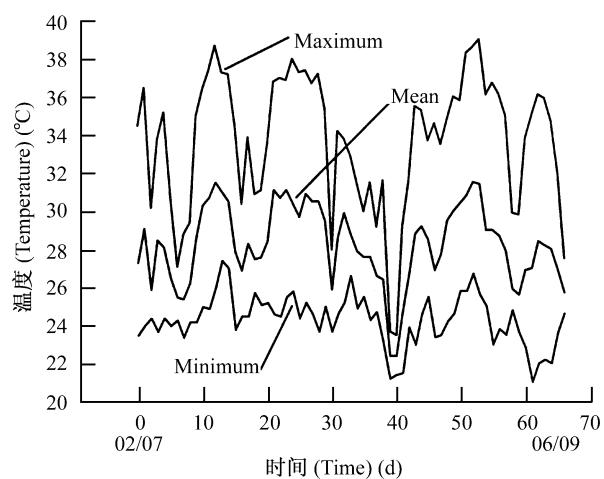


图2 滑鼠蛇卵波动温度孵化的热环境

图中线条显示每日最高、平均温度和最低温度。

Fig. 2 The thermal environments in which *Ptyas mucosus* eggs were incubated

Lines in the figure show daily maximum, average and minimum temperatures.

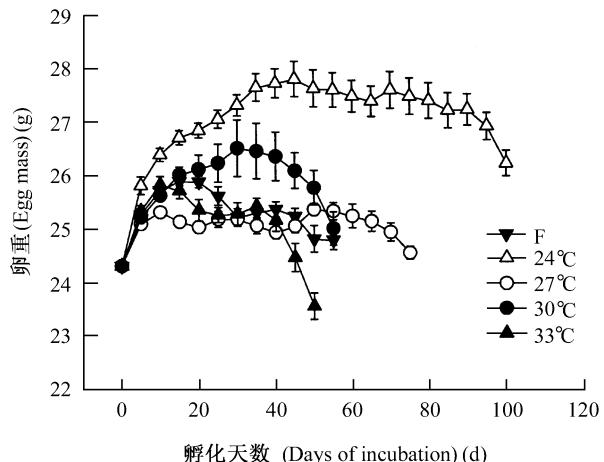


图3 不同孵化热环境中滑鼠蛇存活卵重量的时间变化
数据用平均值 ± 标准误表示。样本含量见表 2。

Fig. 3 Temporal changes in mass of *Ptyas mucosus* eggs incubated in different thermal environments

Data are expressed as means $\pm SE$. Sample sizes are indicated in Table 2.

度 (39.0) 高于 33 (图 2)。滑鼠蛇孵化卵因与环境之间进行活跃的水分交换而导致重量变化 (图 3)。孵化热环境对水分的净交换率有显著的影响, 不同热环境下孵化卵终末重量的矫正平均值差异显著 (ANCOVA, $F_{5,50} = 10.25$, $P < 0.0001$)。Tukey's 多重比较显示: 24 孵化卵净增重, 33 孵化卵净减重, 24 孵化卵终末重量显著大于其它热环境中的孵化卵 ($P < 0.002$)。

2.3 孵化期、孵化成功率和孵出幼体性比

双因子 ANOVA 显示性别 ($F_{1,46} = 0.58$, $P = 0.451$) 及性别与温度相互作用 ($F_{4,46} = 1.03$, $P = 0.400$) 对孵化期无显著影响, 孵化温度对孵化期有显著影响 ($F_{4,46} = 4.009$, $P < 0.0001$)。孵化期随孵化温度升高呈非线性缩短: 在 24~33 范围内温度每升高 3 $^{\circ}$ C, 孵化期分别缩短 27.4、20.2 和 6.5 d; 波动温度的孵化期为 58.6 d

(表 2)。不同孵化热环境下的孵化成功率 ($G = 0.55$, $df = 4$, $P > 0.95$) 和幼体畸形率 ($G = 4.17$, $df = 4$, $P > 0.25$) 有一定的差别, 但统计上不显著; 不同孵化热环境下的孵出幼体性比无显著差异 ($G = 6.86$, $df = 4$, $P > 0.10$), 但 24、30 雄性孵出幼体比例较高, 27、33 和波动温度雌性孵出幼体比例较高 (表 2)。

表 2 孵化热环境对孵化期、孵化成功率及孵出幼体性比和畸形率的影响

Table 2 Effects of incubation thermal environments on duration of incubation, hatching success, and sex ratio and abnormality of hatchlings

温度 ()	孵化卵数	孵化期 (d)	孵化成功率 (%)	性比 (/)	畸形率 (%)
Temperature	Incubated eggs	Duration of incubation	Hatching success	Sex ratio	Abnormality
24	10	105.4 ^a ± 0.3 (103.8~106.3)	90 (9/10)	2/8	40 (4/10)
27	15	78.0 ^b ± 0.2 (75.7~79.2)	100 (15/15)	12/3	6.7 (1/15)
30	11	57.8 ^c ± 0.3 (55.8~59.2)	100 (11/11)	4/7	18.2 (2/11)
33	14	51.3 ^d ± 0.4 (50.5~51.8)	78.6 (11/14)	11/3	14.3 (2/14)
F	12	58.6 ^e ± 0.3 (57.3~60.0)	83.3 (10/12)	9/3	8.3 (1/12)

孵化期数据用平均值 ± 标准误 (范围) 表示, 不同上标的平均值差异显著 (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$); 性比和畸形率计算包括死亡胚胎。

Data on duration of incubation are expressed as mean ± SE (range). Means with different superscripts differ significantly (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$). Dead embryos are taken into account when calculating the sex ratio and the percentage of abnormality.

表 3 孵化热环境对孵出幼体的大小和成分的影响

Table 3 Effects of incubation thermal environments on size and composition of hatchlings

	温度 Temperature ()					ANCOVA F 值和 Tukey's 多重比较结果 F values of ANCOVA, significance levels and results of Tukey's multiple comparisons
	24 (n = 9)	27 (n = 15)	30 (n = 11)	33 (n = 11)	F (n = 10)	
体长 Snout-vent length (mm)	332.4 ± 4.3	337.3 ± 3.6	328.7 ± 2.9	309.0 ± 4.0	33.46 ± 2.0	10.50***, 24 ^a , 27 ^a , 30 ^a , 33 ^b , F ^a
尾长 Tail length (mm)	97.7 ± 2.0	103.6 ± 1.1	95.9 ± 3.5	99.5 ± 2.1	106.4 ± 1.7	3.15*, 24 ^{ab} , 27 ^{ab} , 30 ^b , 33 ^{ab} , F ^a
幼体湿重 Hatchling wet mass (g)	15.0 ± 0.5	16.5 ± 0.2	15.5 ± 0.4	14.7 ± 0.5	16.6 ± 0.2	4.59**, 24 ^{ab} , 27 ^a , 30 ^{ab} , 33 ^b , F ^a
幼体干重 Hatchling dry mass (g)	3.65 ± 0.09	4.34 ± 0.06	3.94 ± 0.09	4.30 ± 0.10	4.31 ± 0.05	8.24***, 24 ^b , 27 ^a , 30 ^b , 33 ^a , F ^a
幼体能量 Hatchling energy (kJ)	80.1 ± 2.1	97.2 ± 1.8	84.5 ± 1.8	93.5 ± 1.9	94.8 ± 1.3	9.63***, 24 ^b , 27 ^a , 30 ^b , 33 ^a , F ^a
幼体脂肪 Hatchling lipids (g)	0.87 ± 0.03	1.10 ± 0.02	0.94 ± 0.06	1.09 ± 0.03	1.09 ± 0.02	4.96**, 24 ^b , 27 ^a , 30 ^b , 33 ^a , F ^a
幼体灰分 Hatchling ash (g)	0.42 ± 0.01	0.47 ± 0.01	0.44 ± 0.01	0.43 ± 0.02	0.46 ± 0.01	2.19 ^{ns}
躯干干重 Carcass dry mass (g)	2.67 ± 0.05	2.93 ± 0.06	2.70 ± 0.07	2.51 ± 0.04	2.89 ± 0.05	8.53***, 24 ^{bc} , 27 ^a , 30 ^{bc} , 33 ^c , F ^{ab}
脂肪体干重 Fat body dry mass (g)	0.59 ± 0.03	0.77 ± 0.02	0.57 ± 0.03	0.66 ± 0.02	0.74 ± 0.02	8.27***, 24 ^c , 27 ^a , 30 ^c , 33 ^{bc} , F ^{ab}
剩余卵黄干重 Residual yolk dry mass (g)	0.37 ± 0.06	0.66 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.05	1.21 ± 0.06	0.69 ± 0.04	27.06***, 24 ^c , 27 ^b , 30 ^b , 33 ^a , F ^b
躯干灰分 Carcass ash (g)	0.40 ± 0.01	0.42 ± 0.01	0.39 ± 0.01	0.35 ± 0.02	0.42 ± 0.01	5.52***, 24 ^{ab} , 27 ^a , 30 ^{ab} , 33 ^b , F ^a
剩余卵黄灰分 Residual yolk ash (mg)	25.9 ± 4.1	47.5 ± 3.9	43.3 ± 4.2	85.2 ± 4.8	44.4 ± 3.1	21.06***, 24 ^c , 27 ^b , 30 ^{bc} , 33 ^a , F ^{bc}
孵出卵壳干重 Hatched eggshell dry mass (g)	0.92 ± 0.01	0.94 ± 0.01	1.04 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.01	1.06 ± 0.01	26.53***, 24 ^c , 27 ^c , 30 ^{ab} , 33 ^b , F ^a
孵出卵壳灰分 Hatched eggshell ash (g)	0.21 ± 0.01	0.24 ± 0.01	0.28 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.01	6.99***, 24 ^c , 27 ^{bc} , 30 ^{ab} , 33 ^{ab} , F ^a

数据用矫正平均值 ± 标准误表示, 所有 ANCOVA 均以入孵卵重为协变量 (设置为 24.3 g)。F 值后的符号代表显著性水平: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ 。对应于不同上标温度的平均值差异显著 (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$, a > b > c)。

Date are expressed as adjusted mean ± SE. Initial egg mass is the covariate (set at 24.3 g) in all ANCOVA models. Symbols immediately after F values represent significant levels: ns $P > 0.05$; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ means corresponding to temperatures with different superscripts differ significantly (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$, a > b > c).

2.4 孵出幼体表型特征

孵化温度除对孵出幼体灰分含量无显著影响外，对其它被检测的幼体特征均有显著影响（表3）。33 孵出幼体 SVL 较小，但剩余卵黄和其中的灰分含量大于其它温度孵出的幼体。24 和 30 孵出幼体特征较为接近，27 和波动温度孵出幼体较为接近。24 和 30 孵出幼体的总干重、总能量、躯干干重、脂肪体干重总体上小于 27 和波动温度孵出幼体。24 孵出幼体特征性具有最小的剩余卵黄，33 孵出幼体则特征性地具有最大的剩余卵黄。

对 9 个幼体特征变量做主成分分析（Eigenvalue 1）发现，第一和第二主成分共解释 81.2 % 的变异（表4）。幼体 SVL、湿重、干重、脂肪含量、能量、躯干干重和脂肪体干重在第一主成分有较高的正负载系数（解释 56.9 % 变异），剩余卵黄干重在第二主成分有较高的正负载系数（解释 24.3 % 变异）（表4）。不同温度孵出幼体在第一（ANOVA, $F_{4,50} = 5.83$, $P < 0.001$; 24^{abc}、27^a、30^{bc}、33^c、F^{ab}, Tukey's test, a > b > c）和第二主成分的分值差异显著（ANOVA, $F_{4,50} = 10.84$, $P < 0.0001$; 24^b、27^b、30^b、33^a、F^b, Tukey's test, a > b），进一步证实 24、30 和 33 孵出幼体总体上小于 27 和波动温度孵出幼体（图4）。

表 4 9 个孵出幼体特征变量的主成分分析的负载系数

Table 4 Loading of the first two axes of a principal component analysis on nine variables of hatchling traits

	负载系数 Factor loading	
	PC 1	PC 2
体长 Snout-vent length	0.712	- 0.616
尾长 Tail length	0.538	- 0.303
幼体湿重 Wet body mass	0.803	- 0.218
幼体干重 Dry body mass	0.805	0.514
幼体脂肪 Hatchling lipids	0.773	0.546
幼体能量 Hatchling energy	0.909	0.367
躯干干重 Carcass dry mass	0.886	- 0.367
脂肪体干重 Fat body dry mass	0.883	0.143
剩余卵黄干重 Residual yolk dry mass	- 0.213	0.905
解释变异 Variance explained	56.9 %	24.3 %

用变量与初始卵重的回归剩余值去除大小差异的影响，对每个主成分有主要贡献的变量用黑体注明。

Size effects are removed in all cases by using residuals from the regressions on egg mass. Variables with the main contribution to each factor in bold face

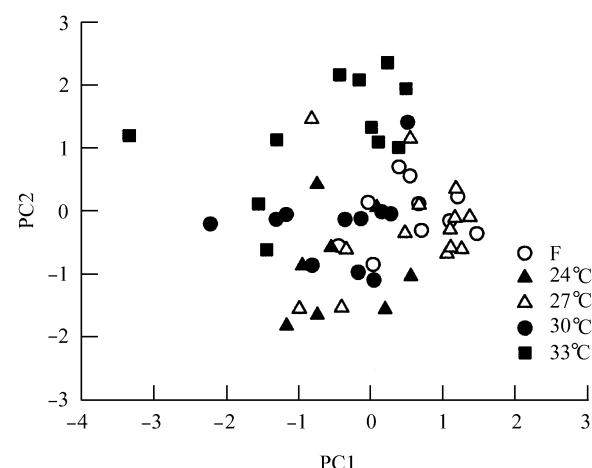


图 4 不同热环境（右上角符号显示）孵出的幼体在由 9 个经矫正卵大小影响的幼体特征变量区分出的第一、第二主成分轴上的空间位置

卵大小的影响用相应变量与入孵卵重的回归剩余值去除。

Fig. 4 Positions of hatchlings from different incubation thermal environments (symbols on the top right corner) in the space defined by the first two axes of a principal component analysis based on nine egg size-adjusted hatchling variables

Effects of egg size were removed using residuals from the regressions of corresponding variables on initial egg mass.

3 讨 论

3.1 繁殖输出

滑鼠蛇母体于 6 - 7 月产单窝卵柔性卵，窝卵数（生育力）和窝卵重随母体 SVL 增长而增大，孵化热环境显著影响孵化卵重量的时间变化。这些特征均与已被研究的赤链蛇 (*Dinodon rufozonatum*) (计翔等, 1999; 张永普、计翔, 2002)、王锦蛇 (*Elaphe carinata*) (Ji et al., 1997a; Ji and Du, 2001b)、黑眉锦蛇 (*E. taeniura*) (Ji et al., 1999)、灰鼠蛇 (*Ptyas korros*) (Ji and Sun, 2000; 杜卫国、计翔, 2002)、乌梢蛇 (*Zaocys dhumnades*) (计翔等, 2000)、舟山眼镜蛇 (*Naja attra*) (Ji and Du, 2001a) 等浙江分布的中大型卵生蛇类相似，但各种母体的 SVL、生育力和卵大小有显著的差异。滑鼠蛇卵重随 SVL 增长而增大，与灰鼠蛇相似 (计翔等, 2000)。滑鼠蛇窝卵数与母体产后状态呈正相关，与赤链蛇相似；在王锦蛇、黑眉锦蛇、灰鼠蛇和乌梢蛇中，窝卵数则与产后雌体状态无关 (计翔等, 2000)。窝卵数变化决定于多种因素，卵黄沉积前状态较差的雌体繁殖投入较少且有较差的产后状态，但卵黄沉积前状态很好的雌

体亦会因相对较大的繁殖投入而可能有较差的产后状态 (Ji and Braña, 2000; 计翔等, 2000)。因此, 窝卵数与雌体产后状态之间的关系远比预测的复杂。上述蛇类窝卵数的变异系数 (0.24 - 0.34) 均大于卵大小的变异系数 (0.15 - 0.20) (计翔等, 2000), 滑鼠蛇窝卵数的变异系数 (0.18) 亦大于卵大小的变异系数 (0.13), 表明它们具有卵数量变异大于卵大小变异的共同特点。然而, 与上述其它种类相比较, 滑鼠蛇卵数量和大小的变异均相对较小。

本研究中, 滑鼠蛇卵重与相对生育力之间缺乏相关性。这一结果与爬行动物中通常存在卵或幼仔大小与后代数量之间具有负相关性的结果不同 (Stewart, 1979; Ford and Killebrew, 1983; Ford and Seigel, 1989; Sinervo, 1994; Olsson and Shine, 1997), 但与红点锦蛇 (*Elaphe rufodorsata*) (Ji et al., 1997b)、赤链华游蛇 (*Sinonatrix annularis*) (Ji et al., 2001) 等种类中得出的结果相同。滑鼠蛇卵短径与窝卵数呈正相关, 提示该种动物与其它爬行动物一样, 卵形状受窝卵数影响 (Iverson and Ewert, 1991)。滑鼠蛇卵长径与窝卵数无关, 提示母体腹腔空间在某种优化而非最大程度上限制繁殖输出。因爬行动物繁殖母体决定窝卵数在先、卵大小在后 (Shine, 2003), 滑鼠蛇一窝卵没有完全填充可得的腹腔空间、卵大小变化独立于窝卵数变化及较小的卵大小变异系数等特点, 提示该种母体更趋于产优化大小的卵。

滑鼠蛇窝卵数、窝卵重和卵重均随雌体 SVL 增加而增加, 表明该种蛇同中国石龙子 (*Eumeces chinensis*) (林植华、计翔, 2000)、蓝尾石龙子 (*Eumeces elegans*) (杜卫国、计翔, 2001)、变色树蜥 (*Calotes versicolor*) (Ji et al., 2002b)、灰鼠蛇 (计翔等, 2000) 等有鳞类一样, 主要通过增加窝卵数和卵大小来增加繁殖输出。地中海岩蜥、蝘蜓 (*Sphenomorphus indicus*)、赤链蛇、王锦蛇、黑眉锦蛇和乌梢蛇则主要通过增加窝卵数增加繁殖输出, 卵大小与母体大小之间无明显的正相关性 (Ji and Braña, 2000; 计翔、杜卫国, 2000; 计翔等, 2000)。卵大小决定初生幼体大小, 较小的幼体在运动、捕食、避敌能力和社群地位等方面处于相对劣势, 因而具有较低的适应度 (Avery et al., 1982; Garland et al., 1990; Sinervo, 1990; Braña and Ji, 2000)。适应度较低的幼体生存几率和生长速率较低, 存活至性成熟的几率亦较低, 因

而会降低雌体的繁殖利益 (Ferguson and Fox, 1984; Sinervo et al., 1992)。较小的滑鼠蛇雌体产较小的卵, 从中孵出的幼体可能具有较低的适合度。因此, 初性成熟雌体的繁殖代价相对较高。

3.2 卵孵化

温度影响滑鼠蛇孵化卵与环境之间的水分交换, 这一现象见于所有产柔性卵的爬行动物。卵内水环境在一定范围内的变化对孵出幼体无重要影响, 不同热环境下孵出幼体表型特征的变异主要是温度影响的结果 (林植华、计翔, 1998; Ji and Braña, 1999; Flatt et al., 2001; Ji and Du, 2001a, 2001b; 张永普、计翔, 2002)。孵化温度过高或过低均不利于滑鼠蛇胚胎发育。卵在波动温度下孵化虽然曾经历低于最低恒温和高于最高恒温的热环境, 但孵出幼体与接近波动温度平均值 (28.3) 的恒温 (27) 孵出幼体相似, 表明滑鼠蛇胚胎具有一定的短期耐受极端低温或高温的能力。不同热环境中孵出的幼体性比无显著差异, 观测到的偏移性比并无确定的规律。例如, 24 和 30 孵出较多的雄性幼体, 而 27 和 33 则孵出较多的雌性幼体 (表 2)。据此, 作者认为滑鼠蛇不具有温度决定性别机制, 观察到的性比偏移应是有限样本下的机会性偏移。

低温 (24) 下孵化期长, 孵化卵有更多的机会受不利的生物或非生物因子影响, 使得胚胎死亡率增高。低温下胚胎发育期较长, 会增加胚胎发育能耗, 并使孵出幼体内含有较少的剩余卵黄 (表 3)。剩余卵黄是母体投入卵内的一部分超出发育一个完成幼体所需的物质和能量, 可用于孵出幼体的早期维持和生长 (Ji et al., 1997b, 1999, 2002a; Ji and Braña, 1999; Ji and Sun, 2000; Ji and Du, 2001a, 2001b)。当胚胎发育能耗因发育期延长而增加时, 胚胎会较多地动用卵黄而减小剩余卵黄 (Ji and Braña, 1999; Ji and Du, 2001a, 2001b; Ji et al., 2002a)。24 孵出幼体个体大小 (SVL) 与较温和的温度 (27、30 和波动温度) 相近, 说明该温度下孵出的幼体发育较完全。然而, 24 孵出幼体的剩余卵黄、脂肪含量和能量均小于 27 和波动温度孵出的幼体 (表 3), 证明胚胎在 24 下完成发育要比在后两种热环境下消耗更多的能量。滑鼠蛇卵在 24 下需要三个多月才能孵出, 对应于 10 月份, 离当年越冬仅有一个月左右时间。由于 24 孵出幼体储能 (脂肪含量、剩余卵黄) 较少, 越冬前生长期较短, 该温度下孵出的幼体越

冬前状态应差于温和温度下孵出的幼体。

高温(33℃)下孵化期虽短,但孵出幼体发育不完全,表现为个体较小(表3)。33℃孵出幼体内含有较多的剩余卵黄、较大的干重(表3),与胚胎动用卵黄不够充分有关。高温下孵出幼体发育不全且含有较多的剩余卵黄见于几乎本课题组已研究的所有种类,如中国石龙子(计翔、章朝华,2001;计翔等,2002)、普通岩蜥(Ji and Braña,1999)、白条草蜥(潘志崇、计翔,2001)、变色树蜥(Ji et al.,2002a)、虎斑颈槽蛇(*Rhabdophis tigrinus lateralis*)(陈慧丽、计翔,2002)、渔异色蛇(*Xenochrophis piscato*)(计翔等,2001)、眼镜蛇(Ji and Du,2001a)、王锦蛇(Ji and Du,2001b)等。在爬行动物中,高温导致胚胎死亡率和畸形率增高、胚胎发育能耗增加、孵出发育不完全、功能表现低下的幼体,因而不利于卵孵化(Gutzke and Packard,1987;Gutzke et al.,1987;van Damme et al.,1992;计翔等,1999,2001,2002;Flatt et al.,2001;Ji and Du,2001a,2001b;潘志崇、计翔,2001;陈慧丽、计翔,2002;杜卫国、计翔,2002;Ji et al.,2002b,2003;Aubret et al.,2003;Du and Ji,2003)。高温同样不利于滑鼠蛇卵孵化。

30℃孵出幼体的特征介于24℃和33℃孵出幼体之间,个体总体上小于27℃和波动温度孵出的幼体,但胚胎发育能耗则大于27℃和波动温度孵化卵(表3)。然而,30℃孵化期比27℃约短20 d(表2)。在保证幼体的一些主要特征正常或良好的前提下,缩短孵化期具有重要的生态学意义。较短的孵化期意味着从孵出到越冬开始幼体有较长的活动时间,期间幼体可以通过摄食而生长并储存越冬所需的能量。综合30℃具有较高的孵化成功率、较低的胚胎畸形率、较快的胚胎发育速率等因素,作者认为该温度与27℃和波动温度都是滑鼠蛇适宜的孵化温度。

根据主成分分析结果,第一向量的变异主要由与幼体个体大小相关的变量决定,第二向量的变异则主要由剩余卵黄大小决定的。该分析进一步证明孵化热环境能影响孵出幼体的大小和胚胎对卵黄的利用。

根据本研究结果,作者可以得出一些概括性结论:滑鼠蛇繁殖输出与母体个体大小呈正相关,窝卵数的变异大于卵大小的变异,卵大小优化程度较高,孵化热环境显著影响胚胎发育的速率和能量消

耗、胚胎对卵黄的利用和孵出幼体的发育程度、大小和能量储存。

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