

云南洱海科学论文集

COLLECTED WORKS SCIENTIFIC
ON ERHAI LAKE IN YUNNAN

大理白族自治州科学技术委员会
大理白族自治州洱海管理局 编

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云南大理白族自治州洱海管理局

云南大理白族自治州科学技术委员会

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前 言

洱海是云南高原上的第二大湖。对洱海的研究，于科学事业、经济发展都有着重要意义。洱海的环境质量是国内淡水湖泊的佼佼者，近年来的开发利用，对其环境产生了一些不良影响。为此，对洱海的研究越发显得重要和必要。

过去，科学工作者对洱海曾进行过零星的考察。近年来，研究工作逐渐深入而全面。为了对洱海开发利用提供更多的科学依据，云南省大理白族自治州科学技术委员会和洱海管理局，于1985—1986年组织了对洱海多学科考察工作，取得了可喜的收获。同时，在考察中搜集和参阅了部分已有的研究成果，极大地丰富了我们对于洱海的认识。

有鉴于资料的分散，给科学研究、经济决策等带来一定的困难；并且，一些科研成果散于各处，亦不易发挥应有的作用。本次考察后，领导和科技工作者们共同希望能将这些有关洱海的研究成果汇集成册，以利于洱海研究的后续工作。幸喜这一愿望得到了中共云南省委副书记刘树生同志、云南省政协主席梁家同志的关心和鼓励，云南大学教授、省政协副主席曲仲湘先生为本文集写了序言，云南民族出版社给予了热情支持，使这本内容丰富的论文集得以编就付梓，他们与广大科技工作者一道，为洱海的研究工作做出了积极努力。

本论文集分为两个部分。第一部分是以此次洱海考察的论文为主，大都是首次发表；第二部分是收集了1979年至1987年国内各科技刊物上有关洱海的论文，经作者同意后编入。须要说明的是：收入本集的论文是各位作者于不同时期的著述，所引用的数据各有依据，其中难免略有出入，编者一律保留原文，有待于以后深入研究时加以核实；各篇文章的立论和观点，也各具特色，本着百花齐放、百家争鸣的精神，编者不强求统一，以使研究工作能互相参考各家的见解。

将一个湖泊的多学科、长时期的研究成果汇纂成集是一个探索性的尝试，限于水平和时间，不足之处，敬希读者指正。

沈仁湘

1987年12月

FOREWORD

Erhai lake is the second large lake on Yunnan plateau. To study this lake is of great importance both to science and economic development. The present environmental quality of Erhai lake is above the average among fresh-water lakes in our country. However, improper exploitation during recent years really exerts influences to its environment. It is thus more urgent for scientists to study, to investigate the condition and situation of this lake.

Fragmentary investigation works on Erhai lake have been done in past years and gradually deepened during recent years. The Scientific And Technological Commission of Dali Prefecture and the Management Bureau of Erhai Lake organized a multi-branch scientific survey on this lake during 1985-1986 in order to get more information for exploitation of this natural resource. The achievements are praiseworthy.

Scientists who have joined in this exploration work have compiled and collected scattered literatures in addition to their own reports, so that our cognition and knowledge about Erhai lake are much enriched. They expect and suggest to publish those materials for later workers and for policy decision reference. The publishing of this collectanea may help to improve systematic research works and to expedite the exploitation of the lake. We are very grateful to Mr. Liu Shusheng, the deputy secretary of Yunnan Provincial Committee of CPC, Mr. Liang Jia, the chairman of CPPCC of Yunnan Province, for their encouragement and support to our job of publishing; Prof. Qu Chongxiang, the vice chairman of CPPCC of Yunnan Province for his preface to this collectanea; and also editors of Yunnan National Publishing House for their conscientious help.

There are two parts in this collected works. Articles and reports of 1985-1986 expedition and some first print papers comprise Part 1. Papers dealing with Erhai lake published in magazines during 1979-1987 are reprinted in Part 2, under authors' permission. It shall be noticed that data cited in different paper may be discrepant due to period or origin difference. The editor presents them as they are, awaiting future check. Moreover, no uniformity is imposed to authors' opinion or viewpoint, let a hundred schools of thought contend so that research workers could have more references.

This is a first attempt to compile long period research achievements in all aspects of a single lake. There may be insufficiency and mistakes. Readers' criticisms are very kindly invited.

Shen Renxiang

1987 December.

序

洱海是云南高原面上著名湖泊之一，由于湖盆位居苍山之麓，大理城滨，更加名闻中外。对洱海进行科学考察，组织省内外有关专家，开展野外调查观测和室内分析鉴定，提出综合科学考察报告，不仅是本地区科学发展的历史性记录，更重要的是一项开发洱海淡水资源，为建设具有中国特色的社会主义服务的基本科技工程。历次科学考察取得了多方面的优秀成果，包括地质、湖貌、水文、水化学、湖盆环境等方面的自然状况，更重点地对水生动物（鱼类、腹足类及水禽）；水生高等植物；微生物等进行深入考察，是联系生产实践的科学研究报告，涉及面广、内容丰富。本文集选登的30多篇学术论文，初步体现了高原湖泊示范性成果，必将为今后继续研究洱海的生产建设、开发利用奠定极为重要的科学基础及良好的开端。我对参加洱海科学考察的领导和科学工作者表示祝贺。

从现在的生产利用情况来看，洱海渔业优势最为突出，成千的渔民靠洱海丰富的渔业为生，湖滨和湖岛上的渔村，与农村社会迥然不同，靠捕捞作业，或辅以养殖生产，生活富裕幸福。洱海湖水清澈透明，这种地质性自然状态，与渔民辛勤劳动紧密结合，足证明洱海生物资源潜力雄厚，发展前景远大。

当前渔民不合理的捕捞作业，对水生资源严重伤害，渔村四周的绿色环境也砍伐殆尽，岩石裸露，自然环境遭到严重破坏，科学家们对此极为重视，报告对渔业生产也进行了初步的规划，并且已经取得良好的成果，必将有利于改正渔民旧有的不科学的习惯。历次综合科学考察，均得到了政府有关部门的重视和支持。在此基础上，应进一步对如下一些问题继续进行考察和总体规划。

一、严格保护洱海水质，提高湖水水位，发挥水生资源的更大优势。湖盆自然水位降低，必须加强措施予以提高。扩大蓄水量对发展农业、增长水生资源、利用水力发电，以及调节气候、培育土壤、绿化环境等都将是有益的。人类改造自然，自然优势必将为人类作出更大贡献。

二、加强渔民的组织领导，促进渔业科学地发展。首先建立合理和科学的捕捞作业，保证湖内生物资源的自然发展优势，把捕捞和养殖作业与自然优势结合起来，促进鱼虾蟹的成长发育，使洱海渔业越来越兴旺。

三、引进优良水生生物品种，扩大生物资源内容。在水生动物方面，应特别重视珍贵鱼种；在水生植物方面，应以亚热带性的观赏和食用种类为主。不仅要保证土著品种的发展，也要使客籍种类安家落户，使洱海水生资源更加丰富多采。

四、以本文集作为以前工作的小结，继往开来，希望科技工作者对洱海开展更广泛深入的研究，为高原湖泊的科研工作做出典范。

提出以上四点设想，供同行研究参考。

曲仲湘

1987年6月于昆明云南大学

PREFACE

Erhai lake is one of the famous lakes on Yunnan plateau. The lake basin lies between Cangshan Mountain and Dali city, it is well known to the world. Scientific investigations on this lake, both field and laboratory works to put forward collective reports are not only the historical records of local scientific development, but also a basic scientific technology to exploit the fresh water resources of Erhai lake and to serve for the construction of socialism of China's features. Brilliant achievements are obtained through previous investigations of the natural situation of the lake in the field of geology, topography, hydrology, chemistry, environment and hydroclimate; laying particular emphasis on aquatic animals (fish, gastropoda, lamellibranchiata, water fowl), aquatic vascular plants, and microorganisms. The contents of those research reports are widespread and touch with production practice. More than 30 papers which embody typical achievements of research works on the plateau lake, are selected to this collectanea. It might be a good beginning and lays an important scientific foundation for further works on exploitation, utilization, production and construction of Erhai lake. I am extending my congratulation to scientists and officers who have engaged in exploration works.

At present, fishery in Erhai lake occupies a dominant position of utilization. Thousands of fishermen live upon the plentiful fish resource of this lake, some of them also take account of breeding aquatic animals. The fishing villages by the lake are prosperous and quite different from those agricultural villages. The clear lake water and the geological nature of the lake along with the diligent fishermen indicate that the potentiality of biotic resources of Erhai lake is rich enough to be exploited.

Nevertheless, improper fishing operation now harms aquatic resources seriously. The green environment around the villages is bare headed, rock and gravel disclosed. Scientists worry over the environmental disaster and pay great attention to these facts. In this collectanea, discussions on the fishery strategy of Erhai lake might be a good advice to those fishermen who ignore objective law of ecological consideration. All previous scientific investigations were supported and appraised by related government organisations. On the basis of those achievements, the following problems ought to be thoroughly investigated and lay out an overall plan.

1) Strictly preserve the lake water from deterioration. Raise the water level and make the most of aquatic resources.

The water level must be raised to legal altitude, and it is advisable to seek for measures to increase the reserve of lake water. This will be of benefit to agricultural irrigation, aquatic production, hydrauli power generation, soil nutrition, climate moderation, and also afforestation. Humanbeings can remake the nature, while, reversely, natural superiority will surely contribute more to humanbeings.

2) Enforce the organization and leadership to fishermen, expedite the development of fishery.

First of all, scientific and reasonable system of fishing operation should be established, so that

the superiority of biotic resources could be maintained and developed. Fishing and breeding in combination with the natural superiority might be the best way to increase the production of fishes, shrimps, and crabs. The fishery of Erhai lake would get better and better.

3) Introduce good varieties of aquatic creatures, increase contents of biotic resources.

In the field of aquatic animals, special attention should be paid to precious varieties of fishes, while in the field of aquatic plants, subtropical ornamental plants and subtropical edible plants would be taken as the dominant factor. Not only the endemic fish species must be preserved, but also let the introduced species settle in this lake. The aquatic resources of Erhai lake would be more rich and varied.

4) Carry forward our task and forge ahead into the future on the basis of this collected works.

I earnestly hope that scientists will launch more widespread and profound research works and set up a paragon of scientific study of plateau lakes.

The above mentioned four ideas are offered for experts' reference.

Qu Chongxiang

June, 1987, in Yunnan University,
Kunming.

洱海水下地形图

1:200000

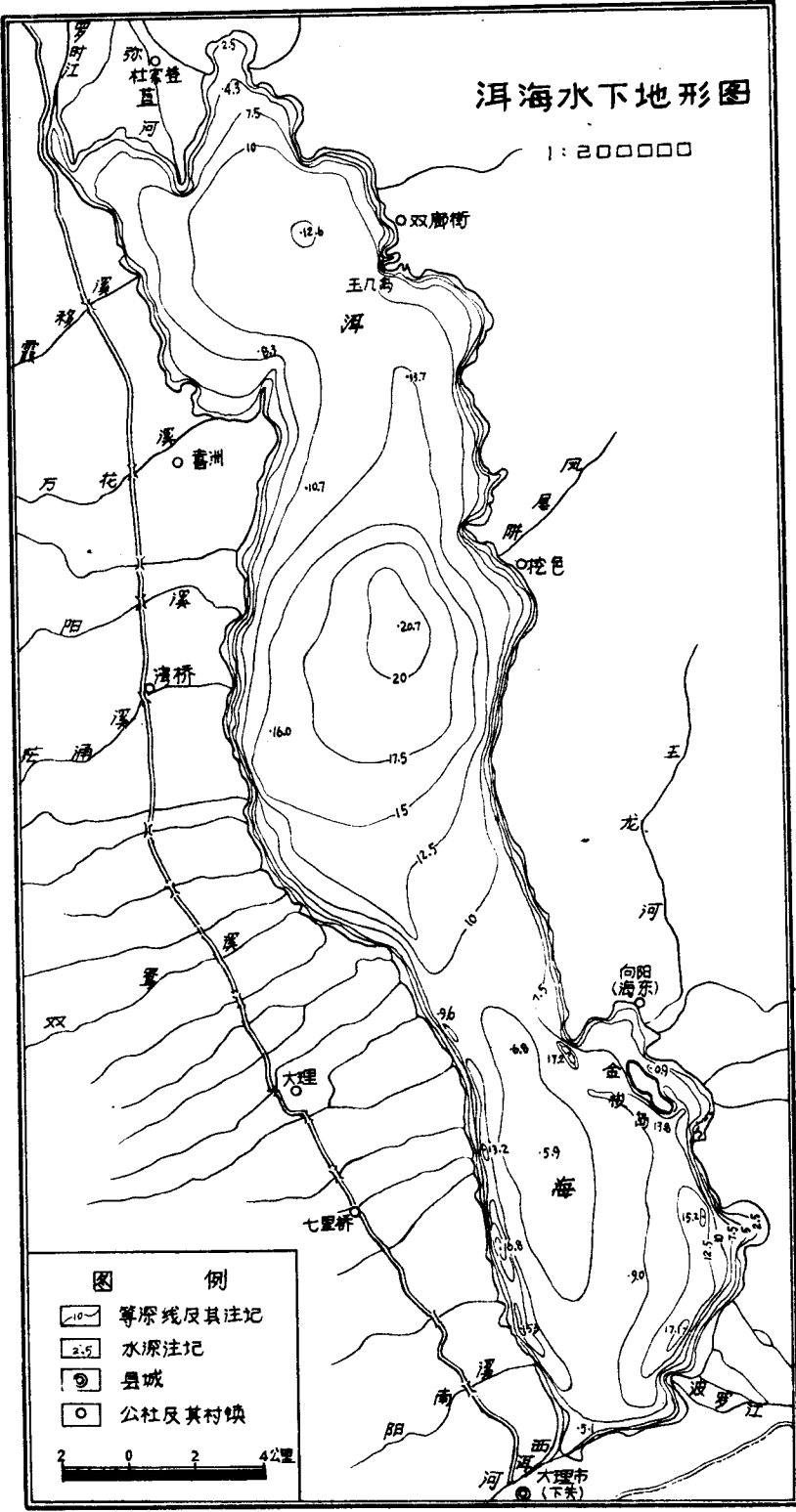
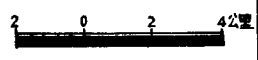


图 例

-  等高线及其注记
-  水源注记
-  县城
-  公社及其村镇



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洱海的鱼类¹

褚新洛 周伟

(中国科学院昆明动物研究所)

关于洱海的鱼类,本世纪初就有科学报道,至今七十余年间,调查采集陆续不断,近十余年内更为频繁。然而,迄今未见全面以洱海鱼类为主题的论文发表。由于水域环境的改变以及人们对洱海渔业的发展,使洱海的鱼类区系发生了很大变化。哪些是土著种,哪些是外来种?逐渐有些分不清楚了。区系在变化,哪些变好了,哪些变坏了?这一系列问题的回答都直接或间接地关系到洱海渔业的发展,本文试图为回答这些问题提供一点基础资料,抛砖引玉,希望引起人们对这些问题的深入一步的研究,加速洱海渔业的合理发展。

一、研究简史

洱海鱼类的记述散见古籍和地志,因仅列当地俗称,形态描述又过于简略,其中多数种类难以考证确切种名。

正式以拉丁学名或中文名称报道洱海鱼类的文章不少,但内容都很单薄,且散见于国内外刊物,非专业人员不易弄得齐全。研究洱海鱼类的历史不算短了,但仍处于散乱不清状态,因此,实有必要作一次比较全面的整理。今择要依年序介绍并评述如下。

Regan(1907)以新种形式发表 *Schizothorax taliensis* 于大理。中文名称大理裂腹鱼,是一个有效种。

Chaudhuri(1911)记载洱海鱼类 11 种,如下:

1、*Cyprinus hybiscoides* Richardson 这个名称的鉴定可疑(陈湘、黄宏金, 1977: 415),究系何种鲤鱼的误鉴,因未见原始标本,无法判定。

2、*Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus) 为有效种

3、*Schizothorax progastus* (McClelland) 应为 *Schizothorax griseus* Pellegrin 的异名,为有效种。

4、*Labeo yunnanensis* Chaudhuri 这是 Chaudhuri 写的新种。该鱼生活于河流的急流中。纵然当时的西洱河和洱海之间尚未建闸,该鱼也不太可能进入洱海生活,标本很可能来自西洱河而误记为洱海。

5、*Barbus cogginii* Chaudhuri 很可能是 *Barbodes exigua* Wu et Lin 的异名,在后面分述中还要论及。

6、*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus* (Cantor) 是有效种。

7、*Nemachilus pleurotaenia* Regan 现改称 *Yunnanilus pleurotaenia* (Regan), 是有效种。

8、*Macrones seenghala* (Sykes) 此后未见再有报道,澜沧江水系至今未有记载,产于洱海

¹ 承云南大学生物系何纪昌副教授惠借部分标本,吴保荣同志绘制插图,特此致谢。本文为1987年国家自然科学基金资助的课题内容之一。

的可能性不大:

9、*Ophiocephalus gachua* Hamilton 以后未见再有报道, 但为澜沧江中下游的常见种, 原始标本可能来自西洱河, 而误记为洱海。

10、*Ophiocephalus Punctatus* Bloch 情况与以上相似, 产于洱海的可能性不大。

11、*Schizothorax taliensis* Regan

张玺(1945)记述洱海鱼类 10 种, 虽只列地方俗称, 根据所记形态特征和生活习性, 多数尚可定出种名。列下:

1、弓鱼 学名应为大理裂腹鱼 *Schizothorax taliensis* Regan。

2、鳙鱼 学名应为洱海四须鲃 *Barbodes daliensis* Wu et Lin。

3、鲤 洱海有多种鲤鱼, 此处难以定种。

4、鲫 学名为 *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus)。

5、老头鱼 学名应为 *Cyprinus megalophthalmus* Wu et al。

6、白鱼 根据所记形态描述, 可能为裂腹鱼类之一种, 不能定种。

7、细鳞鱼 根据成庆泰(1958), 应为 *Schizothorax progastus* (McClelland)。

8、花鱼 原记鳞细嘴尖, 体具黑黄色花纹, 大者可达十余斤。据此, 该鱼应为鲃鲤, 产于澜沧江。原始标本可能来自西洱河, 误记为洱海。

9、油鱼 学名应为油四须鲃 *Barbodes exigua* Wu et Lin。

10、竹钉鱼 可能为条鲃鱼类之一种, 不能定种。

成庆泰(1958)记述洱海鱼类 8 种, 其中有与以上重复的, 不再赘述。

1、*Schizothorax progastus* (McClelland)

2、*Schizothorax taliensis* Regan

3、*Barbus cogginii* Chaudhuri

4、*Barilius interrupta* Day 现改称 *Danio interrupta* (Day), 已知分布于怒江和伊洛瓦底江水系 (褚新洛, 1981), 故不产于洱海。

5、*Nemachilus pleurotaenia* Regan

6、*Aoria seenghala* (Sykes)

7、*Ophiocephalus punctatus* Bloch

8、*Labeo yunnanensis* Chaudhuri

黎尚豪等(1963)记载洱海鱼类 9 种, 其中新纪录 1 种, 即似鲢条鳅 *Nemacheilus salmonides* Chaudhuri。

该种原始纪录的产地为景谷县的勐班, 属澜沧江水系。因无洱海的标本, 难以判定, 权作存疑。

伍献文等(1963, 1964, 1977)记载洱海鲤科鱼类 10 种, 除过去已记载过的以外, 新纪录和新种共 8 种。

1、*Cyprinus carpio chilia* Wu et al 为有效种。

2、*Cyprinus crassilabris* Chen et Hwang 应为 *Cyprinus carpiochilia* Wu et al 的异名(周伟, 褚新洛, 1986)。

3、*Cyprinus megalophthalmus* Wu et al 为有效种。

4、*Cyprinus longipectoralis* Chen et Hwang 为有效种。

5、*Cyprinus pellegrini barbatus* Chen et Hwang 现改称为 *Cyprinus barbatus* Chen et

Hwang (周伟、褚新洛, 1986), 为有效种。

6. *Cyprinus yunnanensis daliensis* Chen et Hwang 现改称为 *Cyprinus daliensis* Chen et Hwang (周伟、褚新洛, 1986), 为有效种。

7. *Barbodes exigua* Wu et Lin 为有效种。

8. *Barbodes daliensis* Wu et Lin 为有效种。

李树深(1982)记载洱海鱼类 17 种, 包括新纪录 3 种。

1. *Schizothorax lissolabiatu*s Tsao 为有效种。

2. *Schizothorax yunnanensis* Norman 为有效种。

3. *Monopterus alba cinerea* (Richardson) 为有效种。

总结以上历史文献, 结合现有标本资料的分析, 洱海原产鱼类 17 种, 外来引入种 13 种, 共计 30 种, 名录如下:

鲤 科 Cyprinidae

1. 鲫 *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus)
2. 杞麓鲤 *Cyprinus carpio chilia* Wu et al
3. 大眼鲤 *Cyprinus megalophthalmus* Wu et al.
4. 春鲤 *Cyprinus longipectoralis* Chen et Hwang
5. 洱海鲤 *Cyprinus barbatus* Chen et Hwang
6. 大理鲤 *Cyprinus daliensis* Chen et Hwang
7. 油四须鲃 *Barbodes exigua* Wu et Lin
8. 洱海四须鲃 *Barbodes daliensis* Wu et Lin
9. 灰裂腹鱼 *Schizothorax griseus* Pellegrin
10. 云南裂腹鱼 *Schizothorax yunnanensis* Norman
11. 大理裂腹鱼 *Schizothorax taliensis* Regan
12. 光唇裂腹鱼 *Schizothorax lissolabiatu*s Tsao

鲃科 Cobitidae

13. 泥鳅 *Misgurnus anguilicaudatus* (Cantor)
14. 云南侧纹鳅 *Yunnanilus pleurotaenia* (Regan)
15. 拟鳊副鳅 *Paracobitis anguillioides* Zhu et Wang

合鳃鱼科 Synbranchidae

16. 黄鳝 *Monopterus albus* (Zuiew)

青鳉科 Oryziidae

17. 中华青鳉 *Oryzias latipes sinensis* Chen et Uwa

以上为原产土著种, 以下为外来引入种:

18. 华南鲤 *Cyprinus carpio rubrofuscus* Lacepede
19. 青鱼 *Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Richardson)
20. 草鱼 *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (Cuvier et Valenciennes)
21. 鲢 *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Cuvier et Valenciennes)
22. 鳊 *Aristichys nobilis* (Richardson)
23. 团头鲂 *Megalobrama amblycephala* Yih