





博物文库·自然博物馆丛书







连类博物馆等



〔英〕蒂姆・哈利迪 (Tim Halliday) 著 蒋珂 吴耘珂 任金龙 王聿凡 译 雷隽 吴昊昊 审校















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The Book of Frogs



蛙类博物馆,



(英)蒂姆・哈利迪 (Tim Halliday) 著 蒋珂 吴耘珂 任金龙 王聿凡 译 雷隽 吴昊昊 审校







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蒋 珂 吴耘珂 任金龙 王聿凡 译

雷 隽 吴昊昊 审校

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内容简介

本书是一部科学性与艺术性、学术性与普及性、工具性与收藏性完美结合的蛙类高级科普读物,详细介绍了全世界最具代表性的600个蛙类物种及其相近物种。这些重要蛙类分布范围遍及全球,分布地从湿润的森林到干旱的荒漠,从寒冷的山顶到庭院、池塘。

每个蛙类物种都配有两种高清原色彩图,一种图片与原物种真实尺寸相同,另一种为特写图片,能清晰辨识出该物种的主要特征。此外,每个蛙类物种均配有相应的黑白图片,并详细标注了尺寸。全书共1800余幅插图,不但真实再现了每个蛙类物种的大小和形状多样性,而且也展现了它们美丽的艺术形态。

作者还在形态、色斑、体型、生境、生活史、相近物种以及濒危等级等方面探讨蛙类引人入胜的多样性。本书为蛙类的多样性与 进化,以及保护生物学等研究提供了重要的参考信息。

本书既可作为蛙类研究人员的重要参考书,也可作为收藏爱好者的必备工具书,还可作为广大青少年读者的高级科普读物。





世界顶尖蛙类专家联手巨献

600幅地图明确标注物种地理分布

1800余幅高清插图,真实再现600个蛙类物种美丽形态和实际尺寸 详解形态、色斑、体型、生境、生活史、相近物种以及濒危等级 科学性与艺术性、学术性与普及性、工具性与收藏性完美结合





→ 多本书作者 ◆ 多 ←

〔英〕蒂姆·哈利迪(Tim Halliday),世界著名两栖动物学家。曾担任英国开放大学生物学教授,于2009年退休。 1993—2006年担任世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 两栖类种群衰减专家委员会主任。从事两栖爬行动物学研究30余年,参与了一项非常成功的人工保育项目,拯救了濒危的马略卡产婆蟾。撰写了一系列科普读物,包括《消失的鸟类》(1978年),《性策略》(1980年)和《DK两栖爬行动物手册》(2002年)。与鹰岩(Kraig Adler)共同编著了两版受到高度评价的《两栖爬行动物百科全书》(2002年)。发表了超过80篇关于性行为、繁殖生物学和两栖类保护领域的学术论文。

The Book of Frogs

塘类博物馆





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Frogs Are Really Cool!

Foreword to the Chinese edition of Tim Halliday's The Book of Frogs

KRAIG ADLER
(Professor of Cornell University)

Frogs are a great wonder of Nature and are one of the most easily recognized life forms because of their odd body shapes, unusual modes of locomotion, and musical calls. They live almost everywhere—moist forests, dry deserts, and cool mountain tops, waterways of all kinds, backyard ponds, and even in potted plants on the decks of high-rise buildings. In America, frogs are universally beloved by children and sometimes star in their television programs. Frogs are so familiar to us that we often underestimate just how remarkable and diverse these animals are and the key roles they play in our planet's ecosystems. Our interest and even respect for frogs grows larger whenever we learn more details about their curious lives.

This book by Tim Halliday, one of the world's leading experts on amphibians, is a highly readable and beautifully illustrated account of 600 kinds of frogs. These species have been carefully selected by him—from among the nearly 7000 known kinds—in order to discuss the striking variety of frogs in terms of their colors, patterns, shapes, sizes, behaviors, reproductive modes, and physiological abilities. Halliday points out remarkable facts about the natural history of various species that show their sometimes bizarre lifestyles and how well the species are adapted even to the most extreme or unusual habitats. The entry for each species has a distribution map, sketches of

frogs, species identification details, basic natural history, and current conservation status. There are also life-size color photographs of each species, as well as photographic enlargements, contributed to this project by dozens of outstanding natural history photographers from around the world.

Here is a sample of just a few of Halliday's species that give some idea about why they are so fascinating and worthy of our attention and concern:

The Golden Toad (page 183), found in the Monteverde Cloud Forest of Costa Rica, is one of the most sexually dimorphic species of animals. You would think the males and females represent two different species, for the male is uniformly bright orange whereas the female is black with red spots bordered in yellow (but not illustrated in Halliday's original book). Why evolution has produced such different-looking sexes in the same species is not immediately obvious.

Some frog species can carry eggs, tadpoles, or froglets in or on their bodies—in strings around the father's legs; inside the father's vocal sac; or in pouches or pockets in the mother's back, or using oral suckers to stick on the mother's or father's back. In the Gastric Brooding Frogs (page 117) of northeastern Australia, the fertilized eggs are ingested by the mother and brooded in her stomach. Her gastric acid secretions stop and she does not feed for two months until the tiny froglets pop out of her mouth and hop away!

The Golden Poison Frog (page 384) of Colombia, from which toxic skin secretions are collected by indigenous people to tip their hunting darts, is the most poisonous frog ever discovered. One frog contains enough poison to kill a dozen people. They are so dangerous to handle that scientists must wear surgical gloves, special glasses, and a mask to protect their lungs. In contrast, a related species, the Phantasmal Poison Frog (page 371) of Ecuador, produces a very different skin toxin that can provide pain-killing benefits to humans and is 200 times

stronger than morphine but with fewer side effects.

Several frogs, including the North American Wood Frog (page 569) that ranges north to the Arctic Circle, can survive freezing of up to 2/3rds of their body water. The rest of the body fluids remain unfrozen because the urea and glucose the frog accumulates in its bloodstream prevent formation of ice crystals. Thus, these frogs can freeze and thaw many times during the winter months and live to breed again in the spring.

The Concave-eared Torrent Frog (page 552), native to the Huangshan Mountains of eastern China, is the first frog known to communicate in the ultrasonic spectrum like bats and cetaceans. Humans can't hear in this high-frequency range, but males and females of this species can communicate with one another even in the very noisy streams in which they live.

Unfortunately, many of the species mentioned by Halliday are threatened in nature—by pollution, infectious diseases, climate change, deforestation, and overcollecting for the pet trade—and population sizes are declining. In fact, two of these frogs have already become extinct: the Golden Toad and the Gastric Brooding Frogs. We will never again be able to study their unusual adaptations.

All of the illustrations and text materials in this book have been masterfully integrated by Halliday who is unusually well qualified to do so as a scientist, public educator, artist, and conservationist. He is an Oxford-trained evolutionary ecologist who recently retired as Professor in Biology at The Open University (UK). He has authored (and often illustrated) many notable books on amphibians, reptiles, and birds, and has regularly served as scientific advisor for BBC radio and television programs. Halliday has also been one of the leaders in the global effort to conserve amphibians, which are undergoing declines in many parts of the world. He served for 12 years as Director of the Task Force on Declining Amphibians of the International Union for

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Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Beyond these and his many other professional qualifications, Tim Halliday is, most importantly, an observant and spirited naturalist who knows his animals in the field. It was my privilege to host him during his first visit to America, in 1976, when we spent several days in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina. One very humid, moonless night while walking along a long-abandoned road at the base of Grandfather Mountain, we observed and photographed hundreds of amphibians of nearly 20 species. There were salamanders courting on the open ground and others climbing high above us into the vegetation to find food. Toads sat perfectly still and methodically ate insects, one at a time, as they crawled nearby. Frogs called and counter called from their hidden perches in the trees. The explosion of all this activity and sound around us was surreal. The emotional impact on Halliday was profound and his excitement and shouts of joy were contagious.

Fortunately, two of the translators for this book—JIANG Ke and WU Yunke, among today's most outstanding young Chinese herpetologists—are also experienced field naturalists like Halliday and can be counted on to produce a Chinese edition that is faithful to the high standards and spirit of Halliday's original.

If you wish to try being a field naturalist, get a flashlight and go out to a pond or stream on a humid night when the frogs are calling. Be prepared to be amazed and inspired by the antics of these delightful creatures!

KRAIG ADLER

January 26, 2018

at Cornell University (USA)

炫酷的蛙类

(中文版序)

鹰岩①

类是大自然的杰作,也是最易辨识的生物之一,它们拥有奇特的体态、非凡的运动模式,以及悦耳的鸣叫声。其身影随处可见——湿润的森林、干旱的荒漠、寒冷的山顶、各种水沟、庭院池塘,甚至在高楼阳台的盆景里。在美国,蛙类深受小朋友们的喜爱,有时还是儿童电视节目中的主角。蛙类对我们来说再熟悉不过了,而我们却常常低估了这类动物的壮丽与缤纷,及其在我们地球生态系统里所发挥的关键作用。当我们对蛙类奇妙的生活有更多了解之后,我们的兴趣乃至敬意都会随之增加。

蒂姆·哈利迪是世界上最杰出的两栖动物学家之一,他所著的这本书图文并茂地介绍了600种蛙类。这些物种都由他亲自精心挑选——从已知的近7000种蛙类里——在色彩、斑纹、形状、体型、行为、繁殖模式和生理性征等方面探讨蛙类引人入胜的多样性。哈利迪以不同物种非凡的生活史为例,展现它们奇异的生活方式,以及这些物种如何适应于特殊生境乃至极端的生境。进入各物种页面,都有分布地图、墨线图、物种鉴别特征、基本生活史以及当前的保护等级等信息。同时,每个物种都有由世界各地许多杰出生态摄影师所提供的原尺寸和放大彩色照片。

① 鹰岩 (Kraig Adler),美国康奈尔大学生物学教授,世界著名生物学家,长期从事两栖爬行动物系统学和行为学等领域研究。鹰岩教授是美国两栖爬行动物学会(SSAR,目前规模最大的国际性两栖爬行动物学会)主要创始人之一,曾任该会主席;他还曾担任世界两栖爬行动物学会 (WCH) 首任秘书长,第八届世界两栖爬行动物学大会已于2016年8月在中国(杭州)召开。鹰岩教授曾与中国两栖爬行动物学家赵尔宓院士合作,于1993年出版《中国两栖爬行动物学》。

我在这里列举书中的几个物种,说明它们为何如此迷人并值得我们关注与关心。

金蟾蜍(第183页)分布于哥斯达黎加的蒙泰韦尔德云雾森林保护区, 是性二态最显著的动物物种之一。雄性全身呈鲜艳的橘黄色,而雌性则 全身黑色并带有镶黄边的红斑(本书里没有雌性的照片),你甚至会认 为其雄性和雌性是两个不同的物种。很难想象在进化中同一个物种为何 能产生这么大的性别差异。



为直观展示金蟾蜍雌雄间的巨大体色差异,鹰岩教授特别提供了一张雌性金蟾蜍的珍贵照片(右图, Jay M. Savage 摄)与雄性(左图,引自本书第183页)作为对比。

一些蛙类会将卵、蝌蚪或幼蛙放在体内或体外——呈带状缠在雄性的后腿上;放在雄性的声囊里;在雌性背部的囊、袋里;或用椭圆形吸盘吸附在雌性或雄性的背上。澳大利亚东北部的南部胃孵蟾(第117页)则由雌性将受精卵吞下而在胃里孵化,胃酸分泌会暂停,并停食两个月,直到微型幼蛙从它嘴里钻出来并跳走!

哥伦比亚的黄金叶毒蛙(第384页)在已知蛙类里毒性最大,其有毒的皮肤分泌物被土著人涂抹在用于捕猎的箭头上。一只黄金叶毒蛙所含的毒素足以杀死许多人。因此科学家们不能直接把它拿在手里,而要戴上外科手套、防护眼镜,还要戴上面罩来保护肺部。不同的是,分布于厄瓜多尔的相近种三色地毒蛙(第371页),则产生一种截然不同的

皮肤毒素,对人类的镇痛作用强于吗啡200倍,而且副作用很小。

一些蛙类,包括北美林蛙(第569页),分布区可达北极圈内,在 其体内2/3的水分被冻结时仍能存活。其剩余体液则因血液里所积累的 尿素和葡萄糖可以防止形成冰晶而不凝结。因此,该蛙在冬季被冻结, 春季时则融解复苏去繁殖,周而复始。

四耳臭蛙(第552页)最初被发现于华东地区的黄山,是已知的能像蝙蝠和鲸类那样用超声进行通信的第一种蛙类。人类听不到这段高频音,但雄性和雌性凹耳臭蛙则能在非常嘈杂的溪流环境里彼此交流。

不幸的是,哈利迪提到的很多物种都在自然界里受到威胁——因污染、传染性疾病、气候变化、森林砍伐或宠物贸易过度捕捉——种群数量正在下降。事实上,书中提到的两种蛙类已经灭绝:金蟾蜍和南部胃孵蛙我们再也不能研究它们独特的适应性了。

本书的插图和文字相得益彰,哈利迪很出色地将科学家、公众教育家、艺术家和自然保护者的身份融为一体。他是毕业于牛津大学的一位进化生态学家,在英国开放大学任生物学教授,近年已退休。他著有两栖类、爬行类和鸟类的很多优秀书籍(通常图文并茂),他也经常担任 BBC 广播电视节目的科学顾问。当世界各地的两栖类数量下降之际,哈利迪成为全球保护工作的领军人之一。他担任世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 两栖类种群衰减专家委员会主任长达 12 年。

除以上和其他很多专业成就外,最重要的是,哈利迪是一位在野外研究动物的目光敏锐、精力充沛的博物学家。1976年,当他第一次访美时,我很荣幸地接待他,一起在北卡罗莱纳州的阿巴拉契山脉待了几天。很潮湿的一个黑夜里,我们走在老爷爷山山脚一条早已废弃的路上,拍摄了近20种两栖类、上百张照片。有蝾螈在地面上求偶,或爬到高处的植物上觅食;蟾蜍一动也不动,当有昆虫从它身旁爬过时,则有条不紊地一个个吃掉;蛙类在各自栖身的树枝上大声鸣叫,试图盖过对方的声音。我们被笼罩在这种爆发式求偶鸣叫声之中,如同进入了蛙类的世界。哈利迪被深深地打动,他兴奋而狂喜的呼声也感染了在场的所有人。

幸运的是,本书译者中的两位——蒋珂和吴耘珂,跻身于当今中国最优秀的年轻两栖爬行动物学家行列,与哈利迪一样也是经验丰富的野外博物学家,他们一定能在中文版里忠实地展现出原著的高水平和精神。

如果你想尝试成为一名野外博物学家,那就拿起一把手电,在潮湿的 夜晚到户外有蛙叫的池塘或溪流边,准备好被这些呆萌的小精灵所震撼 和激发吧!

2018年1月26日于 美国康奈尔大学

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译者序

上程碑意义。蛙类(无尾目)是两栖纲中的"大户",全世界共有6800多种,占两栖纲物种总数的近九成。蛙类体态优美,色彩缤纷,生活习性迥异,吸引了众多爱好者和研究人员的兴趣。我也是其中的一员,既是蛙类的"真爱粉",又从事相关研究。但是,就我个人而言,通常只能认识和接触到国内的物种,因此一直期待有一本书能介绍世界各地千奇百怪的蛙类。幸运的是,目前这本书就做到了。

2016年10月,北京大学出版社唐知涵编辑将本书推荐给我翻译,我当然义不容辞,立即邀请从事相关研究的三位好友协作——吴耘珂、王聿凡、任金龙,虽然大家各有工作,但都乐意挤出时间为自然科普事业尽一份力量。

作者哈利迪教授是著名的两栖动物学家,同样也是蛙类的"真爱粉",他将本书内容的难易程度把握得当,深入浅出地介绍了世界各地 600 种蛙类——代表了蛙类近 10% 的物种,包括了蛙类几乎所有的科级单元,以及有代表性的属、种。我对其定位是"专业而通俗易懂"。本书开篇整体介绍蛙类的多方面概况。之后的每一页介绍一个物种:以表格罗列物种的分布范围、成体及幼体生境、保护等级等基本信息,并附有分布地图;正文里大多描述有趣的生活史等内容;提供物种的体型数据、相近种比较、形态特征等资料;物种的墨线图、放大照片和原体型照片,则可令读者直观地认识其外形特征和实际体型大小。因此,本书不仅让读者欣赏到蛙类的多姿多彩、千奇百怪,还能获得丰富而严谨的专业知识。作为译者,我

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