

甲壳动物学论文集

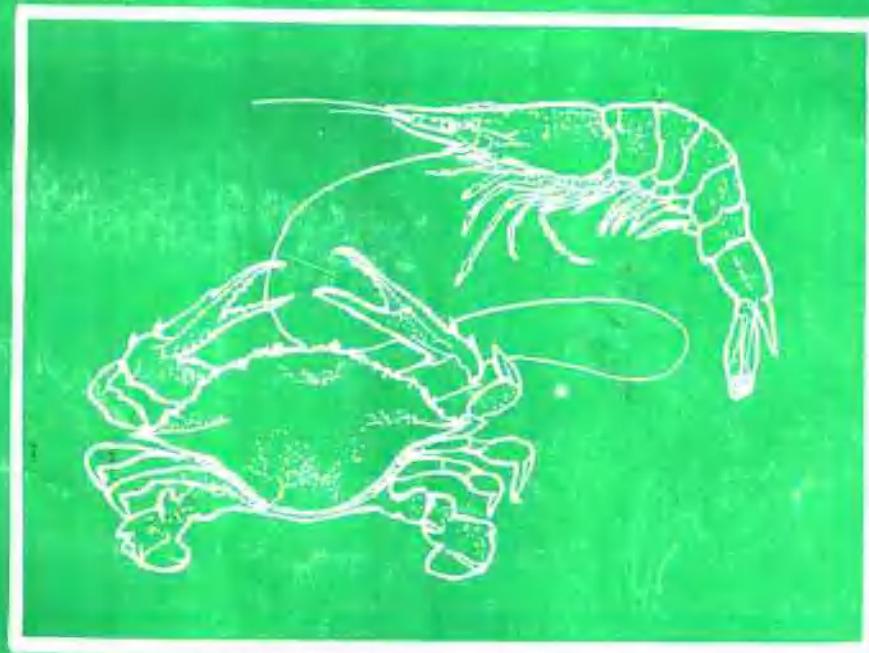
第三辑

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINESE CRUSTACEAN SOCIETY

No.3

中国甲壳动物学会 编辑

Edited by the Chinese Crustacean Society



青岛海洋大学出版社

Qingdao Ocean University Press

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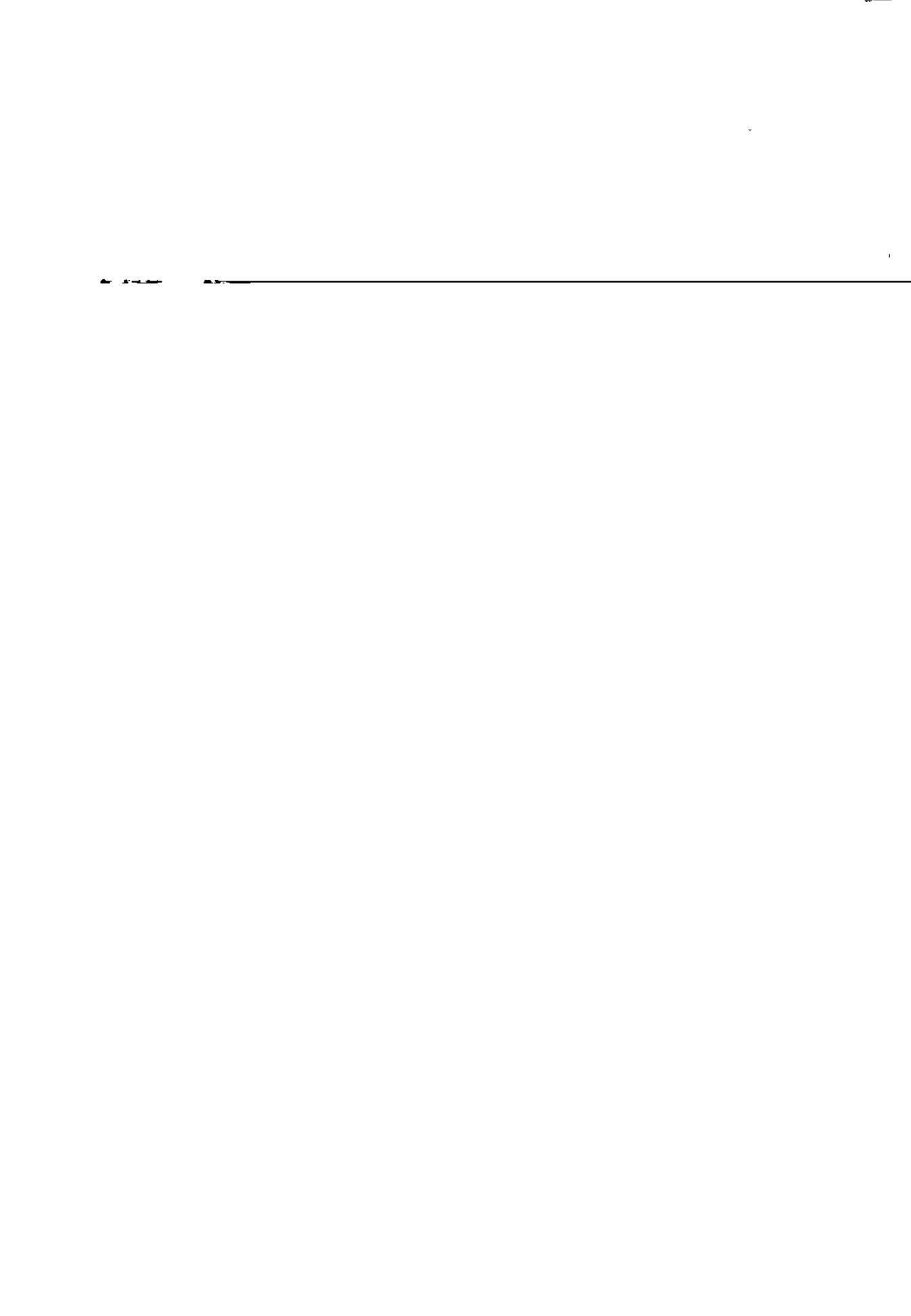
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1992



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林绍文教授千古



Shao-Wen Ling

(1907-1990)

中国甲壳动物学会
一九九一年



深切悼念林绍文教授(1907—1990)

杰出的华裔生物学家和水产学家林绍文教授离开我们已整整一年，他毕生致力于水生生物学和水产养殖研究与教学。早年曾任厦门大学、山东大学、贵阳医学院等校生物系教授。晚年任教于美国华盛顿大学和迈阿密大学。他又是我国第一个水产研究单位——中央水产试验所(现中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所的前身)的首任所长。1949—1973年期间他出任联合国粮农组织(FAO)技术专家和亚洲及远东地区渔业养殖专家达23年之久。林绍文教授卓越的科研活动是致力于水生生物学研究与水产养殖实践的密切结合。他首次成功地解决了罗氏沼虾(*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)人工育苗和养殖中的技术问题，使许多地区的淡水养虾业普遍发展，创建了淡水虾养殖产业，为世界温暖地区水产养殖业的发展奠定了基础。根据他杰出的贡献，世界海水养殖学会和亚洲水产学会先后授予终身会员的荣誉称号。

林绍文教授多才多艺，在治学之暇，还酷爱绘画、艺兰，造诣很深。他所绘之沼虾水墨画形态逼真、栩栩如生，艺术价值颇高。

本刊为悼念这位国际著名甲壳动物养殖专家和大师，颂扬他对世界淡水虾养殖事业所作的杰出贡献，特在他逝世一周年之际，刊载林夫人江耀群女士提供的林绍文博士传略，使之在国内外广泛流传。

刘瑞玉

中国海洋湖沼学会理事长

中国甲壳动物学会理事长

1991年7月19日于青岛

IN MEMMORY OF DR. SHAO- WEN LING(1907—1990)

Professor Doctor Shao- Wen Ling, the outstandingly world renowned Chinese biologist and fishery scientist was devoted his whole life to research and teaching of hydrobiology and aquaculture, passed away one year ago, on 19 July 1990.

Dr. Ling was born in Zhangzhou (Changchow), China and received his Ph. D. from Cornell University in the USA. He was Professor of Biology at Amoy University, Shantung University, Kweiyang Medical College, etc., in China, in the 1930—40's, and continued teaching at the University of Washington and the University of Miami, U. S. A. after retiring. He was the founding Director of the first fisheries research institution of China—the Chinese National Fisheries Research Institute, Shanghai (now Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute). In 1949—1973, he served as Regional Officer, Technical Assistance Expert and Regional Fish Culturist of Asia and the Far East, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Dr. Ling was the first scientist who mastered the technology of artificial breeding and farming of the Malaysian prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, and established the freshwater prawn farming industry in the warmwater area of the world. His outstanding scientific achievements were the culminations of years of hydrobiological research and practice in the fields of prawn culture and production, and promoted the development of freshwater prawn farming in the world. He was honored as a Life Member by the World Mariculture Society in 1974, and later by the Asian Fisheries Society.

Professor S. W. Ling is also one artist. His marvelous traditional Chinese painting of the freshwater prawn is of high artistic quality and has been highly appraised.

In memory of the “father” of freshwater prawn farming and the world authority on the culture of warm-water fishes, the biography of Professor Shao- Wen Ling submitted by Mrs. Jeanette Ling is being published here in the “TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINESE CRUSTACEAN SOCIETY, No. 3” to extol his achievement and contributions to world prawn culture.

Liu Ruiyu (J. Y. Liu)

President, Chinese Society of Oceanology & Limnology

President, Chinese Crustacean Society

Qingdao, China, 19 July, 1991



林公紹文博士傳略

林公紹文博士世居中國福建省漳州縣，自幼英穎，先後獲燕京大學理學士、理學碩士、美國康乃爾大學博士學位。歷任廈門大學及國立山東大學生物學教授兼系主任。戰時在香港大學客座講師及國立貴陽醫學院教授等職。桃李滿門，英才輩出。戰後在滬榮任國立中央水產試驗所首任所長。自一九四九年一九七三年共十三年，擔任聯合國糧農組織漁業技術顧問，化育淡水魚蝦，力爭養殖推廣，對東南亞農村經濟之發展與居民營養之改進厥功尤偉。曾獲泰國及新加坡大學榮譽學位。退休後任教美國華盛頓及邁阿密大學名譽教授，仍孜孜不倦，著書二冊，研究論文及報告四十餘項。本文本國人譽之為「一代水產宗師」，美人稱之為「美國米、魚王父」，實為豐功偉績之科學家。綜其平生道德學問，中外共仰，而堅苦卓越，致用厚生，深入民間，有後無類，亦為偉大之教育家，至於繪畫藝術，乃其餘事耳。林公生於一九〇〇年七月十日，於一九九〇年七月十九日離世，享壽八十一歲。厚福天國，永生知有自焉。

SHAO- WEN LING(1907—1990)

Dr. Shao -wen Ling was known among his colleagues as the “father” of freshwater prawn farming, a new industry in many countries throughout the world. He was the first person to successfully rear the Malaysian prawn *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* from egg to adult under controlled conditions. He was also regarded as a world authority on the culture of warm -water fishes and a “giant” in the field of aquaculture. In 1974, The World Mariculture Society honored him as one of its six life members, the first Asia or Chinese so honored. Later, he was awarded the first life membership by the Asian Fisheries Society.

His numerous students around the world learned aquatic husbandry as a scientific technology with social, political and economic components. His teaching was a marvelous blend of love, deep concern for his students and a thorough understanding of the needs of the peoples ultimately served.

From this warm, modest man, emanated humor and enthusiasm that enveloped all those around him. This warmth and graciousness are evident also in his wife, Jeanette Ling. Her assistance, encouragement and companionship through his career have no doubt contributed greatly to his work.

Dr. Ling was born in Zhangzhou (Changchow), (Fujian), China in 1907. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Yenching University in China and his Ph. D. from Cornell University in the USA. He held honorary doctorates and an endowed professorship from universities in both hemispheres. In China, Dr. Ling served as a professor of biology at Amoy University, Shantung University, National Kweiyang Medical College and the National Defense Medical College.

After World War II, Dr. Ling's professional emphasis shifted to the field of aquaculture. He served as the founding director of the Chinese National Fisheries Research Institute, Shanghai, China. In 1949 he joined the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) and served 23 years as Regional Officer, Technical Assistance Expert, and Regional Fish Culturist of Asia and the Far East.

After retiring from FAO, Dr. Ling remained active in the training, planning, and development of aquaculture and continued teaching with the University of aquaculture and continued teaching with the University of Washington, Seattle and the University of Miami, Coral Gables. The Lings moved to League City, Texas in 1988.

On July 19, 1990, this remarkable, gentle man died quietly, surrounded by his family's love. He is deeply missed as a loving husband and father, and as dedicated scientist and teacher. His life's work is a cornerstone in the science and technology of aquaculture. He will be remembered for his contributions to feeding the peoples of the world.

大亚湾的蔓足类及其栖息习性与分布

黄宗国

(国家海洋局第三海洋研究所,厦门)

1986年12月至1990年7月期间,分别在粤东的大亚湾核电站进水口、核电站材料码头、衙前网箱养殖场、澳头水兵码头、澳头小鹰嘴人工鱼礁和大亚湾珍珠贝养殖场进行了周年逐月的污损生物挂板。并对大亚湾沿岸7座水泥码头、10艘船只、6个养殖场的筏子、浮球和网箱、网笼进行取样。在核电站附近的岩相海岸布设6个站进行逐月种群动态取样。用5m²的网口的拖网,在核电站进水口逐周拖水表面的漂浮物。在6个水文浮标和潜标进行取样。在10个站用底拖虾网逐月拖虾。多次采集珊瑚标本。本文的材料得自上述的调查和采集。其中,优势种的种群动态将另文发表。

参加这项调查的还有李传燕、郑成兴、王建年、林盛、严颂凯、郑东强、林娜和林虎。

文稿承刘瑞玉、任先秋和蔡如星审阅。

一、种类

记录45种,分隶于10个科(据 Newman and Ross, 1976)。数量很大的有16种,很少或偶见的21种。分布在浙江(舟山)和福建(厦门、东山)以南沿岸的有24种,目前仅在南海或大亚湾以南记录的有11种(表1)。

表1 大亚湾蔓足类名录及其在中国和世界的分布

| 序号 | 种名 | 丰度 | 分布 | |
|----|---|-----|--------|------------------------|
| | | | 中国 | 世界 |
| 1. | Iblidae 鸟嘴科 <i>Ibla cumingi</i> Darwin, 1851 毛鸟嘴 | +++ | 厦门至北部湾 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 2. | Lepadidae 茄荷科 <i>Lepas anatifera</i> Linnaeus, 1758 茄荷 | + | 全国 | 全世界各大洋 ^[2] |
| 3. | <i>L. anserifera</i> Linnaeus, 1767 鹅茄荷 | ++ | 全国 | 环热带 ^[14] |
| 4. | <i>Alepas pacifica</i> Pilsbry, 1907 太平洋软茄荷 | + | 舟山以南 | 全世界各大洋 ^[2] |
| 5. | <i>Conchoderma virgata</i> (Spengler, 1790) 条茄荷 | + | 全国 | 全世界各大洋 ^[2] |
| 6. | <i>C. hunteri</i> (Owen, 1830) 细板条茄荷 | + | 全国 | 太平洋、印度洋 ^[2] |

| 序号 | 种名 | 丰度 | 分 布 | |
|-----|--|-----|----------|------------------------|
| | | | 中 国 | 世 界 |
| 7. | <i>C. auritum</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)耳条茗荷 | + | 全国 | 全世界各大洋 ^[1] |
| 8. | Scalpellidae 鳜茗荷科 <i>Capitulum mitella</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)龟足 | +++ | 舟山至北部湾 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 9. | Poecilasmatidae 花茗荷科 <i>Tennaspis tridens</i> (Aurivillius, 1894)三齿盾茗荷 | + | 东海、南海 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 10. | <i>T. amygdalum</i> (Aurivillius, 1894)扁桃盾茗荷 | + | 福建以南 | 马来—太平洋 ^[1] |
| 11. | <i>Octolasmis angulata</i> (Aurivillius, 1894)角板茗荷 | + | 广东、海南 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 12. | <i>O. bullata</i> (Aurivillius, 1894)胖板茗荷 | ++ | 广东沿海 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 13. | <i>O. warwickii</i> (Gray, 1825)斧板茗荷 | ++ | 东海以南 | 印度西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 14. | <i>O. nierstraszi</i> Hoek, 1907 马蹬板茗荷 | ++ | 东海、南海 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 15. | Chthamalidae 小藤壶科 <i>Chthamalus malayensis</i> Pilsbry, 1916 马来小藤壶 | ++ | 福建东山以南 | 印度、太平洋 ^[1] |
| 16. | <i>C. sinensis</i> Ren, 1984 中华小藤壶 | ++ | 浙江洞头至北部湾 | 中国东南沿海 ^[3] |
| 17. | <i>Chiaochthamalus scutelliformis</i> (Darwin, 1854) 盾形华小藤壶 | ++ | 浙江洞头至北部湾 | 中国东海、南海 ^[1] |
| 18. | <i>Euraphia withersi</i> (Pilsbry, 1916)白条地藤壶 | ++ | 浙江乐清以南 | 西印—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 19. | Coronulidae 鲸藤壶科 <i>Chelonibia patula</i> (Ranzani, 1818)薄壳龟藤壶 | ++ | 浙江南麂以南 | 环热带 ^[1] |
| 20. | <i>C. patula dentata</i> Henry, 1943 齿薄壳龟藤壶 | + | 福建崇武以南 | 热带和温带海域 ^[2] |
| 21. | <i>C. testudinaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)龟藤壶 | + | 东海、南海 | 热带和温带海域 ^[2] |

| 序号 | 种名 | 丰度 | 分布 | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|----------------------------|
| | | | 中国 | 世界 |
| | Tetractitidae 笠藤壶科 | | | |
| 22. | <i>Tetrachita japonica</i> Pilsbry, 1916 日本笠藤壶 | ++ | 舟山以南 | 中国东海、南海、日本 ^[1] |
| 23. | <i>T. squamosa squamosa</i> (Brugiere, 1789)鳞笠藤壶 | +++ | 舟山以南 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 24. | <i>T. coerulescens</i> (Spengler, 1790) 蓝笠藤壶 | + | 广东沿海 | 东南亚、澳大利亚 ^[4] |
| 25. | <i>Tetractitella multicostata</i> (Nilsson - cantell, 1930) 多肋小笠藤壶 | + | 南海 | 西太平洋热带海域 ^[4] |
| | Archaeobalanidae 古藤壶科 | | | |
| 26. | <i>Acasta conica</i> Hoek, 1913 锥形绵藤壶 | +++ | 大亚湾以南 | 西太平洋热带水域 ^[2] |
| 27. | <i>A. doffleini</i> Krüger, 1911 长刺绵藤壶 | +++ | 福建惠安以南 | 西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 28. | <i>A. coriobasis</i> Broch, 1947 草底绵藤壶 | + | 大亚湾 | 西太平洋热带水域 ^[3] |
| 29. | <i>A. sulcata</i> Lamarck, 1818 沟绵藤壶 | + | 南海 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 30. | <i>Cunopea cymbiformis</i> (Darwin, 1854) 梭形舟藤壶 | + | 大亚湾以南 | 太平洋—印度洋热带水域 ^[5] |
| 31. | <i>C. calceolus</i> (Darwin, 1854) 陀螺舟藤壶 | + | 全国 | 大西洋东部—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 32. | <i>Chirona amaryllis</i> (Darwin, 1854) 高峰星藤壶 | ++ | 全国 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 33. | <i>C. tenuis</i> (Hoek, 1883) 薄壳星藤壶 | + | 福建崇武以南 | 环热带 ^[6] |
| | Pyrgomatidae 塔藤壶科 | | | |
| 34. | <i>Sarignium orientale</i> Ren, 1986 东方宽盾藤壶 | +++ | 大亚湾和大鹏湾 | 大亚湾和大鹏澳 ^[1] |
| 35. | <i>Cantellius pallidus</i> (Broch, 1931) 苍离板藤壶 | +++ | 大亚湾和大鹏湾 | 西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 36. | <i>Pyrgoma cancellata</i> Leach, 1824 塔藤壶 | + | 大亚湾和大鹏湾 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| | Balanidae 藤壶科 | | | |
| 37. | <i>Balanus reticulatus</i> Utinomi, 1967 网纹藤壶 | +++ | 福建以南 | 环热带 ^[1] |
| 38. | <i>B. amphitrite amphitrite</i> Darwin, 1854 纹藤壶 | +++ | 全国 | 环亚热带—热带 ^[1] |

| 序号 | 种名 | 丰度 | 分布 | |
|-----|--|-----|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | 中国 | 世界 |
| 39. | <i>B. cinnatus</i> Darwin, 1854 糊斑藤壶 | ++ | 全国 | 印度—西太平洋 ^[1] |
| 40. | <i>B. albostriatus</i> Pilsbry, 1916 白脊藤壶 | ++ | 全国 | 中国、日本南部 ^[1] |
| 41. | <i>B. trigonus</i> Darwin, 1854 三角藤壶 | +++ | 舟山以南 | 环热带—亚热带 ^[1] |
| 42. | <i>B. poecilotheca</i> Kiiger, 1911 块斑藤壶 | + | 福建东山以南 | 东南亚及非洲南部 ^[6] |
| 43. | <i>Megabalanus volcano</i> (Pilsbry, 1916) 刺巨藤壶 | +++ | 舟山以南 | 中国东海和南海、日本南部 ^[1] |
| 44. | <i>M. tintinnabulum</i> <i>tintinnabulum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) 钟巨藤壶 | + | 舟山以南 | 环热带 ^[6] |
| 45. | <i>M. rosa</i> (Pilsbry, 1916) 红巨藤壶 | + | 舟山以南 | 太平洋热带、亚热带 ^[6] |

二、栖息习性和宿主

按栖息物的不同，将 45 种的栖息习性大致分为 9 种类型。栖息于非生物体上的有 3 种类型，另 6 种类型栖息于生物体上。多数种栖息的宿主有专一性，也有一些可以在多种宿主上栖息。

1、固着在潮间带或潮下带岩石等固定的硬相表面或缝间：毛鸟嘴、龟足、马来小藤壶、中华小藤壶、盾形华小藤壶、白条地藤壶、日本笠藤壶、鳞笠藤壶、蓝鳞笠藤壶、多肋小笠藤壶、高峰星藤壶、薄壳星藤壶、网纹藤壶、纹藤壶、糊斑藤壶、白脊藤壶、三角藤壶、块斑藤壶、刺巨藤壶、钟巨藤壶和红巨藤壶等 21 种。

2、固着在船底和浮标表面：条茗荷、细板条茗荷、耳条茗荷、薄壳龟藤壶、蓝笠藤壶、网纹藤壶、纹藤壶、糊斑藤壶、块斑藤壶和三角藤壶等 10 种。

3、固着在木、竹、泡沫塑料等漂浮物表面：茗荷、鹅茗荷、细板条茗荷和耳条茗荷等 5 种。

4、固着在鲸、龟、蟹和海蛇的体表：条茗荷、细板条茗荷、薄壳龟藤壶、齿薄壳龟藤壶和龟藤壶等 5 种。

5、固着于虾、蟹的口器和鳃腔内的鳃：扁桃盾茗荷、三齿茗荷、角板茗荷、胖板茗荷和斧板茗荷等 5 种。

6、固着于大型钵水母的口腕：太平洋软茗荷。

7、固着并埋栖于石珊瑚表面：东方宽盾藤壶、苍离板藤壶和塔藤壶等 3 种。

8、固着于柳珊瑚轴上并被珊瑚虫群体包被：马蹬板茗荷、梭形舟藤壶和陀螺舟藤壶等3种。

9、埋栖于海绵中：锥形绵藤壶、长刺绵藤壶、革底绵藤壶和沟绵藤壶等4种。

三、分 布

(一) 垂直分布

大致分为潮间带、潮下带和漂浮3种类型。

1、潮间带 大亚湾属不规则半日

潮，最大潮差2.6m。按小潮、高潮和低潮潮位的特点。将潮间带分为高、中和低3个潮区。根据潮汐表，准确确定潮位，并逐种现场测量其分布潮位(多次和多地点测量)(图1)。

在潮间带记录了19种。高潮区的代表种是盾形华小藤壶、白条地藤壶和白脊藤壶。马来小藤壶、龟足等5种也分布到高潮区。高潮区的多数种可以分布到中潮区，个别在潮下还可以发现。中潮区的代表种是鳞笠藤壶和毛鸟嘴。低潮区的代表种是刺巨藤壶、三角藤壶和网纹藤壶。中潮区和低潮区还有许多种出现，其中有些也大量出现在潮下带。

在潮间带，同一种蔓足类不同年龄的个体，其垂直分布范围不一。同一栖息地的不同侧面或方形桩柱的4个垂直表面，因流、浪作用程度不一，所以同一种相同年龄的蔓足类，在不同侧面的垂直分布也不同(图1)。

2、潮下带 网纹藤壶、三角藤壶及栖息于海绵和柳珊瑚的6种绵藤壶和舟藤壶，石珊瑚中的3种塔藤壶，虾蟹口器和鳃腔中的6种花茗荷类和钟巨藤壶、红巨藤壶等主要都是分布在潮下，但多数在低潮区也有分布。薄壳星藤壶仅发现于海底，三角藤壶在海底的数量也很大。

3、漂浮种 茗荷科的6种随宿主在海面漂浮。鲸藤壶科的3种随海龟漂游。

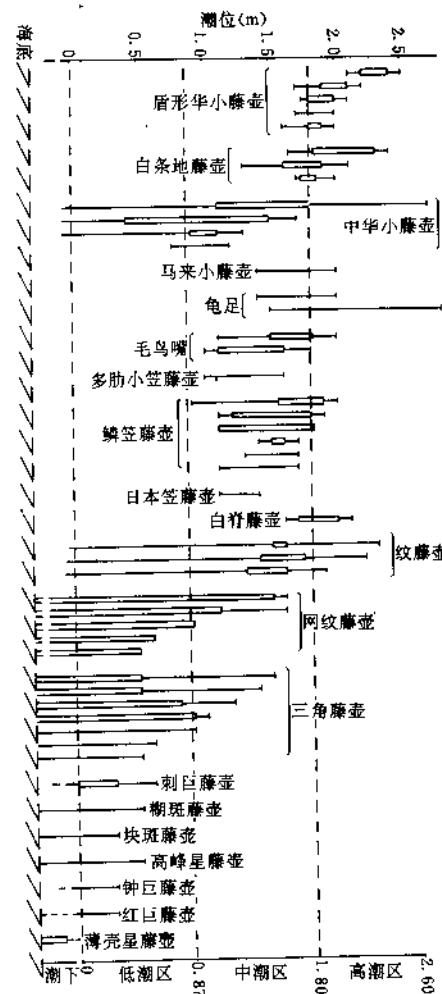


图1 大亚湾某些蔓足类的垂直分布