

北京自然博物馆 研究报告

MEMOIRS OF BEIJING NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

第32期

1985年12月

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北京科学技术出版社

北京自然博物馆研究报告第32期

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北京科学技术出版社出版

(北京西直门外大街南路19号)

文物出版社印刷厂印刷

北京市新华书店发行

各地新华书店经售

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787×1092毫米 16开本 印张：0.5 字数：4千字

1985年12月第一版

印数：1500 国内定价：0.62元

统一书号：13274.014

**Edited by Editorial Board of the Memoirs of Beijing Natural History Museum
126, Tien Chiao Street, Beijing, China**

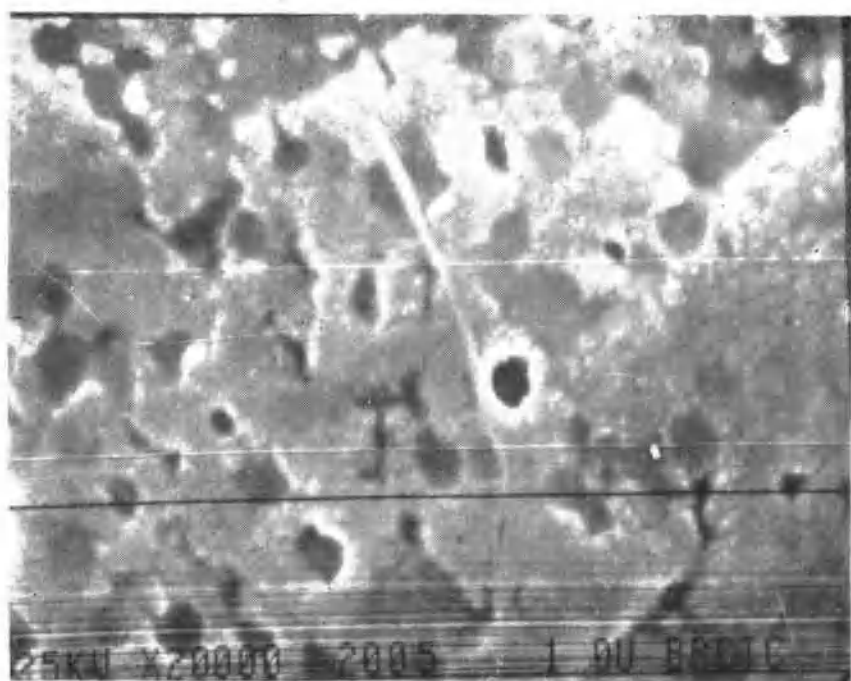


图1 白冠长尾雄蛋壳外形貌($\times 20000$)

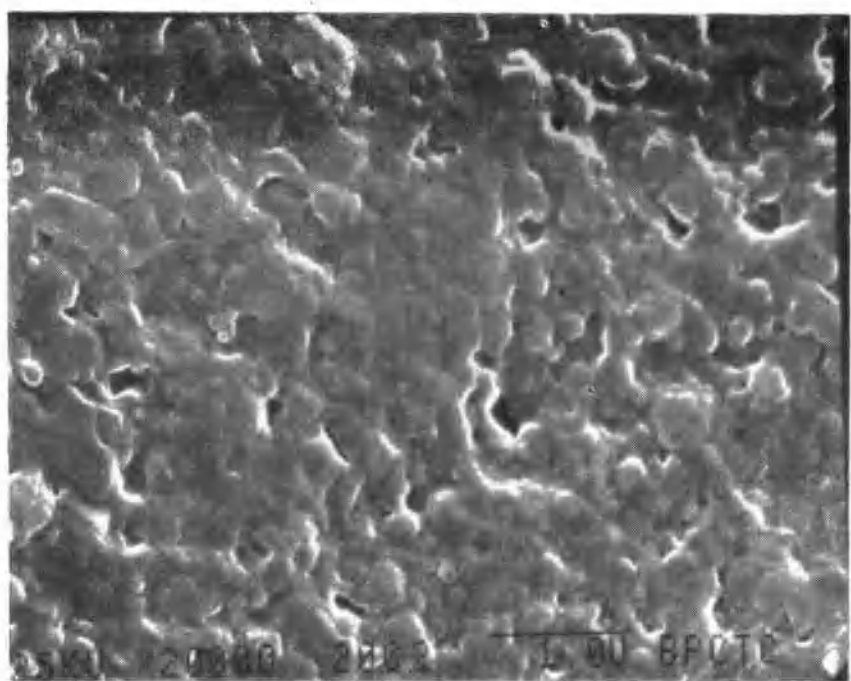


图2 白颈长尾雄蛋壳外形貌($\times 20000$)

白冠长尾雉和白颈长尾雉蛋壳 扫描电子显微镜的观察

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关键词: 白冠长尾雉·白颈长尾雉·蛋壳闪光层·乳头层·射线能谱议

内容提要

白冠长尾雉(*Syrmaticus reevesii*)和白颈长尾雉(*Syrmaticus ellioti*)的蛋壳外形貌闪光层的气孔形状和数目不同, 乳头层差别并不明显。白冠长尾雉和白颈长尾雉蛋壳成分, 主要为硫和钙, 但两个物种所含成分百分比明显不同。

前 言

扫描电子显微镜的使用, 在生物学许多方面引起了重新估价。它不仅反映在形态学方面, 而且也反映到分类学、生态学等研究方面。因此, 扫描电子显微镜的应用, 为研究鸟类不同材料表面的显微结构和超微结构, 开辟了广阔的前景。1983年我们在《中国珍稀濒危雉类(白冠长尾雉)生态生物学研究》中, 将所获得的蛋壳, 用扫描电子显微镜对白冠长尾雉(*Syrmaticus reevesii*)与相近种白颈长尾雉(*Syrmaticus ellioti*)两种蛋壳的外表面和内表面对比观察, 以便为鸟类学系统分类提供更多依据。

扫描电子显微镜是由一个精密的电子束, 同一个阴极射线管的电子束, 同步扫描显微标本而形成的三维图像。自从1965年第一台扫描电镜问世以来, 前人对于鸟类蛋壳气孔和成分组成的研究甚少(Davy, 1863; Rahn, 1979)。对于白冠长尾雉和白颈长尾雉蛋壳的观察和研究, 则未见任何报道。

材料和方法

从贵州(1983年5月7日)获得白冠长尾雉蛋, 蛋重34克, 蛋的大小为46.6毫米×36.4

· 由中国科学院科学基金委员会资助项目。本文系郑作新、王焕葆教授审阅, 特此表示谢意。编辑部收到本文日期为1984年11月26日。

毫米；从浙江（1983年3月20日）获得白颈长尾雉，蛋重29.2克，蛋的大小为47.0毫米×33.1毫米。为了进行扫描电子显微镜观察，对两种蛋壳取样制备，在不导电的样品上，真空喷镀一层金的导电物质复盖在样品上，以使过量的热电物质转移造成一条通路，避免图象严重畸变，然后，对两种蛋壳的外形貌和内形貌观察，并用扫描电镜照像。最后，用Edax 9100型射线能谱仪分析两种蛋壳组成和成分的百分比。

结果和讨论

白冠长尾雉(*Syrmaticus reevesii*)蛋壳样品放大20000倍的外形貌，外部的闪光层分布的蛋孔较多，蛋孔多呈椭圆形，较为密集，蛋孔亦大；白颈长尾雉(*Syrmaticus ellioti*)外部的闪光层分布的蛋孔显然较少，蛋孔形状不甚规则，较为疏稀，蛋孔亦小。我们观察结果，可以证实Rahn (1979) 关于鸟类的不同种的蛋壳蛋孔数目和大小往往有别的意见。（见封二，图1，2）

然后，用Edax 9100型射线能谱仪分析两种蛋壳组成。白冠长尾雉与白颈长尾雉(*Syrmaticus ellioti*)的蛋壳成分主要为硫和钙，但两种所含成分的百分比明显不同。白冠长尾雉，在电压25KV，出射角28°，倾斜角0°时，含硫(S)为97.26，误差为1.19；含钙(Ca)为2.74，误差为1.90。白颈长尾雉在同样的条件下，含硫(S)为89.79，误差为1.40；含钙(Ca)为10.21，误差8.60。因此，白冠长尾雉蛋壳含硫百分比大于白颈长尾雉，而含钙的百分比则小于白颈长尾雉。

由于生理、遗传特性和输卵管形态等因素，每一种鸟类产生蛋的形状往往是稳定的，而且，亲缘关系相近种的蛋也很相似，而通过我们对两种长尾雉蛋壳的初步观察，蛋孔数目和组成则有不同。由内层乳头层、中间的海绵层和外层的闪光层所构成的鸟类蛋壳，在种与种间也常有区别，闪光层明显，而乳头层则不明显，特别是蛋壳表面透气的蛋孔，种与种间的形态、厚度和所含有机物质成分都完全不同，因此，可以做为鸟类分类上另一项指标。

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SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATION ON THE EGG-SHELLS OF THE WHITE-CROWNED LONG-TAILED PHEASANT AND THE WHITE-NECKED LONG-TAILED PHEASANT

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Key Words: white-crowned long-tailed pheasant • white-necked long-tailed pheasant • pores of the egg-shell • constituents of the egg-shells

Text

Introduction

The project of ecological biology on Chinese rare and endangered pheasants, the white-crowned long-tailed pheasant (*Syrmaticus reevesii*) has been carried from 1983 to 1984. In our field work, egg-shells of both *Syrmaticus reevesii* and *S. ellioti* were obtained. It is well-known that scanning electron microscopy is a very useful tool for analyzing microstructure and ultrastructure, as it provides some data for avian systematics. Since the publication of results of studies of Davy (1863) and Rahn (1979), the avian egg microstructure has attracted much interest. There has been so far no work dealing with the morphology of the egg-shell of the long-tailed pheasant.

Materials and Methods

The egg-shells of *Syrmaticus reevesii* and *Syrmaticus ellioti* were used in this study. The egg-shells were freshly dissected out and cut into small pieces. These pieces were then mounted on copper sample holders and in order to obtain sufficient electron conductivity and yield of secondary electrons, the surface of the egg-shells was doubly coated by vacuum evaporated carbon and ion-sputtered gold. The scanning electron microscopy was used for the analysis of outer and inner shell layers and Edax 9100 energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer for the determination of the constituents and their percentages.

Results and Discussion

The egg-shells under observation were magnified by 20,000 times. There are

more pores in the external bloom layer of the egg-shell of *Syrnaticus reevesii* than those in *S. ellioti*. This is basically in accordance with the results obtained Rahn (1979).

In analyzing the constituents of the egg-shell and their percentages, results obtained are as follows:

Syrnaticus reevesii

KV = 25	TILT = 0	TKOFF = 28
BKG PT1 = 3.0		BKG PT2 = 16.9

CONCENTRATION			
	WT%	AT%	% S.E.
S	97.26	97.79	1.19
Ca	2.74	2.21	1.90

Syrnaticus ellioti

KV = 25	TILT = 0	TKOFF = 28
BKG PT1 = 3.2		BKG PT2 = 17.5

CONCENTRATION			
	WT%	AT%	% S.E.
S	89.79	91.66	1.40
Ca	10.21	8.34	8.60

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to Prof. Cheng Tso-hsin, Wang Huan-bao for their helpful comments on the draft of our manuscript. The project is supported by the Science Foundation Grant of Academia Sinica.