

四种内外因素导致的中国石龙子运动表现的种群内变异*

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摘要 设计四项实验研究四种内外因素(环境温度、怀卵、摄食和断尾)导致的中国石龙子(*Eumeces chinensis*)运动表现种群内变异。环境温度通过影响体温而影响石龙子的运动表现。两性成体疾跑速均具有在低体温范围内随体温升高而加快、在高体温范围内随体温升高而降低的一般模式。怀卵雌体和成年雄体使平均疾跑速达到最大值的体温分别是29℃和30℃。在任何体温下成年雄体的疾跑速均大于怀卵雌体,表明怀卵对母体运动有不利的影 响并相对地增加了雌体繁殖代价。怀卵雌体和成年雄体的最大持续运动距离无显著差异;体温对最大持续运动距离有显著影响,且主要与低体温下最大持续运动距离较小有关。性别与体温相互作用对最大持续运动距离有显著影响。怀卵雌体和成年雄体的疾跑速和最大持续运动距离呈显著的正相关。以性别为因子的ANCOVA去除最大持续运动距离差异的影响后发现,成年雄体的疾跑速仍大于怀卵雌体。27℃和30℃平均体温下的摄食实验进一步证实怀卵雌体疾跑速小于成年雄体,但前者最大持续运动距离大于后者。该实验同时显示禁食石龙子的疾跑速和最大持续运动距离大于摄食石龙子,各因子相互作用对最大持续运动距离的影响显著,仅性别与摄食相互作用对疾跑速有边缘性显著影响。27℃和30℃平均体温下的尾自切实验显示断尾导致疾跑速下降,对最大持续运动距离则无显著影响;尾自切与体温相互作用对疾跑速和最大持续运动距离无显著影响。产后雌体和成年雄体的疾跑速无显著差异,怀卵雌体、产后雌体和成年雄体的最大持续运动距离无显著差异。这些结果进一步证明怀卵是雌体疾跑速季节性降低的主要原因。本研究数据支持内外因素能近因性诱导蜥蜴运动表现种群内变异的预测[动物学报 51(2):222–231,2005]。

关键词 中国石龙子 体温 运动表现 怀卵雌体 摄食 尾自切

Within population variation in locomotor performance in the Chinese skink *Eumeces chinensis* induced by four internal and external factors*

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Abstract We designed four experiments to study within population variation in locomotor performance in the Chinese skink *Eumeces chinensis* induced by four internal (pregnancy, feeding and tail loss) and external (ambient temperature) factors. Ambient temperature influenced the skink's body temperature (Cloacal, Tb), thereby influencing its locomotor performance. Sprint speed increased with increase in body temperature within the lower temperature range, and then decreased at higher body temperatures. The pattern of the thermal dependence of sprint speed did not differ between both sexes, but the optimal body temperature for sprint speed was slightly lower in pregnant females (29℃) than in adult males (30℃). Sprint speed was greater in adult males than in pregnant females at any given level of body temperatures, indicating that pregnancy exerts an adverse effect on running performance and, relatively, increases maternal reproduc-

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tive cost. The maximal distance traveled without stopping (hereafter the maximal distance) was shorter in skinks at lower body temperatures, and it did not differ between pregnant females and adult males. The sex $\times$ body temperature interaction was a significant source of variation in the maximal distance. Sprint speed was positively correlated with the maximal distance in both pregnant females and adult males. When the influence of variation in the maximal distance was removed using an ANCOVA with sex as the factor, sprint speed was still greater in adult males than in pregnant females. This result adds further evidence that pregnancy reduces sprint speed. The feeding experiment further confirmed that running performance was better in adult males than in pregnant females, but it showed that the maximal distance was greater in pregnant females at the body temperatures of 27°C and 30°C than in adult males at the same body temperatures. The fasted skinks had better locomotor performance than did the fed ones, as indicated by the fact that the former not only ran faster but also had a longer maximal distance than did the latter. Our feeding experiment also showed interaction effects on the maximal distance but not on sprint speed, with one exception that the sex $\times$ feeding interaction exerted a marginally significant effect on sprint speed. Tail loss reduced sprint speed, but it did not affect the maximal distance. The tail loss $\times$ body temperature interaction did not affect locomotor performance of skinks at the body temperatures of 27°C and 30°C. Post-oviposition females did not differ from adult males in sprint speed, and the maximal distance did not differ among pregnant females, post-oviposition females and adult males. These results further suggest that pregnancy is the main reason for the seasonal reduction of sprint speed in *E. chinensis* females. Our data support the prediction that internal and external factors may proximately induce within population variation in locomotor performance of lizards [Acta Zoologica Sinica 51 (2): 222–231, 2005].

Key words Chinese skink, *Eumeces chinensis*, Body temperature, Locomotor performance, Gravid female, Feeding, Autotomy

自然种群中绝大多数生物特征有一定的变异, 获得生物特征种群内变异来源和变异程度的信息对理解这些特征的进化具有重要意义。爬行动物的摄食效率 (Huey and Pianka, 1981; Magnusson et al., 1985)、逃避天敌能力 (Shine, 1980; Bauwens and Thoen, 1981; Webb, 1986; Braña, 2003)、种内竞争力 (Pough and Andrews, 1985; Robson and Miles, 2000) 与其运动能力有密切关系, 运动表现因而被认为是一个对动物适合度有重要影响的特征。爬行动物运动表现是脊椎动物行为表现特征中研究得比较深入的特征, 在许多种类中因具有显著的种群内变异而吸引研究者用多种实验设计、从各种角度探索变异的来源和程度 (Bennett, 1989; Garland, 1994)。爬行动物运动表现既受外在因子 (如环境温度) 的影响 (John-Alder and Bennett, 1981; Marsh and Bennett, 1986; Van Berkum et al., 1986; Huey et al., 1989; Van Damme et al., 1989a; Swoap et al., 1993; Autumn et al., 1994; 计翔等, 1995; Ji et al., 1996; 许雪峰等, 2001; 孙平跃等, 2002; Chen et al., 2003; 潘志崇等, 2003; 张永普等, 2003; Zhang and Ji, 2004), 也受内在因子如激素水平 (Klukowski et al., 1998)、胃内容物 (Garland, 1983; Ford and Shuttlesworth, 1986)、繁殖状态 (Bauwens and Thoen, 1981; Van Damme et al., 1989b; Sinervo et al., 1991; Miles et al., 2000)、断尾 (Daniels, 1985; Shine, 2003) 的影响, 并随个体发育而变化 (Huey, 1982; Garland, 1985; Carrier, 1996; Braña and Ji, 2000; 计翔、章朝华,

2001; 潘志崇、计翔, 2001; Braña, 2003)。

作为典型的变温动物, 爬行动物通过体温调节维持相对较高且稳定的体温利于高水平表达生理功能并显示较好的行为表现 (Huey, 1982; Huey and Kingsolver, 1989; Bennett, 1990)。繁殖、摄食和尾自切是爬行动物生活史中的重要事件。怀卵 (怀孕) 雌体和摄食后个体身体负荷加重, 导致不少种类运动能力下降 (Bauwens and Thoen, 1981; Garland, 1983; Huey et al., 1984; Van Damme et al., 1989b; Sinervo et al., 1991; Miles et al., 2000; Shine, 2003; Speedy and Mumme, 1994; Qualls and Shine, 1997; Qualls and Shine, 1998), 提高这些种类的个体受攻击的风险 (Shine, 1980; Magnhagen, 1991; Downes and Shine, 2001)。尾自切对蜥蜴运动能力的影响与断尾程度、断尾时间和尾功能的种间差异等因素有关 (Zani, 1996; Shine, 2003), 在不同种类中尾自切可减弱 (Ballinger et al., 1979; Punzo, 1982; Martin and Harvey, 1988; Downes and Shine, 2001)、增强 (Daniels, 1983; Brown et al., 1995) 或不改变 (Huey et al., 1990) 动物的运动能力。本研究中, 我们以中国石龙子 (*Eumeces chinensis*) 成体为材料, 检测繁殖和摄食状态、尾自切、性别等内在因子和环境温度 (外在因子) 对运动表现的影响, 并主要从这些因子角度探讨中国石龙子运动表现的种群内变异。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

中国石龙子是主要分布在中国南部（包括台湾、海南）和越南的石龙子科蜥蜴，两性性腺活动的年周期显著，雌性通常在 5—6 月份产单窝柔性卵，成体个体大小和头部大小两性异形显著，温度对该种运动速度有显著的影响（计翔等，1995；林植华、计翔，2000；胡健饶等，2004；张永普等，2004）。

研究用中国石龙子于 2004 年 4 月捕自浙江丽水三岩寺，尾部完整、体长（SVL, snout-bent length）91—130 mm 的成体带回丽水师范专科学校动物实验室，饲养在蜥蜴专用玻璃缸（长×宽×高=0.8×0.4×0.4 m³）内。缸内小环境模拟野外生境，每缸石龙子不超过 16 头（♀♀:♂♂≈1:1）。石龙子在缸内能利用自然光照进行体温调节，取食黄粉虫（*Tenebrio molitor*）幼虫，通过饮用添加钙和维生素的饮水获得较为全面的营养。至 2004 年 5 月开始测试时，所有雌体已经排卵，卵在输卵管内滞留期间胚胎处于不同的发育阶段。所有石龙子在全部实验结束后释放到原捕捉点，卵孵化数据另文报道。

1.2 实验设计

1.2.1 体温影响运动表现实验 实验在 5 月上旬进行。所有石龙子 [$n=90$ (♀♀:♂♂=45:45)] 尾部完整。实验前记录石龙子的 SVL 和体重，触摸判定所有雌体已经排卵。按 11（体温）×2（性别）因子实验设计，检测雌体产卵前的石龙子体温、性别及体温与性别相互作用对运动表现的影响。用随机数字表随机编排实验温度顺序，预先 4 h 在恒温室内将石龙子体温控制在拟定的温度。每天完成两个温度实验，从 90 头备用个体中随机选出每个温度的实验动物（♀♀:♂♂=16:16），实验完成后再次确认动物体温并放回饲养缸。同天两个温度中的个体不重复利用，次日实验重选动物；单个个体连续两天被再次选用的概率约 71%，在实验中被选用的频次约为 2.1 次。

1.2.2 摄食影响运动表现实验 实验在 5 月中旬进行。用一组独立样本 [$n=128$ (♀♀:♂♂=64:64)]，按 2（体温）×2（性别）×2（摄食状态）因子实验设计，检测体温、性别、摄食状态及各因子相互作用对运动表现的影响。雌体仍怀卵，石龙子平均体温分别控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。实验前将一组个体（♀♀:♂♂=32:32）在室温下禁食 3 d，给另一组个体提供过量食物（黄粉虫幼虫）。

1.2.3 尾自切影响运动表现实验 测定在 5 月下

旬进行。用一组雄性成体样本（ $n=64$ ），按 2（体温）×2（尾自切状态）因子设计实验，检测体温、尾自切及其相互作用对运动表现的影响。测定一周前用镊子紧夹距泄殖腔 40 mm 处的尾部，人工诱导尾自切。石龙子平均体温分别控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。测定前将石龙子在室温下禁食 3 d。

1.2.4 雌体繁殖状态影响运动表现实验 测定在 6 月中旬进行，此时部分雌体已经产卵。用总数为 96（怀卵♀♀:产后♀♀:♂♂=32:32:32）的成体，按 2（体温）×3（雌体繁殖状态及雄性对照）因子设计实验，检测体温、两性及繁殖状态和因子相互作用对运动表现的影响。石龙子平均体温分别控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。测定前将石龙子在室温下禁食 3 d。

1.3 数据测定

用 WMZ-3 型电子点温计（上海医疗仪器厂）测定体温，GB-303 型 Mettler 电子天平称体重，Mitutoya 数显游标卡测体长、尾长和断尾长。运动表现在长宽高为 2 000 mm×200 mm×250 mm 的专用跑道中测定。跑道上每间距 50 mm 设置一个刻度，底部木质并铺设 10 mm 潮湿细沙。测定时将中国石龙子放入跑道一端，毛刷驱赶使之奔跑，Panasonic NV-MX3 数码摄像机记录动物的运动过程；每头石龙子测定一个来回。磁带中的数据用 MGI Video Wave III 软件（MGI Software Co., Canada）读出。疾跑速用石龙子跑过 250 mm 的最大速度表示，最大持续跑动距离用不间断跑动的最大距离表示。

1.4 数据处理

个别个体在跑道上表现不佳（中途折返或拒绝跑动等），对应数据不用于统计分析。所有被处理的数据在做进一步统计检验前，用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 和 F-max 分别检验数据的正态性和方差同质性（Statistica 统计软件包）。初步分析显示疾跑速和最大持续运动距离与实验石龙子的个体大小无关，最大持续运动距离经 Ln 转换符合参数统计条件。用线性回归，单因子协方差分析（ANCOVA），双因子、三因子方差分析（ANOVA），Tukey's 多重比较等分析处理相应的数据。描述性统计值用平均值±标准误表示，显著性水平设置在 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

体温显著影响运动速度，两性成体疾跑速均具

有在较低的体温范围内随体温升高而加快，在高温范围内随体温升高而降低的一般规律（图 1）。在任何体温下，怀卵雌体的运动速度均小于成年雄体；怀卵雌体体温为 29℃、成年雄体体温为 30℃时平均运动速度达到最大值（图 1，表 1）。两性最大持续运动距离无显著差异，但体温对最大持续运动距离有显著的影响（表 1），且主要与石龙子在低体温下最大持续运动距离较小有关（图 1）。性别与体温相互作用对最大持续运动距离有显著的影响（表 1）。对两性各体温下的疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的平均值做线性回归显示，这两个运动表现变量之间存在显著的正相关（ $P<0.05$ ）。以性

别为因子的 ANCOVA 去除最大持续运动距离差异的影响后发现，成年雄体的疾跑速仍大于怀卵雌体（图 2， $F_{1,19}=16.31$ ， $P<0.0008$ ）。

摄食对石龙子运动表现影响的实验进一步证实怀卵雌体疾跑速小于成年雄体，但前者最大持续运动距离大于后者（图 3，表 2）。摄食后石龙子的疾跑速和最大持续运动距离均减小（图 3，表 2），27℃ 体温下石龙子的最大持续运动距离大于体温为 30℃ 的石龙子（图 3，表 2）。各因子相互作用对最大持续运动距离有显著的影响，但对疾跑速影响微弱，仅性别与摄食相互作用显示边缘性显著的影响（表 2）。

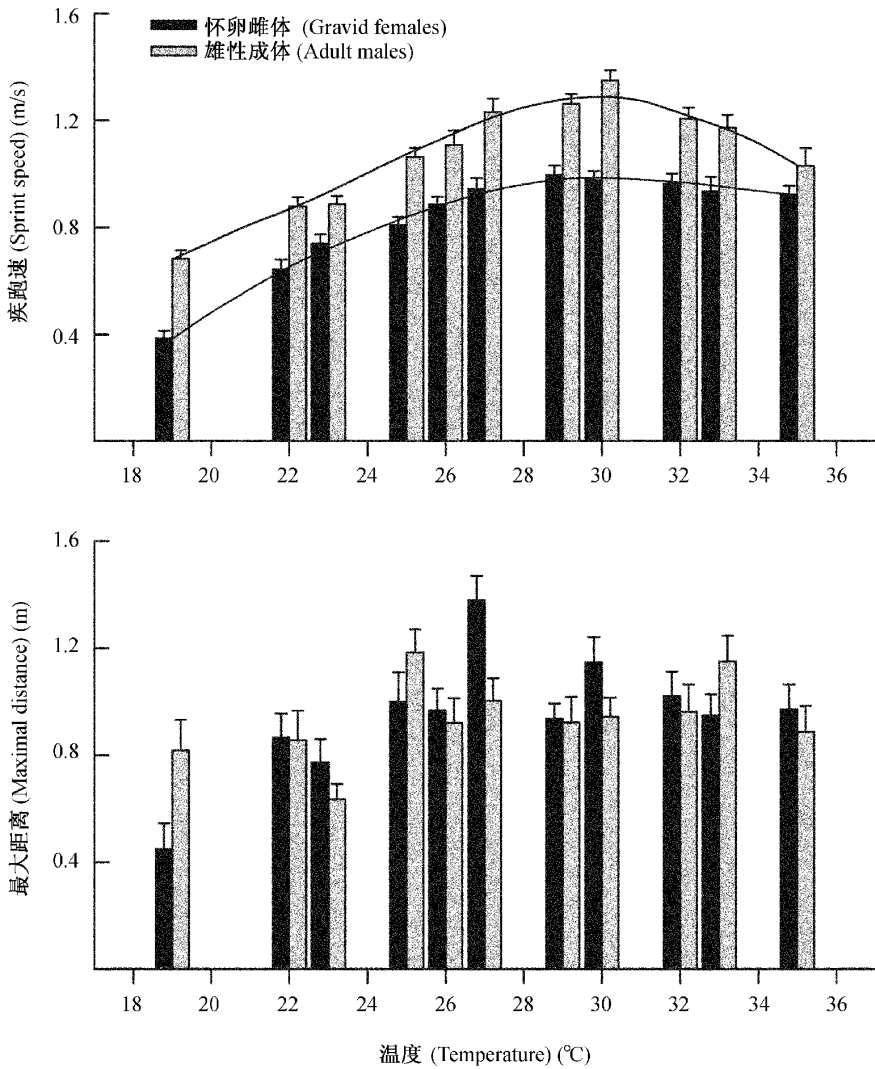


图 1 中国石龙子成体在不同体温下的疾跑速和最大持续运动距离
数据用平均值±标准误表示。上图中的曲线由对原始数据进行最小平方拟合获得。

Fig.1 Sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping of adult Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis* at different body temperatures
Data are expressed as mean ± SE. The curves in the upper plot are generated from a fit of least squares on the original data.

表 1 中国石龙子体温对运动表现的影响

Table 1 The effects of body temperature on locomotor performance of Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

	疾跑速 Sprint speed	最大持续运动距离 The maximal distance traveled without stopping
性别 Sex	$F_{1,235} = 197.44$ $P < 0.0001$, female < male	$F_{1,235} = 0.17$ $P = 0.680$
体温 Body temperature	$F_{10,235} = 43.70$ $P < 0.0001$	$F_{10,235} = 6.33$ $P < 0.0001$
性别 × 体温相互作用 Sex × body temperature interaction	$F_{10,235} = 1.54$ $P = 0.125$	$F_{10,235} = 2.54$ $P < 0.006$

表中显示疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的双因子方差分析结果。显著性水平 $P = 0.05$ 。
The table provides results from two-factor ANOVA for sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping. Significant level $P = 0.05$.

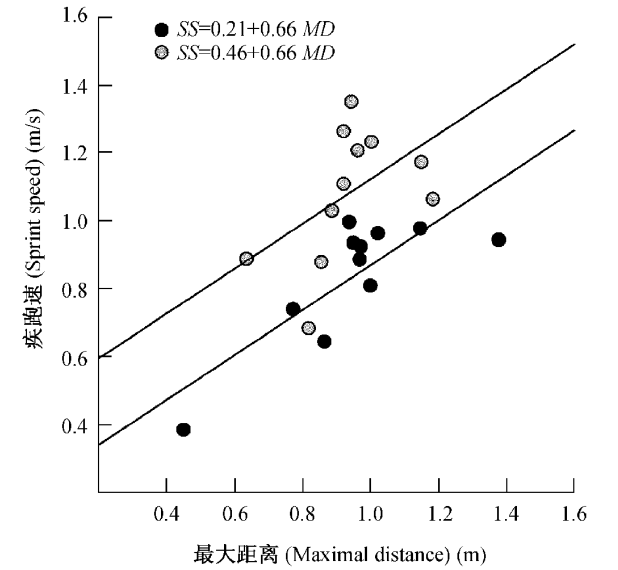


图 2 中国石龙子成体疾跑速和最大持续运动距离之间的关系
两性回归线均用共同斜率 (0.66) 表示以利比较。成年雄体：灰点、上回归线。怀卵雌体：黑点、下回归线。

Fig.2 The relationships between sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping of adult Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

Regression lines are adjusted for both sexes with a common slope (0.66) to facilitate comparison. Adult males: grey dots and the upper regression line. Pregnant females: black dots and the lower regression line.

尾自切导致疾跑速下降，但对最大持续运动距离无显著的影响 (图 4，表 3)。尾自切与体温相互作用对疾跑速和最大持续运动距离无显著的影响 (表 3)。

怀卵雌体疾跑速小于产后雌体和成年雄体，但产后雌体和成年雄体的疾跑速无显著差异；怀卵雌

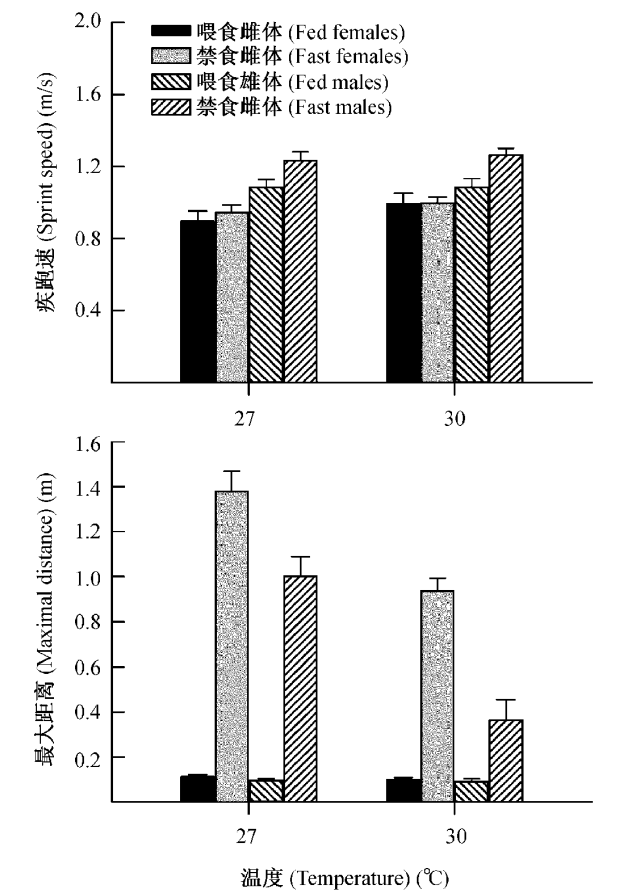


图 3 摄食对中国石龙子疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的影响
数据用平均值 ± 标准误表示。体温控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。

Fig.3 Influence of feeding on sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping of adult Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

Data are expressed as mean ± SE. Body temperatures were controlled constant at 27°C and 30°C, respectively

体、产后雌体和成年雄体的最大持续运动距离无显著差异 (图 5，表 4)。三组石龙子总合数据显示，30℃ 体温下的疾跑速大于 27℃，27℃ 体温下的最大持续运动距离大于 30℃ (表 4)。

3 讨论

变温动物与环境之间进行热量交换会导致体温变化。因温和至相对较高的体温通常能使爬行动物较好地表达生理潜力并显示较好的行为表现，生活在野外的爬行动物须通过选择性利用时空上呈异质性分布的外热源进行体温调节，以维持相对较高且稳定的体温水平 (Bartholomew, 1982; Huey, 1982; Huey and Kingsolver, 1989; Bennett, 1990)。温度均质分布是恒温室热环境与野外热环

表 2 中国石龙子摄食对运动表现的影响

Table 2 The effects of feeding on locomotor performance of Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

	疾跑速 Sprint speed	最大持续运动距离 The maximal distance traveled without stopping
性别 Sex	$F_{1,119} = 39.39$ $P < 0.0001$, Female < Male	$F_{1,119} = 34.52$ $P < 0.0001$, Female < Male
体温 Body temperature	$F_{1,119} = 1.98$ $P = 0.162$	$F_{1,119} = 33.39$ $P < 0.0001$, 27 > 30
摄食 Feeding	$F_{1,119} = 8.05$ $P < 0.006$, Fed < Fast	$F_{1,119} = 531.28$ $P < 0.0001$, Fed < Fast
性别 × 体温相互作用 Sex × body temperature interaction	$F_{1,119} = 0.82$ $P = 0.368$	$F_{1,119} = 8.43$ $P < 0.005$
性别 × 摄食相互作用 Sex × feeding interaction	$F_{1,119} = 4.24$ $P = 0.042$	$F_{1,119} = 17.01$ $P < 0.0001$
体温 × 摄食相互作用 Body temperature × feeding interaction	$F_{1,119} = 0.02$ $P = 0.890$	$F_{1,119} = 22.22$ $P < 0.0001$
性别 × 体温 × 摄食相互作用 Sex × Body temperature × feeding interaction	$F_{2,119} = 0.33$ $P = 0.566$	$F_{2,119} = 11.00$ $P < 0.002$

表中显示疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的双因子方差分析结果。显著性水平 $P = 0.05$ 。
The table provides results from three-factor ANOVA for sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping. Significant level is $P = 0.05$.

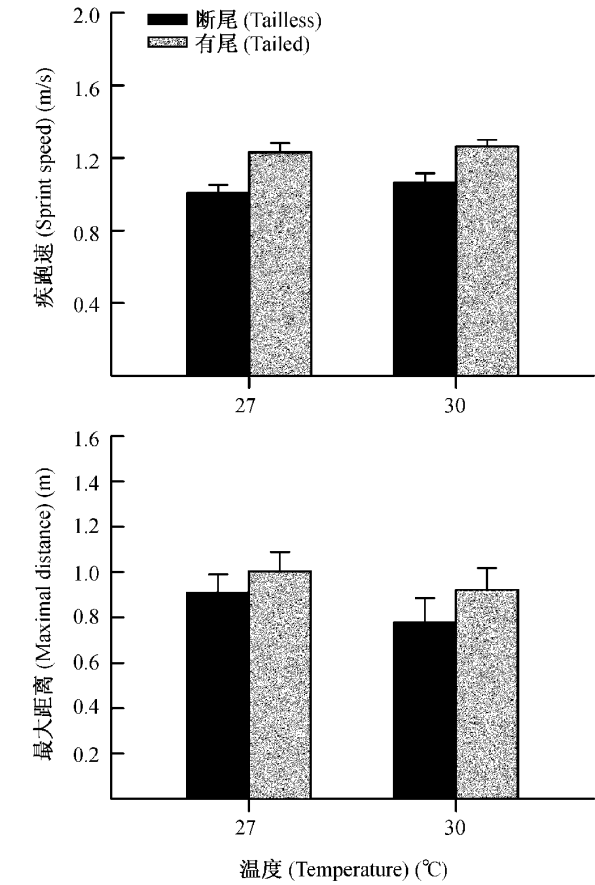


图 4 尾自切对中国石龙子疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的影响
数据用平均值 ± 标准误差表示。体温控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。
Fig.4 Influence of autotomy on sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping of adult Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*
Data are expressed as mean ± SE. Body temperatures were controlled constant at 27℃ and 30℃, respectively.

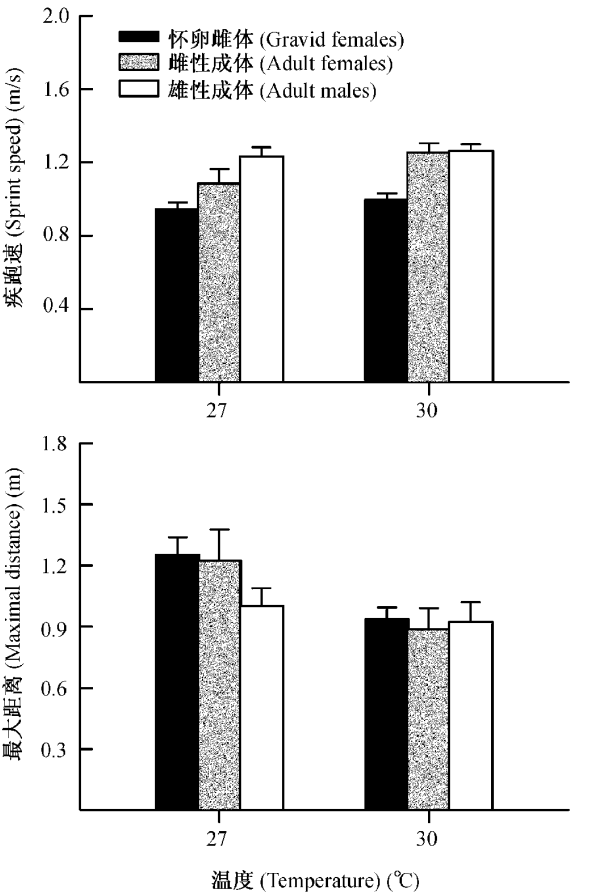


图 5 雌体繁殖状态对中国石龙子疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的影响
数据用平均值 ± 标准误差表示。体温控制在 27℃ 和 30℃。
Fig.5 Influence of female reproductive conditions on sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping of adult Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*
Data are expressed as mean ± SE Body temperatures were controlled constant at 27℃ and 30℃, respectively.

表 3 中国石龙子断尾对运动表现的影响

Table 3 The effects of tail loss on locomotor performance of Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

	疾跑速 Sprint speed	最大持续运动距离 The maximal distance traveled without stopping
尾 Tail	$F_{1,60} = 20.45$ $P < 0.0001$, Tailed > Tailless	$F_{1,60} = 1.62$ $P = 0.208$
体温 Body temperature	$F_{1,60} = 0.93$ $P = 0.340$	$F_{1,60} = 1.30$ $P = 0.259$
尾×体温相互作用 Tail×body temperature interaction	$F_{1,60} = 0.09$ $P = 0.769$	$F_{1,60} = 0.07$ $P = 0.790$

表中显示疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的双因子方差分析结果。显著性水平 $P = 0.05$ 。
The table provides results from two-factor ANOVA for sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping. Significant level is $P = 0.05$.

表 4 中国石龙子雌体繁殖状态对运动表现的影响

Table 4 The effects of female reproductive condition on locomotor performance of Chinese skinks *Eumeces chinensis*

	疾跑速 Sprint speed	最大持续运动距离 The maximal distance traveled without stopping
繁殖状态 Reproductive condition	$F_{2,90} = 19.79$ $P < 0.0001$, G < NG = M	$F_{2,90} = 1.05$ $P = 0.356$
体温 Body temperature	$F_{1,90} = 4.67$ $P = 0.033$, 27 < 30	$F_{1,90} = 9.36$ $P < 0.003$, 27 > 30
繁殖状态×体温相互作用 Reproductive condition × body temperature interaction	$F_{2,90} = 1.09$ $P = 0.340$	$F_{2,90} = 1.06$ $P = 0.351$

表中显示疾跑速和最大持续运动距离的双因子方差分析结果。显著性水平 $P = 0.05$ 。G: 怀卵雌体。NG: 产后雌体。M: 成年雄体。
The table provides results from two-factor ANOVA for sprint speed and the maximal distance traveled without stopping. Significant level $P = 0.05$.
G: gravid females. NG: post-oviposition females. M: adult males.

境的基本区别。在恒温室内，爬行动物的行为调温受到限制，体温会随着恒温室环境温度的变化而变化。爬行动物虽以行为调温为主，但有一定程度的心血管调节、内源性产热、蒸发散热等生理调温能力，使得体温与恒温室环境温度之间不一定具有一一对应的关系（Bartholomew, 1977, 1982; Huey, 1982; Wang and Xu, 1987）。例如，本研究中恒温室温度控制在 32℃ 时，石龙子的平均体温为 30℃。我们在所有的实验中均通过利用环境温度控制体温来研究动物运动表现的热依赖性，结果显示，环境温度通过影响体温而影响中国石龙子的运动表现，在低体温范围内疾跑速随体温升高而增加，在高体温范围内疾跑速随体温升高而下降（图 1）。两性疾跑速随体温变化的一般规律相似，但疾跑速最适体温（使疾跑速最大的体温）和疾跑速热敏感性稍有差异。怀卵雌体疾跑速最适体温（29℃）略低于成年雄体（30℃），达到最大疾跑速 95% 水平的体温范围（约 7.7℃）则略大于成年雄体（约 5.7℃）（图 1）。在略低的体温下达到疾跑速最大值可能与怀孕或怀卵蜥蜴普遍选择有利于胚胎发育相对较低的体温有关（e. g., Van Damme et al., 1986; Beuchat, 1988; Braña, 1993; Andrews and Rose,

1994; Tosini and Avery, 1996; Mathies and Andrews, 1997）。最大疾跑速 95% 水平的体温范围显示疾跑速的热敏感性，范围越大热敏感性越低。中国石龙子怀卵雌体相对较宽的 95% 最大疾跑速体温范围表明其运动速度受体温变化影响的敏感度小于成年雄性。为充分表达运动潜力，蜥蜴须积极进行体温调节。调温利益（如提高疾跑速）和代价（如调温能耗和风险）权衡的平衡点在中国石龙子怀卵雌体和成年雄体之间应有差别，如怀卵雌体身体负荷重必然增加调温能耗，运动速度低则增加受攻击的风险。因此，怀卵雌体巢外调温活动频率显著低于成年雄体，使得野外表观性比（Apparent sex ratio）出现极度的季节性偏移现象（♂♂ >> ♀♀; Ji et al., 1996; 胡健饶等, 2004）。因巢内热环境相对稳定，怀卵雌体疾跑速的热敏感性相对较低可能对应于这种较为稳定的热环境，低疾跑速热敏感性使怀卵雌体能在更宽的体温范围内表达其运动潜力。繁殖期两性疾跑速最适体温和热敏感性的差异是中国石龙子运动表现种群内变异的来源之一。

根据可得的文献，除澳大利亚花园石龙子（*Lampropholis guichenoti*）怀卵雌体运动速度不下

降外 (Quall and Shine, 1997; Quall and Shine, 1998), 其它所有怀卵雌体的运动速度均依种类的不同下降 12% – 45%, 且速度下降主要与怀卵雌体身体负荷沉重有关 (Shine, 1980, 2003; Bauwens and Thoen, 1981; Garland, 1985; Van Damme et al., 1989b; Cooper et al., 1990; Sinerovo et al., 1991; Olsson et al., 2000; Wapstra and O'Reilly, 2001)。27℃ 和 30℃ 体温下中国石龙子怀卵雌体比产后雌体运动速度约低 18%, 比雄性成体约低 23% (图 5), 速度下降比例处于其它蜥蜴的相关比例范围内。本研究结果支持怀卵导致雌体运动速度下降的结论, 证明雌体怀卵是运动表现种群内变异的重要来源。27℃ 和 30℃ 体温下中国石龙子产后雌体运动速度比成年雄体约低 6%, 但两者之间的差异在统计上不显著, 这进一步证明怀卵是导致雌体运动速度下降的主要原因。中国石龙子成体两性异形显著 (林植华、计翔, 2000), 产后雌体和成年雄体运动速度的表观差异是否与两性形态的差异有关待进一步明确。当怀卵或怀孕成为因降低运动速度而增加繁殖代价的惟一或主要因素时, 自然选择应驱使雌体减小繁殖投入或以某种独特的方式度过怀卵或怀孕期。中国石龙子雌体显然是向后一种方向进化的, 如雌体减少巢外活动和护卵 (王培潮, 1966; De Fraipont et al., 1996), 这种独特的行为既能缓减因运动能力降低而带来的高繁殖代价压力, 又能提高后代存活率。

摄食导致中国石龙子运动速度下降, 27℃ 和 30℃ 体温下中国石龙子摄食个体总体上比禁食个体约低 8%; 摄食还导致中国石龙子最大持续运动距离缩短 (图 3)。类似的结果也见于其它有鳞类爬行动物 (e. g., Garland, 1983; Huey et al., 1984; Shine, 2003)。同雌体怀卵导致运动速度下降相似, 摄食后个体运动表现较差应主要与胃内容物增加、身体负荷加重有关。

尾自切对蜥蜴运动表现的影响在不同种类中有很大的差别, 主要与尾部功能 (如平衡、储能、社群地位象征、逃避天敌等) 和形态在不同种类之间有很大的差异有关; 此外, 尾自切对运动表现的影响还与断尾程度和断尾时间有关 (Zani, 1996)。已被数据证明的中国石龙子尾部的功能是储能 (计翔等, 1994), 但该种进化产生粗壮的尾部显然与尾部具有在运动中平衡身体的重要功能有关。严重断尾 (如本研究处理) 将使中国石龙子身体主要部分比例失衡, 必然导致运动失衡。因此, 断尾虽然

能使中国石龙子减重, 但会因身体失衡而使运动速度下降。27℃ 和 30℃ 体温下中国石龙子断尾雄性成体的运动速度比具有完整尾部的个体约低 17% (图 4), 处于其它断尾导致运动速度下降蜥蜴的相关比例范围内 (12% – 48%; Ballinger et al., 1979; Punzo, 1982; Martin and Harvey, 1998; Downes and Shine, 2001; Shine, 2003)。然而, 在另外一些蜥蜴中, 断尾不仅不影响运动速度 (Huey et al., 1990), 还会提高运动速度 (Daniels, 1983; Brown et al., 1995)。丽水种群中具有再生尾的中国石龙子个体比例高达 76%, 其发生原因尚不清楚, 但尾再生率高至少说明断尾是该种群内运动表现的又一个重要变异来源。

本研究检测的两个运动表现指标中, 内外因子对运动速度的影响更为显见, 可能与疾跑速主要决定于石龙子的生理潜能有关。低体温下最大持续运动距离较短、禁食后个体最大持续运动距离较长的结果间接提供了最大持续运动距离与个体生理潜能和行为调整有关的证据。疾跑速与最大持续运动距离呈正相关的总体结果则表明, 运动速度较快的个体一般具有较好的不间断运动能力。

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