

体质量对雌雄孔雀鱼静止代谢率的影响*

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摘要:在 25 °C 下测定了 60 尾雌雄各半、不同大小的孔雀鱼(*Poecilia reticulata*)的静止代谢率(Resting metabolic rate)。结果表明:雄性孔雀鱼(体质量范围为 0.16~1.15 g)静止代谢率范围为 0.03~0.37 mg·h⁻¹;雌性孔雀鱼(体质量范围为 0.16~2.13 g)静止代谢率的范围为 0.03~0.44 mg·h⁻¹。协方差分析表明,孔雀鱼体质量对静止代谢率有显著影响($p < 0.05$),性别对静止代谢率的影响不显著,性别和体质量对静止代谢率的影响无交互作用。孔雀鱼的个体静止代谢率(A)与体质量(M)的关系可表示为: $\ln A = 0.858 \ln M - 0.643$ ($r^2 = 0.726, n = 60, p < 0.05$)。结果提示,尽管孔雀鱼发育非常迅速,但代谢尺度指数仍在文献报道范围内,体质量与代谢率的关系并无特殊性;孔雀鱼的特定体质量静止代谢率高于文献报道的其他鱼类,这可能与该鱼世代周期短、进化速度快有关。

关键词:孔雀鱼;体质量;代谢率

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代谢耗能是鱼类能量收支的一个重要组分,通常可划分为标准代谢(Standard metabolism)、运动代谢(Activity metabolism)、摄食代谢(Feeding metabolism)等组分。标准代谢是指外温动物在禁食、安静状态下的代谢,是维持基本生理功能的能量需求^[1-2]。由于难以完全保持鱼类身体处于绝对标准状态,在实验条件下测得的代谢率是标准代谢率的近似值,称为静止代谢率(Resting metabolic rate, RMR)^[3-4]。静止代谢率与鱼类的生理状态、社群地位、生活史对策等有关^[5-9]。

体质量是影响鱼类代谢率的重要因子。代谢率(R)随体质量(M)异速增加的关系可以表示为: $R = aM^b$,其中 a 为常数, b 为尺度指数, b 值的大小及变化规律反映了体质量影响代谢率的程度^[2]。代谢率随体质量增加的异速增长关系受到大量研究者的长期关注,已有广泛的研究和讨论^[10-15]。其中的一种重要理论基于分形几何学原理,对大量物种的代谢率数据进行分析,提出生物体的 b 值存在普适值 0.75^[16]。但研究表明,很多鱼类的 b 值并非 0.75^[17-23],有关鱼类的代谢率异速问题有待深入研究。

孔雀鱼(*Poecilia reticulata*),属鲈形目(Cyprinodontiformes)、花鳉科(Poeciliidae)、花鳉属(*Poecilia*),是一种繁殖周期短,性成熟快的鱼类,一般在出生后 50~60 d 即可达到性成熟。有关孔雀鱼的研究涉及生态学、进化、遗传学等领域^[24-26],而有关该鱼生物能量学方面的研究却鲜有报道。在孔雀鱼快速的发育过程中,代谢率随身体生长的变化可能具有典型的物种特异性。本研究对不同体质量的雌、雄孔雀鱼的静止代谢率进行了测定,初步探讨了体质量对该鱼静止代谢率的影响,旨在为生物能量学研究提供基础资料。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验鱼的来源

孔雀鱼购自重庆市北碚区观赏鱼店,选择体表无明显伤害、无畸形的孔雀鱼于循环养殖箱中暂养,养殖水温为(25±1) °C,溶氧量接近饱和溶氧量^[2]。

1.2 实验方法

实验选取不同个体大小的雌、雄孔雀鱼各 30 尾,于流水式呼吸仪中测定代谢率^[27]。每个呼吸室放 1 尾鱼,

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另有 1 个呼吸室不放鱼作为空白,测定前调节呼吸室流速^[3]。驯化过夜后,于次日 9:00 开始测定耗氧率。采用溶氧仪(Microx TX3, PreSens-Precision Sensing GmbH Regensburg, Germany)测定溶氧量,并采用 5 mL 容量瓶收集水,以秒表记录历时,计算求得流速^[3]。静止代谢率(A ,单位: $\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)计算方式为: $A = \Delta C_{\text{O}_2} \times v$; ΔC_{O_2} 为空白和实验鱼呼吸室溶氧量的差值($\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$), v 为呼吸室中水的流速($\text{L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)。

1.3 数据处理方法

数据用“平均值±标准误”表示。采用 Excel 2003 对体质量与代谢率对数化后进行线性回归分析,用 SPSS Statistics 22.0 软件对体质量、性别及两者交互作用对代谢率的影响进行协方差分析,统计显著性水平为 $p < 0.05$ 。

2 结果

本研究中,雌雄孔雀鱼各 30 尾,在 25 °C 下,雄性孔雀鱼的体质量为(0.405 ± 0.047) g,范围为 0.16~1.15 g;个体静止代谢率为(0.11 ± 0.01) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,范围为 0.03~0.37 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$;特定体质量代谢率为(289.1 ± 16.7) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,范围为 114.8~425.8 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。雌性孔雀鱼的体质量为(0.475 ± 0.092) g,范围为 0.16~2.13 g;个体静止代谢率为(0.12 ± 0.02) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,范围为 0.03~0.44 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$;特定体质量代谢率为(264.5 ± 14.5) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,范围为 135.8~407.8 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。

采用对数直线回归对 25 °C 下雌雄孔雀鱼的个体静止代谢率(A)与体质量(M)的关系进行拟合,雄性、雌性孔雀鱼的有关拟合方程如图 1 中所示。协方差分析表明,体质量对个体静止代谢率有显著影响($p < 0.05$),但性别对个体静止代谢率的影响不显著,性别和体质量对个体静止代谢率也无交互作用,因此将雌鱼和雄鱼作为同一抽样进行回归分析,得到图 1 中所示的拟合方程。

3 讨论

随体质量增加,鱼类的个体代谢率增高^[4,28-30]。本实验中,雌雄孔雀鱼的个体代谢率均随体质量的增大而增高,二者间呈异速幂函数关系,与已有的研究结果一致。Jobling 总结多数鱼类的 b 值在 0.67~1.00 之间^[31],雌雄孔雀鱼的 b 值分别为 0.910 和 0.782,共同的 b 值为 0.858,均在文献报道的 b 值范围内。结果表明,尽管孔雀鱼发育非常迅速,但它的代谢率与体质量的关系并无明显的特殊性。

鱼的代谢水平会因性腺发育状况而变化^[32],代谢率的高低与性腺发育阶段有关^[33]。本研究中,孔雀鱼的性别对代谢率无明显影响,可能归因于雌性个体性腺发育程度不高。雌性孔雀鱼成熟的标志是臀鳍上前方的腹部出现黑色胎斑^[34],腹部膨大^[35]。本研究中的孔雀鱼尽管已经性成熟,但雌鱼腹部却没有膨大,反映了雌鱼较低的性腺发育程度。

采用文献报道的代谢率模型,分别计算出 25 °C 下 1 g 南方鲃(*Silurus meridionalis*)、鲃(*Silurus asotus*)、大鳍鱮(*Mystus macropterus*)和圆口铜鱼(*Coreius guichenoti*)特定体质量静止代谢率分别为 50.1^[4],63.9^[36],96.7^[37]和 96.5 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ^[30]。在上述鱼类中,圆口铜鱼高于文献报道的多数物种^[30]。本研究中,根据方程求得 1 g 孔雀鱼的特定体质量静止代谢率为 227.3 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,远高于上述所有鱼类。孔雀鱼世代周期短,寿命只有 1~2 年^[35],进化速度极快^[38-39],可能与它的高代谢率有关,相关机制值得进一步研究讨论。

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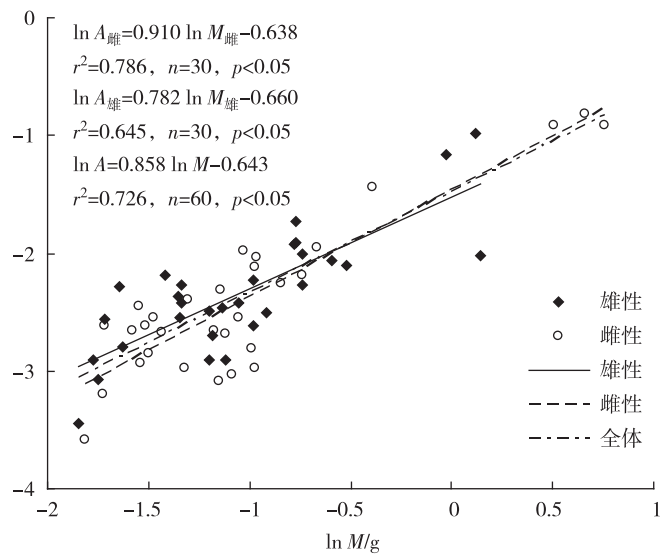


图 1 雌雄孔雀鱼体质量与静止代谢率的关系
Fig. 1 Relationships between body masses and resting metabolic rates of *P. reticulata*

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Effect of Body Mass on the Resting Metabolic Rate of Male and Female Guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*

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Abstract: The resting metabolic rate (RMR) of 60 guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) individuals with different body mass were measured at 25 °C. The results showed that the RMR of males (body size rang 0.16 to 1.15 g) and females (body size rang 0.16 to 2.13 g) were 0.03 to 0.37 mg · h⁻¹ and 0.03 to 0.44 mg · h⁻¹, respectively. The RMR was significantly influenced by body mass ($p < 0.05$), rather than by neither gender nor the interaction effect between body mass and gender. The equation of the relationship between the individual RMR (A) and body mass (M) was $\ln A = 0.858 \ln M - 0.643$ ($r^2 = 0.726$, $n = 60$, $p < 0.05$). The results suggest that although guppy grows very rapidly, its scaling exponent is within the range reported by the previous literatures, without special relationship between M and A . The guppy has higher mass-specific metabolic rates than those of other fish reported in the literatures, which may be related with its short generation cycle and rapid evolution.

Key words: guppy; body mass; metabolic rate