

杭州北草蜥繁殖期脂肪的利用

杜卫国, 陆祎玮, 计翔

(杭州师范学院 生命科学学院, 浙江 杭州 310036, duweiguo@mail.hz.zj.cn)

摘要: 2001年在杭州小和山北草蜥繁殖季节的3个时段分别捕得两性成年个体,解剖后鉴定性别,分离躯干、尾、肝脏和腹脂肪体,并测定其重量。按雌体卵的状态(休止卵、卵黄沉积卵和输卵管卵),卵黄沉积始于3月下旬(T1),首窝卵产于5月上旬(T2),部分(37%)终止繁殖于6月中旬(T3)。从T1到T2,雌性腹脂肪体从平均17.3 mg至消失,而雄性从6.3 mg减至0.8 mg,雌性减量是雄性的3倍。两性6月中旬腹脂肪体消失,而躯干、尾和肝脏的脂肪含量在3个时段无显著变化。很可能雌性腹脂肪体的消耗使首窝卵产出时间提前,从而增加单个繁殖季节的窝数和总的繁殖成功率。

关键词: 北草蜥; 繁殖; 腹脂肪体

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Utilization of Lipid in Northern Grass Lizards *Takydromus septentrionalis* in Hangzhou in the Breeding Season

DU Wei-guo, LU Yi-wei, JI Xiang

(School of Life Sciences, Hangzhou Normal College, Hangzhou 310036, China, duweiguo@mail.hz.zj.cn)

Abstract: Adult northern grass lizards (*Takydromus septentrionalis*) were collected at Mt. Xiaohe, Hangzhou in three periods of the breeding season, 2001. They were dissected to determine sex, and storages of lipids in abdominal fat bodies, carcass, tail and liver. According to the stage of egg development (non-vitellogenetic follicles, yolked follicles, and oviductal eggs), females started vitellogenesis in later March (T1), produced eggs of the first clutch in early May (T2), and partly (37% of the sex) ceased reproduction in mid-June (T3). From T1 to T2, the abdominal fat body of females decreased from 17.3 mg on average to zero, and that of males changed from 6.3 mg to 0.8 mg. The decline of the lipid in females was 3 times of that of males. However, there was no significant change in lipid contents of the carcass, tail and liver in the three periods. It is very likely that the abdominal fat body of females is used for the first clutch of eggs, and earlier production of eggs means more clutches in the season and higher reproductive success.

Key words: Northern grass lizard (*Takydromus septentrionalis*); Reproduction; Abdominal fat bodies

繁殖活动导致蜥蜴体内储存脂肪下降 (Derickson, 1976; Castilla & Bauwens, 1990; Braña et al, 1992; Benabib, 1994)。雌体储存脂肪被用于卵发育, 如: 侧斑美洲鬣蜥 (*Uta stansburiana*) (Hahn & Tinkle, 1965)、西方强棱蜥 (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) (Jameson & Allison, 1976)、宽头石龙子 (*Eumeces laticeps*) (Vitt & Cooper, 1985)、条纹强棱蜥 (*Sceloporus grammicus disparilis*) (Guillette & Bearce, 1986) 及一些其他蜥蜴科 (Lacertidae) 种

类 (Braña et al, 1992); 雄体储存脂肪减少主要与觅偶、交配等繁殖行为有关 (Vitt et al, 1978; Ortega & Barbault, 1986; Castilla & Bauwens, 1990)。

北草蜥 (*Takydromus septentrionalis*) 为中国特有的蜥蜴科动物, 在我国大陆有广泛的分布 (Zhao et al, 1999)。北草蜥体内贮能在繁殖季节显著下降 (Xu et al, 2002), 但其脂肪储存与繁殖状态的关系不明。本研究以浙江省杭州种群为对象来揭示这种关系。

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1 材料与方 法

杭州北草蜥于 3 月中下旬出眠后即开始繁殖, 年产多窝卵, 5 ~ 6 月为主要产卵期 (Wang, 1966)。作者于 2001 年 3 月下旬、5 月上旬和 6 月中旬, 从杭州市小和山地区 (29°50'N, 119°30'E) 捕获北草蜥成体, 测量并鉴定性别, 随即解剖分离为躯干、尾、肝脏和腹脂肪体。雌体的繁殖状态以体内卵的状态划分, 可分为休止卵 (卵巢卵无色透明, 卵径 < 2.5 mm), 卵黄沉积卵 (卵巢卵黄色, 卵径 > 2.5 mm) 和输卵管卵 (位于输卵管, 具卵壳, 卵径 > 6.0 mm)。

将躯干、尾、肝脏和腹脂肪体置于 65 °C 恒温干燥箱内烘 24 h, 用 Mettler 电子天平称得干重 (精度 0.0001 g)。用索氏脂肪抽提仪, 以分析纯乙醚作为抽提溶剂, 在 55 °C 条件下抽提 5.5 h 测定样品的非极性脂肪含量。

2 结 果

2.1 雌体繁殖状态

雌体卵在 3 月下旬开始发育, 其时 25% 雌体怀卵黄沉积卵。输卵管卵首次出现于 5 月上旬, 此时怀卵黄沉积卵和输卵管卵的雌体各占 50% 左右。6 月中旬, 约 37.5% 的雌体停止繁殖。

2.2 腹脂肪体的变化

3 月份, 75% (6/8) 的雌性具有较大脂肪体, 而雄性仅 25% (5/20) 有脂肪体。5 月份, 雌体无可见腹脂肪体, 但雄性的 8% (2/23) 仍有。6 月份, 雄性腹脂肪体也消失。3 ~ 5 月, 雌性腹脂肪体的平均减量 (17.3 mg) 是雄性减量 (5.5 mg) 的 3 倍 (表 1)。

2.3 躯干、尾、肝脏非极性脂肪含量变化

以成体 SVL 为协变量的 ANCOVA 分析显示, 在繁殖季节的 3 个时段, 躯干 ($F_{2,90} = 2.77$, $P > 0.05$)、尾 ($F_{2,90} = 1.26$, $P > 0.05$)、肝脏 ($F_{2,90} = 2.03$, $P > 0.05$) 的脂肪含量均无显著变化。

表 1 杭州北草蜥成体腹脂肪体在繁殖季节的重量改变

Table 1 Changes in dry mass of abdominal fat bodies during the breeding season in adult northern grass lizards in Hangzhou $X \pm SE (n)$; mg

	3 月 March	5 月 May	6 月 June
雌体 Female	17.3 ± 7.3 (8)	0 (15)	0 (16)
雄体 Male	6.3 ± 3.5 (20)	0.8 ± 0.6 (23)	0 (12)

3 讨 论

3 月下旬至 5 月上旬是北草蜥首窝卵的形成期, 雌体腹脂肪体内储能在该时期被耗尽, 同期雄性脂肪体的消耗量相对为小, 显示了两性繁殖投资差异。考虑到北草蜥出眠后即进入繁殖季节, 此时环境温度较低。低温环境中的食物丰富度低, 同时低温限制北草蜥的日活动时间、摄食量、同化率和运动能力 (Ji et al, 1994a, 1996), 因此, 繁殖初期北草蜥摄食获取能量受到低温限制, 在此情况下, 动用腹脂肪体能量形成首窝卵有利于雌体尽早繁殖, 增加单个繁殖季节内的繁殖窝数 (Ballinger, 1977; Derickson, 1976), 从而提高雌体繁殖成功率。

蜥蜴体内的具体储能部位存在种间差异。北草蜥 (本研究) 与蓝斑蜥蜴 (*Lacerta lepida*) (Castilla & Bauwens, 1990) 一样是腹脂肪体, 红腹强棱蜥 (*Sceloporus variabilis*) 是腹脂肪体和躯干 (Benabib, 1994), 中国石龙子则是腹脂肪体和尾 (Ji et al, 1994b)。

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