

中国海洋物种和图集 下卷

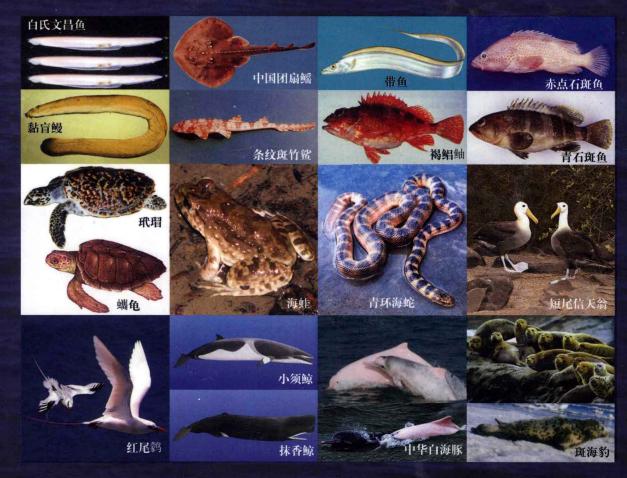
中国海洋生物图集

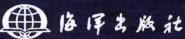
主编 黄宗国 林 茂

第八册

动物界(6)

脊索动物门(2): 头索动物亚门 脊椎动物亚门





中国海洋物种和图集 下卷 The Living Species and Their Illustrations in China's Seas (Part II)

中国海洋生物图集

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO SPECIES IN CHINA'S SEAS

主编 黄宗国 林 茂
Editors-in-Chief Huang Zongguo Lin Mao

第八册 Vol. 8

动物界(6) 脊索动物门(2): 头索动物亚门 脊椎动物亚门

临军出版社

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内容简介

《中国海洋物种和图集》是"我国近海海洋综合调查与评价"(908专项)成果集成任务(908-ZC-II-02)的成果,也是《中国海洋生物种类与分布》(1994年初版、2001年英文版、2008年增订版)的延续与深入;是至今收录中国海洋物种最多、图文并茂的书;是国内外44家单位的112位专家共同劳动结晶。

这部书分上、下两卷。上卷《中国海洋物种多样性》,含28 000余种物种,分上、下两册。下卷《中国海洋生物图集》,含1.8万物种的原色图或黑白图,分8册。按五界分类编排,与上卷的物种相呼应。供海洋、水产及涉海人员参考应用。

"The Living Species and Their Illustrations in China's Seas" is the achievement of the "Chinese Offshore Investigation and Assessment" and is also an expanded continuation of "Marine Species and Their Distributions in China's Seas" (first published in 1994, English version in 2001, revised and expanded version in 2008), covering the largest number of marine species and is the best illustrated and most comprehensive among similar works in China. This book is the product of the collective effort of 112 people (national and international experts) from 44 organizations participated.

This treatise comprises two parts. Part I, "The Living Species in China's Seas", covers more than 28 000 species in two volumes. Part II, "An Illustrated Guide to Species in China's Seas", comprises 8 volumes of color and black and white illustrations of 18 000 species arranged according to the five-kingdom classification scheme, with correspondence to the species list published in Part I. This 10-volume book intended for reference by personnel in the marine, aquaculture and maritime industries.

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《中国海洋物种和图集》这部书,分上、下两卷10册。

上卷《中国海洋物种多样性》,记载2.8万余种,分上、下两册。

下卷《中国海洋生物图集》,刊出1.8万物种的形态图,分8册。

上卷是《中国海洋生物种类与分布》1994年初版、英文版和2008年增订版的继续和深入。由原有的2.2万余种增加至2.8万余种,每种包括原有的中名、学名、订名人、地理分布和参考文献号;本书增加了订名年份、联合国粮农组织的英文名以及在下卷的相应图号。

下卷《中国海洋生物图集》刊载1.8万物种的(2.5万种次)原色或点线形态图和部分生态生物学图。从原核生物界至动物界,约2800个图版。每种力求刊出颜色和形态等的分类特征,便于鉴定分类使用,同时顾及到美观和节省篇幅。8个分册独立编页码、图号和属名及中名索引,便于查找。

这部书体现了全面、科学和实用;收集了19世纪以来国内外已记录的中国海洋物种,尽量删除淡水种和化石种。用当今最经常应用的生物五界分类法编排,界或门以下的分类阶元,尽量尊重各门类专家的意见,求同存异;也注意连续性和稳定性。本书力求对物种分类、鉴定,生态生物学研究,环保和外贸、商检人员有帮助。

这部书图文并茂,在国内是首次,国际上也不多见;以往各大门类中已有一些图鉴及名录,但本书集成出版和未出版的各门类名录和形态图,是创新的体现。

这部书是国内外专家集体劳动的结晶: 主持单位多年来深入开展这项研究, 并组织了国内外许多专家共同研究。这次就有112位编委, 包括中国内地、台湾、香港及英国和澳大利亚的专家。

这部书的出版,将进一步促进中国海洋物种多样性的研究,推动这个领域的科技进步。

中国科学技术协会副主席

中国工程院院士

中国水产科学院、黄海水产研究所名誉院、所长、研究员

Preface

"The Living Species and Their Illustrations in China's Seas" comprises 10 volumes in two parts.

Part I, entitled "The Living Species in China's Seas", reports more than 28 000 species in two volumes.

Part II, entitled "An Illustrated Guide to Species in China's Seas", comprises 8 volumes and publishes morphological diagrams and plates covering 18 000 species.

Part I is the in-depth continuation of "Marine Species and Their Distribution in China's Seas" (first published in 1994), its English edition and the revised and improved edition published in 2008. The total number of species reported has increased to more than 28 000, with the original Chinese name, scientific name, authority, geographical distribution and references provided for each species. Also in this version, the date of first description and the English common name adopted by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation are reported, together with a plate number for cross-referencing with part II.

Part II presents colour plates and line drawings of the morphological and selected ecological habit at illustrations of 18 000 species, with a total of 25 000 species. Twenty-eight hundred illustrations describe organisms from prokaryotic kingdom to animal kingdom. To facilitate identification and taxonomic research, distinguishing features including colouration and morphology of each species are highlighted, while consideration is also given to overall presentation and economy of space. Separate page and plate numbering as well as indices to scientific name of genus and Chinese names of species are provided in each of the eight volumes to aid searches.

This comprehensive book is comprehensive and has high scientific and practical values. All marine species recorded from China's Seas by the national and international literature since the 19th century have been incorporated, while effort is made to remove fossil species. Taxonomic arrangement follows the popular five-kingdom approach; Taxonomic units adopted below kingdom or phylum are the result of considered decisions based on the views of the respective authorities, with particular reference to the issues of continuity and stability of nomenclature. This book strives to be a valuable asset to species identification and taxonomy, ecological research, as well as personnel involved in environmental protection, foreign trade and quarantine work.

This comprehensive and well-illustrated treatise is not only the first one in China, but also a rare effort internationally. While there exist pictorial guides and checklists for the major groups, this collation of published and unpublished checklists and morphological diagrams of the various groups is an embodiment of innovation.

This treatise also crystallizes the collective effort of national and overseas experts, bearing the fruit of many years of in-depth research by the coordinating unit as well as the collaboration of many national and international experts. This effort is reflected by the 112-member editorial team, which includes experts from the mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, as well as Britain and Australia.

The publication of this book will further enhance research on the marine biodiversity of China and promote the progress of science and technology in this field.

Professor Tang Qi-sheng 19th July 2010

前言

在"我国近海海洋综合调查与评价"(908专项)成果集成任务(908-ZC-II-02)的支持下,来自两岸三地44家研究所、院校和相关海洋机构的112位科学家,基于908专项调查研究成果,共同完成了《中国海洋物种和图集》上卷和下卷的编纂。《中国海洋物种和图集》上卷由《中国海洋物种多样性》上册和下册组成;《中国海洋物种和图集》下卷由《中国海洋生物图集》第一册至第八册组成。这部书也是《中国海洋生物种类与分布》(1994年初版、2001年英文版、2008年增订版)的延续与深入,体现了全面、科学和实用。

《中国海洋生物图集》中的每个物种以形态图为主,少数种还辅以生态和生物学自然景观图;物种形态图含原色图和黑白点线图,两者异曲同工,都是为了实用,也注意美观。除原核生物界以生化(DNA、RNA、同功酶等)为主要手段进行分类鉴定、仅给出部分图外,其他4个界,从科以上阶元都有形态图。若该分类阶元物种数少,或者是经济种和有害种,尽量全部编图。有些物种,还同图刊载原色图和分类特征图。

采用了国内外已出版的大量论文和著作,包括已出版的《中国动物志》和《中国海藻志》以及一些专科论著,如:金德祥1965年、1982年和1991年的中国海洋硅藻,曾呈奎1983年的中国常见海藻原色512种。齐钟彦等的中国海贝1661种原色图。徐凤山等2008年的中国海产双壳类图志916种原色图。陈天任等1986年的台湾原色对虾图鉴、1993年的龙虾、2007年的寄居蟹、2008年的虾蛄、2009年的蔓足类等。刘锡兴2001年的污损苔虫1190种电镜图。沈世杰等1993年的台湾鱼类志2028种原色图。马敬能(Mackinnon, J.)2000年的中国鸟类野外手册。也参考了日本的几本图志:濑川宗吉1974年的原色日本海藻图鉴、内海富士夫1964年的原色日本海岸动物图鉴、山路勇1976年的日本海洋浮游生物图鉴、Sakai 1976年的日本及附近海蟹类、时冈隆等2000年的新日本动物图鉴。

在各大类的图集前,包括界、门、纲及部分目,都有中、英文简介,概述其进化地位、主要形态特征、经济意义,列表展示各类图件的种数、图号和页码,便于读者概览和查找。列出全部图件使用的文献名称和网址,以尊重作者的开创性劳动。图版按五界分类系统、从低等到高等、分8册,各册独立编排图版号、页码和属名及中名索引。各册的原色图和黑白图按分类系统混合编排。查找物种,可通过各册索引,也可通过上卷各物种后面的图号。鉴定物种时还可通过所列文献进一步查找原始文献。

图件的初步编排由黄晓松和吴小柳执行,正式图版由史劲松完成。英文翻译由张肇坚、李成业负责。

对入编图件的所有作者、绘图和摄影者深表谢意,有这些图件才有本图集。因主编学识所限和影像讯息的时代限制,存在缺点敬希指正。

主 编 2010年10月于厦门

Introduction

"The Living Species and Their Illustrations in China's Seas" including two parts is the achievement of the "Chinese Offshore Investigation and Assessment". This effort is reflected by 112 contributors from 44 organizations participated, which includes experts from the mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, as well as Britain and Australia. Part I, entitled "The Living Species in China's Seas", comprises 2 volumes. Part II, entitled "An Illustrated Guide to Species in China's Seas", comprises 8 volumes. "The Living Species and Their Illustrations in China's Seas" is also an expanded continuation of "Marine Species and Their Distributions in China's Seas" (first published in 1994, English version in 2001, revised and expanded version in 2008). This compendium embodies comprehensiveness, as well as scientific rigor and application values.

In"An Illustrated Guide to Species in China's Seas", morphological illustration forms the main description of each species, but complementary ecological and biological natural history illustrations are also provided for selected species. Both black and white as well as colour diagrams are included, with the common goal of high practical and aesthetic quality. Apart from a reliance on biochemical (DNA, RNA, allozymes, etc.) traits as the main approach to classifying and identifying prokaryotic kingdom (thus only a limited number of illustrations for this kingdom), taxa above family in the other four Kingdoms are all illustrated with morphological diagrams. Effort was made to ensure diagrams are available for species-poor, commercially important, or pest taxa. Colour plates and illustrations showing distinguishing taxonomic features are included in the same diagrams for selected species.

A large number of journal articles and other published works from national and international sources have been consulted, including published volumes of "Fauna Sinaca" and Flora "Algarum Marinarum Sinicarum", and specialised treatises.

Chinese and English introductions summarising the evolutionary position, major morphological features and economic value precede the illustrated guide for every kingdom, phylum and class, and selected order for all major taxa. Tables display the number of species, plate and page numbers for each plate to assist browsing and searching by the reader. All references cited in the guide are listed to acknowledge the innovation effort of all authors. The 8-volume guide is arranged from the low to high taxa according to the five-kingdom classification scheme. Independent plate numbers, page numbers, scientific name of genus and Chinese names of species are provided in each volume. Colour and black and white diagrams are arranged in mixed order in each volume. Searches for individual species can be made using the index to each volume, or the plate numbers provided with taxa descriptions in the part I . Relevant primary literature can be found in the reference list for species identification.

This illustrated guide owes its existence to the plates and illustrations drawn and photographed by many authors, to whom gratitude is acknowledged. Comments on any shortcomings and errors due to the editor-in-chief's lack of knowledge or historical constraints in imaging technology would be appreciated.

Editors-in-Chief Xiamen, October 2010

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脊索动物门 Phylum CHORDATA

脊索动物门共同特点是具脊索(notochord)、背神经管(dorsal tubular nervecord)、咽鳃裂(pharyngeal gill slits)。分头索动物亚门(Cephalochordata)和脊椎动物亚门(Vertebrata)。前者的脊索终生保留,且延伸至背神经管的前方;后者的脊索仅见于发育早期,成体即为脊柱所代替。

脊椎动物亚门分盲鳗纲、七鳃鳗纲、软骨鱼纲、辐鳍鱼纲(硬骨鱼纲)、两栖纲、爬行纲、鸟纲、兽纲。图集依此序编排。

头索动物亚门 Subphylum CEPHALOCHORDATA

文昌鱼纲 AMPHIOXI

头索动物终生有脊索、背神经管和咽鳃裂,脊索一直达到最前端,故称头索动物,通常称文昌鱼。文 昌鱼是介于无脊椎动物(如海鞘等)和脊椎动物的过渡类型。

本纲世界仅记录31种左右,分文昌科(Branchiostomatidae)和偏文昌鱼科(Epigonichthyidae) (=Asymmetrontidae)。中国海域已记录2属6种.

A cephalochordate possesses a dorsal nerve chord, pharyngeal gill slits and a notochord which persists throughout life. Cephalochordates get the name because the notochord extends into the head. They are commonly called lancelets and are transitional types between invertebrates such as sea squirts and vertebrates.

There are only 31 species of lancelets worldwide grouped into two families: Family Branchiostomatidae and Family Epigonichthyidae (= Asymmetrontidae). Six species under two genera have been recorded in China's Seas.

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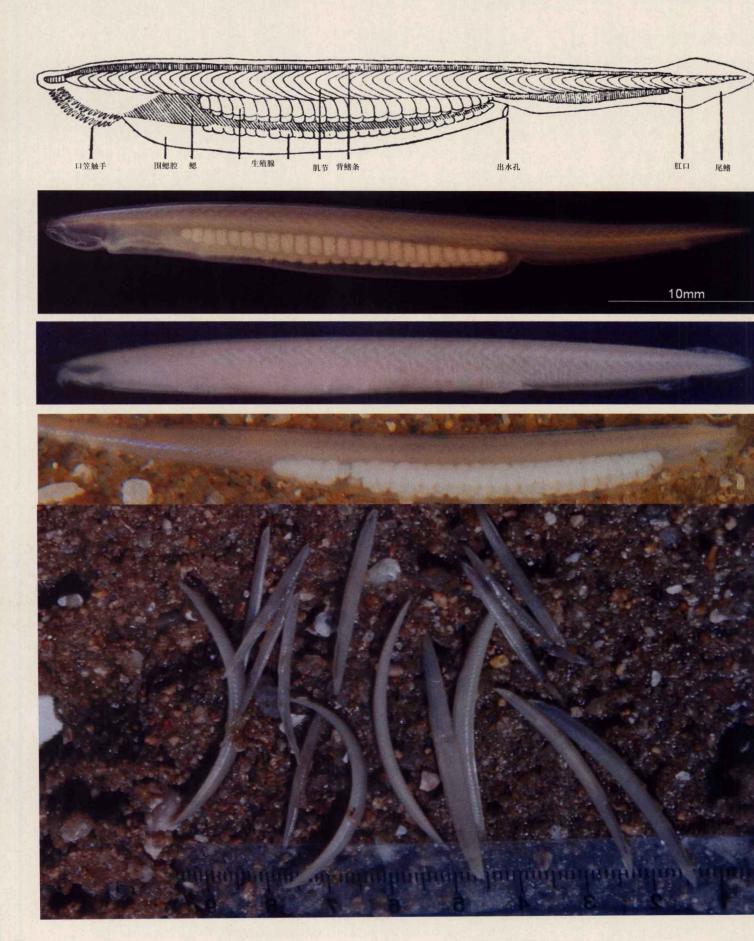
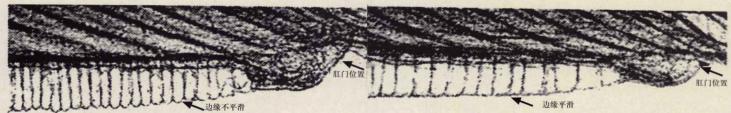


图8.1 中国海的文昌鱼(1) 白氏文昌鱼 Branchiostoma belcheri(单锦城等) Amphioxus in China's Seas



白氏文昌鱼 Branchiostoma belcheri 日本文昌鱼 Branchiostoma japonicum



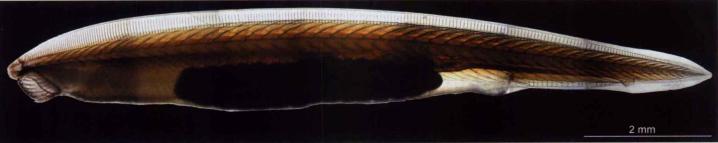
厦门文昌鱼青岛变种 B. belcheri tsingtauense [日本文昌鱼 B. japonicum]



马来文昌鱼 B. malayanum



偏文昌鱼属的体制



短刀偏文昌鱼 Epigonichthys culltellus



鲁卡偏文昌鱼 E. lucayanus

图8.2 中国海的文昌鱼 (2) Amphioxus in China's Seas

脊椎动物亚门 Subphylum VERTEBRATA

本亚门是由具单个脊椎所组成的脊柱,有一系列的器官系统,是动物界最高等的类群。种类多,包括盲鳗纲、七鳃鳗纲、软骨鱼纲、辐鳍鱼纲、两栖纲、爬行纲、鸟纲和兽纲(哺乳纲)。这部分仅包括鱼类 4个纲。

This subphylum has the vertebral column made up of individual vertebrae. It is the most advanced group of organisms in Kingdom Animalia with a series of organ systems. There are many species grouped under Class Myximi, Class Petromyzonida, Class Chondrichthyes, Class Actinopterygii, Class Amphibia, Class Reptilia, Class Aves and Class Mammalia. This section will introduce the first three classes and the other classes will be introduced in other three sections.

盲鳗纲 MYXINI 七鳃鳗纲 PETROMYZONTIDA

这两纲没有上下颌,口为吸盘型的圆口动物,又称原始无颌类。脊索终生保留,没有脊椎,中国海仅记录盲鳗纲(2属9种)和七鳃鳗纲(1属3种)。

No upper and lower jaws. The mouth is round and sucker—like. They are also called jawless fishes. The notochord is retained throughout life but vertebra is absent. Only 9 species (in 2 genera) in Class Myxini and three species (in 1 genus) in Class Petromyzontida have been found in China's Seas.

软骨鱼纲 CHONDRICHTHYES

本纲有发达的下颌骨和骨质齿,具脑颅和偶鳍。骨骼为软骨,体被齿状楯鳞,口在腹面。本纲分全头 亚纲和板鳃亚纲。中国海已记录全头亚纲7种;板鳃亚纲210种。

软骨鱼纲种类多、数量大, 是主要的渔业对象。

With a well developed lower jaw and bony teeth. Presence of skull and paired fins. Skeleton is made up of cartilage and body is covered with toothlike scales called denticles or placoid scales. Mouth is ventral. This class is subdivided into Subclass Holocephali and Subclass Elasmobranchii. Seven species of the Subclass Holocephali and 210 species of the Subclass Elasmobranchii are recorded in China's Seas.

Chondrichthyes are abundant and diversified. They are the target for fisheries.

辐鳍鱼纲 ACTINOPTERYGII

本纲的骨骼坚硬。分肺鱼亚纲、总鳍鱼亚纲和辐鳍鱼亚纲。种数很多,几乎占脊椎动物的一半,中国海域已经记录2780种。辐鳍鱼不但种类多,而且数量很大,是中国海洋渔业(捕捞和养殖)的主要对象。

Members of this class have bony skeleton. It includes three subclasses, including Actinopterygii, Dipnoi and Crossopterygii, and is highly diverse, occupying half of the vertebrate species. There are 2 780 known species in China's

Seas. This class is also very abundant and the main target for marine capture fishery and aquaculture in China.

图 类 Types	图版号 Plates	页码 Pages
鱼类自然景观Natural landscape of fish	8.3-8.38	6-42
常见经济鱼类Common economic fishes	8.39-8.86	43—91
鱼类形态Morphology of fish		
盲鳗纲Myxini	8.87	93
七鳃鳗纲Petromyzontida	8.87	93
软骨鱼纲Chondrichthyes	8.88-8.100	94-107
辐鳍鱼纲Actinopterygii	8.101 — 8.267	108-275

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鱼类自然景观 NATURAL LANDSCAPE OF FISH 103 spp.



图8.3 鱼类自然景观(1) 套缰天竺鲷 Apogon fraenatus 在马尾藻间(郑明修供稿) Natural landscape of fish



图8.4 鱼类自然景观(2) 南沙群岛六带鲹 Caranx sexfasciatus Natural landscape of fish