



有毒、药用及危险 鱼类图鉴

An Atlas of Ichthyotoxic, Medicinal
and
Dangerous Fishes

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图1 棕点石斑鱼
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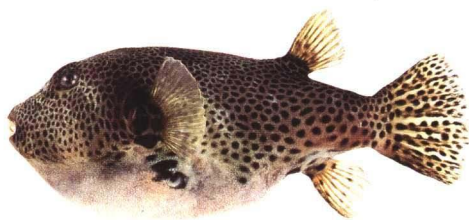


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下田高嘉



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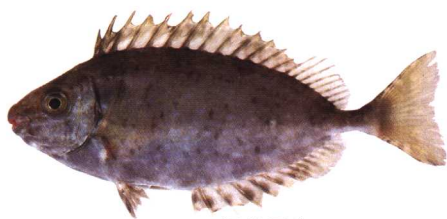


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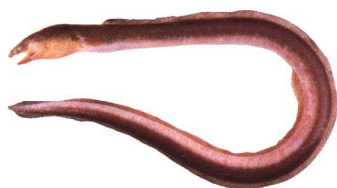


图21 食蟹豆齿鳗
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注：以上图片除注明外，其余均由庄棣华摄影。



出版说明

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前言

近年来,随着渔业生产的发展和休闲渔业、游钓渔业等水域旅游项目的兴起,越来越多的人活动于各处水域。与此同时,渔民、潜水员、岛礁部队指战员和在海边休闲娱乐的人受到有毒鱼类及危险鱼类伤害的事件则常有所闻。例如 2004 年 10 月在深圳 30 多人因食珊瑚礁毒鱼类而中毒;同年 11 月,中山市发生了食棕点石斑鱼造成 80 余人中毒的案例;以及 1993 年 7 月 18 日发生在深圳南澳镇西冲海滩的噬人鲨吃人事件,这是我国目前为止鲨鱼在一天之中两次伤人并导致死亡的唯一案例。又如纳氏锯齿鲤(食人鲳),是著名危险鱼类,前些年被作为观赏鱼非法进口,如管理不善逃逸河中,可能危及我国鱼类生态平衡,目前虽已禁止,但仍须加以重视。另一方面,在医药和生物制药领域,一些具有药用价值的鱼类和体内含有生物活性成分的鱼类越来越受到科研人员的关注,具有很好的研发前景。

长期以来,人们对有毒和危险鱼类的危害性认识不足,且一直不被重视;即使经常在海边活动的人们,都认为自己离大海近,离危险鱼类远。因此,提高人们对有毒和危险鱼类的认识,帮助他们学会识别这些鱼类的外貌,就可以防患于未然,避免受其伤害和攻击。对于药用鱼类,了解它的形态、习性和分布,则可以帮助科研人员更好地利用它们。这就需要宣传和普及有关这些鱼类的科学知识,而这正是我们编写此书的出发点。

本图鉴是我国第一本集有毒、药用及危险三大类群鱼类的图集。本书以图鉴的形式,依照有毒、药用及危险三大类进行编排,介绍鱼类共 420 种。其中,有毒鱼类分为珊瑚礁毒鱼类、鲀毒鱼类、卵毒鱼类、胆毒鱼类、血清毒鱼类、肝毒鱼类、易生成组胺毒鱼类、蛇鲭毒鱼类、含真鲨毒素鱼类和刺毒鱼类、皮肤黏液毒鱼类;危险鱼类分为咬害鱼类、电击害鱼类、锯伤害鱼类、半寄生鱼类。图鉴对每种鱼类除简要描述其外形特征、习性与分布外,还介绍其危害情况或中毒方式、症状、救治措施;对药用鱼类则简明扼要叙述其药用价值和药用

情况。本图鉴中有 75 种鱼类（包括噬人、咬伤、锯伤、电击伤的危险鱼类）属首次介绍，而且还收入了 19 种不产于我国的世界著名危害鱼类，在防范生物入侵、保护生态环境方面具有一定的实用意义。

在本书编写过程中，余之挚友美国世界生命研究院（World Life Research Institute）的 B. W. Halstead 博士提供了许多海洋有毒鱼类及危险鱼类的最新研究资料；中国科学院昆明动物研究所杨君兴、陈银瑞研究员提供了云南产药用动物（鱼类）的最新文献资料；香港友人潘敬宇先生提供了被刺毒鱼类刺伤后的止痛良方，在此表示感谢。本书作者庄棣华、牟阳除参与本书的著述外，还分别承担鱼类彩图摄影、外形图绘制工作。

本图鉴可为从事水产养殖和捕捞作业的科研生产人员、广大游钓者、驻岛部队官兵、潜水者、沿海居民提供对毒、害、危险鱼类的安全防范知识，对从事天然药物开发的研究人员和利用药用鱼类治疗疾病或诊治中毒患者的医护人员也能有所帮助。

伍汉霖

于上海水产大学

2005 年 3 月

Preface

In recent years, with the continued development of commercial fisheries and increasing popularity of tourist attractions such as leisure fishery and boat angling, human activities become more and more prominent in different waters. At the same time, incidents on fishermen, divers, island reef army officers, beach goers suffering fish poisoning and injuries by dangerous fishes become more frequent. For instance, in October 2004, more than 30 people in Shenzhen (Guangdong Province) were poisoned by coral fish consumption; in November 2004, more than 80 people in Zhongshan (Guangdong Province) were poisoned after eating the Brown Pot Grouper. On 18 July 1993, two men were attacked by the "Man-eater shark" at the Zhenxi beach of Nan'ao in Shenzhen which drew the attention of the media and the public. This was the first incident of sharks attacking people twice within the same day which resulted in death. The Piranha, a well-known dangerous fish that was illegally imported as one of the tropical fishes years ago, posed another threat to the ecosystem of our fishes if they are not well kept and allowed to escape into rivers. The import of this species is now prohibited, but still deserves attention. On the other hand, in the areas of medicine and pharmacy, fishes which possess medicinal value or biological active ingredients are receiving more and more attention from the scientists, and therefore have a good development prospect.

The knowledge on poisonous and dangerous fish has long been inadequate, and not much attention has ever been paid to them. Even those who live or work near the seaside often thought that they are far away from the dangerous fish although they are close to the sea. Therefore, as a precautionary measure to prevent people from suffering fish poisoning and attacks by danger-

ous fishes, it is necessary to get people to know more about these fishes, and to learn to identify them. For the medicinal fishes, understanding their morphology, habits and distribution will help researchers utilize them more wisely. Our aim of producing this book is to publicise the scientific knowledge of these fishes and make them more widely known.

This is the first pictorial book about ichthyotoxic, medicinal and dangerous fishes of China. With pictorial illustrations, the fishes are introduced under the three categories of ichthyotoxic, medicinal, and dangerous fishes. A total number of 420 species are described. The ichthyotoxic fishes are further categorized into "Ciguatera-producing fishes", "Poisonous puffer-like fishes", "Ichthyootoxic fishes", "Gall-bladder poisonous fishes", "Ichthyohemotoxic fishes", "Ichthyohepatotoxic fishes", "Histamine and saurine-producing fishes", "Gempylotoxic-fishes", "Carchatoxin-producing fishes", "Venomous or Acanthotoxic fishes" and "Ichthyocrinotoxic fishes". The dangerous fishes are further categorized into "biting fishes", "electric fishes", "fishes with saw", "semi-parasitic fishes". Apart from providing brief descriptions on the morphology, habit and distribution of each species, this book introduces their threats or types of poisoning, symptoms, and treatment methods. Besides, the medicinal value and utilization of medicinal fishes are also briefly described. A total of 75 fish species included in this book (including the dangerous fishes which attack man, the biting fishes, the fishes with saw, the electric fishes) are described for the first time in China. In addition, 19 species of exotic dangerous fishes known worldwide are also included. This will help the prevention of biological invasion and conservation of our ecosystem.

I have to thank B. W. Halstead of the World Life Research Institute, also one of my best friends, for providing much up-to-date research information on the poisonous and dangerous fishes; Prof. Yang J. X. (Institute of Zoology, Kunming, China), Prof. Chen Y. R. (Institute of Zoology, Kunming, China) for providing the most up-to-date information on the medicinal fishes of Yunan

Province; Mr. Poon K. Y. of Hong Kong for providing the treatment information on “stinging poisonous fish”. The authors of this book, Chong Dee Hwa and Mu Yang, also took part in photo taking and drawings of the fishes respectively.

This book provides information on the preventive measures of poisonous and dangerous fishes for those involved in aquaculture and capture fisheries, including scientific researchers, fishermen, island reef army officers, divers, coastal residents, etc. It also provides valuable information for researchers involved in the development of natural drugs and medical staff who are involved in utilizing fish for treatment of illness or poisoning.

Han-lin Wu

(Shanghai Fisheries University)

March 2005