



•综述•

隆水蚤科多样性与生态学研究进展

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摘要: 隆水蚤科以其丰富的个体数和多样性成为海洋水体生态系统中极为重要的小型桡足类, 但其分类学和多样性研究仍有较大不足, 其生态功能及在生态系统中的地位存在被低估的可能。为了提升对隆水蚤科的认识, 本文对国际隆水蚤科分类学和物种多样性研究进展、隆水蚤科的物种多样性研究难点和技术发展趋势、隆水蚤科的分布和生态等方面研究进行概述。19世纪末Giesbrecht创建隆水蚤科, 随后该科的新物种不断被发现和描述, 目前已描述115种。中国海仅记录到隆水蚤科物种11种, 相关生态学研究较薄弱。隆水蚤科由于个体小, 许多物种间具有高度的形态相似性, 并且包含很多姐妹种及种内分型, 因此许多研究将传统分类鉴定手段与分子生物学技术相结合, 以提高物种的发现和描述效率。随着研究的不断深入, 有关隆水蚤科物种的分布特征、食性特征、种群特征和行为学特征等均得到不同程度的关注, 这都将提高隆水蚤科研究的广度和深度。随着研究技术的迅速发展以及许多设备先进的科学考察船和载人潜水器被用于海洋研究, 从近海、边缘海到深远海研究的协同发展, 海洋生物样品资源不断丰富, 这将带动我国分类和多样性研究快速发展, 使隆水蚤科的分类学研究不断深入。

关键词: 隆水蚤科; 分类学; 物种多样性; 分布

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综述

Research advance in the diversity and ecology of Oncaeidae

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ABSTRACT

Aims: Oncaeidae are small copepods that serve an important role in marine ecosystems, with high abundance and rich diversity. Studies on the taxonomic diversity of these species still have great deficiencies, and its ecological function status may be underestimated. To improve the understanding of Oncaeidae, this paper reviews the research progress of taxonomy, species diversity, distribution and ecology of Oncaeidae, and also discusses the difficulties and technological trends in research of global Oncaeidae diversity.

Progresses: Since Giesbrecht's description of this taxon at the end of the 19th century, new species of Oncaeidae have been discovered and described. They are widely recorded in the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Mediterranean, and polar oceans, and occur in the upper, middle, and deep layers of the ocean. To date, 115 species have been described. Descriptions of species diversity of Oncaeidae in China started late, with only 11 species of Oncaeidae were recorded in the China Sea, and related ecological studies are relatively weak. Oncaeidae species are small in size with many morphological similarities, making it difficult to distinguish the many sister species and intraspecific types. Therefore, many studies complement traditional taxonomic identification methods with molecular biology techniques. These molecular techniques allow for the exploration of cryptic species, so as to improve the efficiency of species discovery and description. With recent deepening of the research, the distribution, feeding habits, population characteristics and behavior characteristics of Oncaeidae have received greater attention, resulting in an increasingly diverse body of taxonomic research for this group.

Prospects: With the rapid development of marine science technology, as well as many advanced scientific research

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vessels and manned submersibles now being used for oceanographic studies, biological sampling of the ocean is constantly being enriched. This will promote the rapid development of taxonomic and biodiversity research in the waters around China, and further the taxonomic research of Oncaeidae, leading to new insights about the distribution and diversity of taxa in this group.

Key words: Oncaeidae; taxonomy; species diversity; distribution

1 隆水蚤科的研究意义

桡足类是海洋浮游动物群落中个体密度最大、多样性最丰富的类群，其丰度常占浮游动物总丰度的70%左右，生物量约占30% (McKinnon & Duggan, 2014)，在海洋生态系统中具有重要地位。小型桡足类(体长1 mm左右)个体小、生命周期短、繁殖速度快且年生产量高，在海洋生态系统中对初级生产力的利用率(17.63%–69.92%)远大于大型桡足类(3.18%–18.43%)(王荣等, 2002)，它们在能量传递中起着比大型生物更重要的作用(Zervoudaki et al, 2007)。

隆水蚤科以其丰富的个体数和多样性成为海洋水体生态系统中极为重要的小型桡足类(Heron, 1977; Malt, 1983; 郑重等, 1992; Böttger-Schnack & Schnack, 2009)。隆水蚤分布范围极广，水平尺度上遍布赤道到极地海洋，垂直尺度上从海洋表层到深海均有出现(Böttger-Schnack & Schnack, 2015)。但由于隆水蚤个体较小，多数种类成体的大小在600 μm以内(Böttger-Schnack & Schnack, 2015)，且以往样品多来自200 m以浅的真光层，导致该科的一些中深层物种未被探索发现(Malt, 1982)。此外，“网目效应”(mesh size effect) (Ryosuke et al, 2012)也会对隆水蚤的采样产生显著影响，不同研究中使用的网目尺寸差异会影响浮游生物的采集，而大型浮游生物网(网孔单边长度为505 μm)的选择极易遗漏中小型浮游生物个体，低估该类群的丰度与多样性(Tseng et al, 2011)，这也对隆水蚤科的物种多样性研究造成极大阻碍，使其在海洋环境中的作用被严重低估。

2 隆水蚤科分类学和物种多样性研究进展

隆水蚤科隶属于桡足亚纲歧口水蚤目，目前该科全球合计描述115种(Razouls et al, 2020)。19世纪末，Giesbrecht在研究那不勒斯海湾浮游桡足类时创建了隆水蚤科，并描述了该科的许多物种(Di Capua et al, 2017)。之后隆水蚤科的新物种不断被发现和

描述(图1)，其中以Heron年代最为突出，Heron (1977)描述了西南太平洋至南极海域隆水蚤科的26种，创建一新属*Epicalymma*，描述新种22种；Malt (1982)对东北大西洋隆水蚤属(*Oncaea*) 1新种和2新组合种进行了形态学描述，并根据个体特征进行了系统发育关系的研究；Malt (1983)对北大西洋获取的17种*Oncaea*进行了形态学描述和地理分布统计，记录了广布性模式物种丽隆水蚤(*O. venusta*)的分布范围北纬可达65°，南半球扩散至南纬50°；Malt等(1989)在对地中海*Oncaea*的研究中记录了17种，其中描述了地中海3个新记录，指出研究海区*Oncaea*的数量以12月至次年1月以及3–5月最为丰富；Go等(1994)研究发现*Oncaea*在东海海域济州岛附近常年出现，且高丰度值集中出现在春季(5–6月)和秋季(10–11月)；Böttger-Schnack在红海描述了一系列隆水蚤科的新物种(Böttger-Schnack, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003; Böttger-Schnack & Schnack, 2015)，共计对该科的112种进行了分类学特征研究。随着研究的逐渐深入，隆水蚤科的物种在“属”一级的分类单元出现了争议，Böttger-Schnack (1999)在研究红海隆水蚤科时创立新属三锥水蚤属(*Triconia*)，认为*Oncaea*的部分种类应移至该属，Heron和Frost (2000)对此提出异议；Boxshall和Halsey (2004)根据形态学分类特征，仍然采纳了Böttger-Schnack的研究结果，将隆水蚤科分为*Archioncaea*, *Conaea*, *Epicalymma*, *Monothula*, *Oncaea*, *Spinoncaea* 和 *Triconia*等7个属；Di Capua等(2017)采用COI序列构建系统发育树用于识别进化过程，并对*Triconia*的有效性提出质疑，认为*Triconia*应改为亚属。

目前国际上仍采用Boxshall和Halsey的分类体系，将隆水蚤科分为7个属，其中*Oncaea*种类数最多，共记录72种(含1未定种)，中东部太平洋海域8种；其次为*Triconia*，有27种，中东部太平洋海域7种；*Conaea*全球记录4种，中东部太平洋海域1种；*Epicalymma*、*Spinoncaea*、*Archioncaea*和*Monothula*记录种类数分别为7种、3种、1种和1种，这4个属截至目前在中东部太平洋海域未有发现记录。

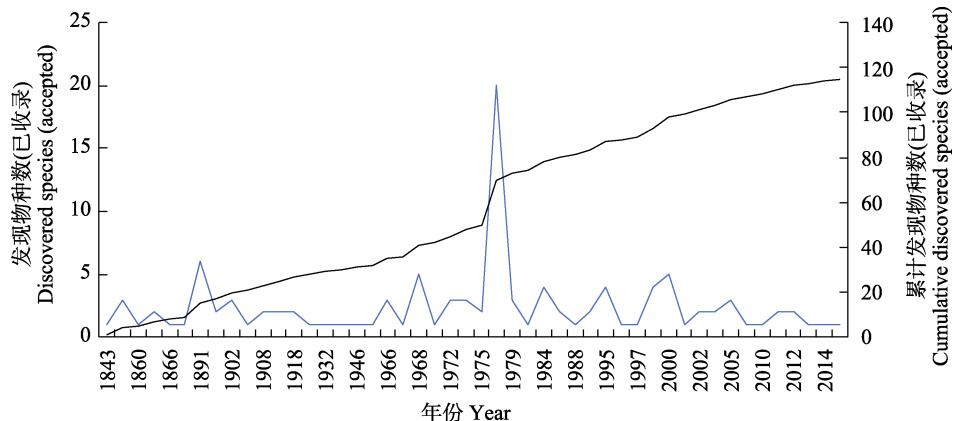


图1 隆水蚤科历年发现物种数及累计发现物种数趋势图

Fig.1 Trend chart of the number of discovered species and cumulative discovered species in Oncaeidae over the years

Boxshall和Halsey分类体系的分类特征检索表如下:

- 1—P5具有3根刺, P1—P4的内肢2节 *Archioncaea*
- P5最多具有2根刺或完全退化消失, P1—P4的内肢为典型的3节 2
- 2—尾叉的背部刚毛的基部具有明显的膨大 6
- 尾叉背部表面无膨大突起 3
- 3—雌性携带有单一卵囊, P2—P4内肢第三节无外缘刺 *Monothula*
- 雌性携带有一对卵囊, P2—P4内肢第三节通常具有外缘刺 4
- 4—尾叉的第三个刺特化为强大的刺状 *Spinoncaea*
- 尾叉的第三个刺呈刚毛状 5
- 5—成熟雌性个体第二胸节背部无中间突起; P4内肢末节的末端刺和外缘刺之间无末端锥形突起 *Oncaeia*
- 成熟雌性个体第二胸节背部有或无中间突起; P4内肢末节的末端刺和外缘刺之间具有末端锥形突起 *Triconia*
- 6—P1—P3外肢第三节外缘刺的刺式为II, III, III *Epicalymma*
- P1—P3外肢第三节外缘刺的刺式为III, II, II *Conaea*

3 隆水蚤科的物种多样性研究难点和技术发展趋势

Böttger-Schnack和Huys (2004)和Turner (2004)认为由于该科物种个体大小多介于0.18—1.2 mm之间, 种间具有高度的形态相似性, 许多种只能以附肢结构上的细微差别加以区分, 因此一些个体较小的物种(0.5 mm及以下)的形态学描述十分不足, 使得该科物种的分类学研究仍然有较大的不足。

以隆水蚤科广布分布的模式物种*Oncaeia venusta*为例, 其形态鉴定在较长一段时间内也存在混淆。*O. venusta*广泛分布于大西洋、太平洋和印度洋(Malt, 1983), 在中国的黄海、东海至南海等海域也有分布, 最早被记录于1843年(Philippi, 1843)。随

着海洋调查的开展, 不同体型的*O. venusta*逐渐被发现于印度洋和红海(Sewell, 1947; Tanaka, 1960; Böttger-Schnack et al, 1989; Böttger-Schnack, 2001)、大西洋(Farran, 1936; Ferrari, 1975; Boxshall, 1977)和西北太平洋(Heron, 1977, 2002; Heron & Bradford-Grieve, 1995)等海域。Farran (1929)、Sewell (1947)及Tanaka (1960)都曾根据*O. venusta*成体的体长大大小及后体部各节长度的比例不同而将其分为大型(*f. typica*)和小型(*f. venella*)两种体型。1929年, Farran第一次对大西洋两种不同体型的*O. venusta*进行了形态描述。随后Sewell (1947)对*O. venusta*的大、小型个体分别进行了描述, 认为大型个体前体部与后体部长度比为59 : 41, 前体部长宽比为59 : 29, 后体部(含尾叉)每一节长度比为13 : 46 : 7 : 7 : 9 :

18; 小型个体的前体部与后体部长度比为60 : 40, 前体部长宽比为60 : 24, 后体部(含尾叉)每一节长度比为13 : 43 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 20, 并且Sewell (1947)研究发现二者的产卵季节并不相同。之后, Tanaka (1960)也对两种体型的*O. venusta*进行了形态描述, 他认为两种体型之间无结构上的差异, 但小型个体比大型个体更瘦长。此后很长的一段时间, 两种体型的个体均被作为*O. venusta*记录。Heron (2002)对利比里亚海岸和墨西哥湾的*O. venusta*样品进行细致观察和分析后发现, 小型个体相比大型个体在附肢结构上也有细微差别, 小型个体的第二胸足侧面观可见小突起并且雄性第五胸足有刚毛, 基于以上特征, Heron认为二者并非同一物种, *O. f. venella*才第一次被提升至物种水平。

我国隆水蚤科的物种多样性研究起步较晚。郑重等(1965)在《中国海洋浮游桡足类》中首次对*Oncaeaa venusta*的形态进行了描述, 随着各种海洋综合调查和研究的陆续开展, *O. venusta*逐步在中国的黄海、东海(陈清潮等, 1974; 连光山和林金美, 1978)和南海(林玉辉和连光山, 1988)被发现。连光山和林金美(1978)曾观察南海的样品, 发现*O. venusta*的大型(*f. typica*)和小型(*f. venella*)个体均有出现, 其中以大型标本为主, 小型标本较少。在以往的这些调查中*O. f. venella*一直仅作为*O. venusta*的小型个体被记录, 在中国海域也尚未在物种水平上对*O. f. venella*进行记录。

大洋中隆水蚤科物种多样性很高, 并包含很多姐妹种(Böttger-Schnack & Machida, 2011)。Elvers等(2006)通过对*Oncaeaa venusta*与*O. f. venella*的线粒体细胞色素**b** (*Cyt b*)基因和核内转录间隔区1

(*ITS1*)基因的DNA测序研究证实两者并非同一物种的结论, 厘清了二者的关系, 在此之前*O. f. venella*一直被误定为*O. venusta*; Böttger-Schnack 和 Machida (2011)利用线粒体COI和12S rRNA基因序列遗传差异对*Triconia*的3个姐妹种(*Triconia minuta*, *T. umerus*, *Triconia* sp.)进行了准确区分, 同时确定了*Oncaeaa*中两个变种的分类地位。部分争议的解决让我们更加期待分子生物学技术在隆水蚤科隐存种(cryptic species)的探索中发挥更大的作用。但目前, 国际基因数据库隆水蚤科的DNA条形码数据极度匮乏, 基于分子生物学的隆水蚤科分类研究也处于起步阶段, GenBank中有29条隆水蚤科的DNA条形码数据, 代表16个种; BOLD数据库也仅有16个种的46条隆水蚤科的DNA条形码数据(图2), 且主要集中分布在地中海(http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Public_BINSearch?query=Oncaeidae&searchBIN=Search+BINs), 其他海域数据极度稀缺, 这与隆水蚤科丰富的生物多样性极不相符。

隆水蚤科许多种类还存在种内分型, 这无疑也加大了分类难度。如Sewell (1947)和Tanaka (1960)根据中隆水蚤(*Oncaeaa media*)雌、雄性体长大小, 将其分为大型(*f. major*)和小型(*f. minor*)两种分型。但大、小型的附肢结构等特征无明显的差别, 仅是种内的个体大小差异; Chihara和Murano (1997)根据日本近海等刺隆水蚤(*Oncaeaa mediterranea*)雌、雄性的体长大小及体形而分为小型(small form)、标准型(typical form)和大型(large form) 3个型; Chihara和Murano (1997)及Farran (1936)根据角三锥水蚤(*Triconia conifera*)雌性个体头部及第2胸节背面突起的有、无及大小等特征而分为3个型: 胖型(stocky

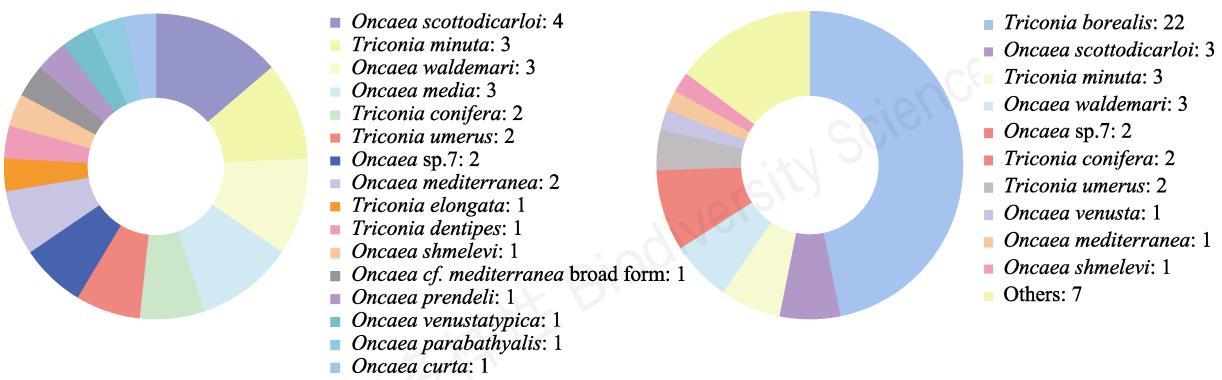


图2 隆水蚤科在GenBank (左)和BOLD (右)数据库的DNA条形码数据

Fig. 2 DNA barcoding data of Oncaeidae in the GenBank (Left) and BOLD (Right) database

form, 第2胸节背面突起显著)、小型(minus form, 第2胸节背面突起小)、瘤型(bumped form, 第2胸节及头部背面均具突起)。

现代分类学研究方法已由传统的形态分类方法向着传统分类技术与分子生物学技术相结合的方向不断发展。由于传统形态分类学研究耗时耗力, 且受研究者的主观判断影响较大, 同时标本的数量和质量也成为很大的限制因素。因此, 急需建立快速、准确且相对客观的分子鉴定方法, 以弥补传统分类研究技术的不足。利用生物共有的、种间差异明显的一段DNA序列来鉴定物种的DNA条形码技术应运而生(Hebert et al, 2003)。DNA条形码技术已广泛应用于动物进化遗传学、分子生态学、遗传多样性及保护生物学领域(夏德全和王文君, 1998)。该技术不仅突破了对经验过度依赖和样品完整性的局限, 还能准确鉴定形态相似度较高的物种, 剔清分类误识, 被认为是区分姐妹种、发现隐存种最有效的手段之一(Goetze, 2003)。DNA条形码技术也在隆水蚤科的研究中得到运用, Böttger-Schnack和Machida (2011)利用形态分类学和分子生物学手段相结合的方法对地中海隆水蚤科进行研究, 利用基因序列分析了67个样品, 成功鉴定出24个种, 结果验证了COI序列在种间区分的有效性。相信通过优化技术手段, 定能提升隆水蚤科分类研究的速度与准确度, 进而推测物种进化历史、地理隔离、遗传分化等原因, 为隆水蚤科的物种分类和生物多样性分析提供基础数据和技术支持, 推动隆水蚤科分类研究进程。

4 隆水蚤科的分布和生态研究

隆水蚤科广泛分布于大西洋(Farran, 1936; Ferrari, 1975; Boxshall, 1977)、印度洋(Sewell, 1947; Tanaka, 1960; Böttger-Schnack et al, 1989; Böttger-Schnack, 2001)、太平洋(Heron & Bradford-Grieve, 1995; Heron, 2002)、地中海(Malt, 1983; Malt et al, 1989)和极地海域(Kattner et al, 2003; Heron, 1977)。有关该科物种的垂直分布也有诸多研究, Malt (1983)详细记录了17种隆水蚤的分布海域及水层, 上层、中层、深层海域均有物种分布。Paffenhofer (1983)记录了佛罗里达东北陆架上*Oncaeaa*丰度随深度增加而增加; Böttger-Schnack (1996)采用0.05 mm细网目采集阿拉伯海微型后生动物, 研究它们的丰

度和垂直分布时发现, 隆水蚤科在1,050 m以下的深海区物种多样性显著增加, 在采集到的69种隆水蚤科物种中, 有2/3仅局限于这一水层; Paffenhofer 和Mazzocchi (2003)在研究百慕大海域浮游桡足类的垂直分布时发现*Oncaeaa*的分布几乎完全避开了上层混合层和上层温跃层, 其丰度的昼夜垂直分布基本呈现出随着深度增加而增加的趋势, 并且夜间丰度可达白天的1.5–15倍; Böttger-Schnack (1992)对秋季红海中部的*O. tregoubovi*的雌、雄个体进行研究, 发现雌性较为均匀地分布在250–450 m水层, 且无明显的昼夜垂直运动, 而雄性个体在白天与雌性的分布深度较为相似, 夜间则有下移趋势, 主要集中在400–450 m水层; Lo等(2004)观察台湾北部棉花峡谷上涌区浮游桡足类的昼夜垂直移动时则记录到*O. venusta*、*O. mediterranea*和*O. conifera*均有白天下降晚上上升的昼夜垂直迁移规律, 并以不同的速率到达不同的深度区域; Itho等(2014)的研究发现, 在8–11月的西北太平洋海域, 当温跃层显著下降时大部分隆水蚤科种类有从表层向下迁移的习性。

科学家们对隆水蚤科的生态习性也作了许多研究, 其中关注较多的是食性特征。如Ohtsuka和Kubo (1991)发现*Oncaeaa mediterranea*可以捕食海雪(marine snow)中的颗粒有机物; *Oncaeaa*还能以海樽等胶状浮游动物为生存的潜在基质(Böttger-Schnack et al, 1989), Ohtsuka等(1993)研究了大部分*Oncaeaa*的垂直分布特征, 发现其丰度与有尾纲的丰度显著正相关, 这是由于部分*Oncaeaa*可以利用有尾纲动物的“住屋”(appendicularian houses)作为居住环境和食物来源; Steinberg等(1994)也发现*O. conifera*和*O. similis*可栖息于*Bathochordaeus* spp.的住屋, 并且在每个住屋出现的平均个数高达64.6; 在Ohtsuka等(1996)对*Oncaeaa*肠道内容物的研究中, 检测出尾海鞘纲住屋的比例还存在性别差异: 平均而言, 雌性检出率为61.0%, 高于雄性的42.4%, 性别差异最显著的为*O. venusta*和*O. clevei*, 同时该研究在*Oncaeaa*肠道内容物中还检出硅藻、鞭毛藻、桡足类和桡足类无节幼体、放射虫等, 其中桡足类和桡足类无节幼体仅在较大种类(> 0.7 mm)的肠道中检出, 放射虫仅在个别种类中检出, 但在雌性*O. conifera*肠道中的检出率高达60%; Metz (1998)研究南大洋*O. curvata*时发现在自然环境培养下其体内18%的碳是通过摄食棕囊藻(*Phaeocystis* spp.)获取,

棕囊藻暴发时, 每日摄食的棕囊藻可达体内碳含量的35%; Go等(1998)研究*Oncaeae*个体发育各时期, 发现在后期阶段(第五期桡足类幼体、成熟个体)它们常与箭虫和住囊虫等同时出现, 并可捕食箭虫; Kattner等(2003)分析了两极地区*Oncaeae*的食物来源主要是有机碎屑颗粒或聚合物, 而不是鲜活的浮游植物, 继而推断该属物种的食性为杂食或肉食性。

此外, 也有相关研究涉及隆水蚤科的种群特征、行为学特征等。Boxshall (1977)用0.3 mm的网目采集佛得角群岛海域的*O. mediterranea*和*O. conifera*, 发现这两个种群中雄性的比例要低得多, 其数量不超过这两个物种成虫现存量的5%, 而后Moore和Sander (1983)在巴巴多斯西海岸用0.25 mm的网目采集到的*Oncaeae*全年两性数量则大致相当, Böttger-Schnack等(1989)用0.1 mm的网目采集红海的隆水蚤科物种, 得出的性别比例同样接近1:1, 对此, Böttger-Schnack等推测网目的选择导致了获得的物种性别比例偏差, 他们认为隆水蚤科性别比例和体型之间存在某种关系, 在*Oncaeae*中, 性别导致的个体大小差异随着物种平均大小的减少变得不明显, 体型非常小的*O. ivlevi*的两性个体大小几乎相等, 而体型较大的*O. mediterranea*和*O. conifera*雄性的个体大小要比雌性小30%–40%, 因此这些种类的雄性个体可能在较大网目的采集过程中被遗漏, 这可能是Boxshall获得的*O. mediterranea*和*O. conifera*雄性比例低的原因。Paffenhofer (1993)发现在较高的摄食水平下, 早期*O. mediterranea*的摄食量约为体重的100%, 其指数增长率为0.26, 野外采集的雌性*O. mediterranea*平均繁殖率为5.3–13.3只无节幼虫/天, 平均寿命为29–41天, 并提出增大产卵量、延长雌性寿命, 同时维持较低的代谢消耗是该类群在海域中无处不在的原因; Böttger-Schnack等(1989)认为*Oncaeae*物种卵的直径与雌性体长不成正比, *Oncaeae*体型小的物种携带的卵子个数比大体型的要少得多, 如*O. vodjanitskii*和*O. ivlevi*, 每个卵囊仅携带1–3个卵, 然而这些卵的直径与较大体型物种几乎相同, 无论雌性体长多少, 小于0.5 mm的雌性所产的卵大小都相当稳定, 并且卵最小可能直径约为0.04 mm。Hwang和Turner (1995)观察台湾沿岸几种浮游桡足类的运动模式时发现, *O. venusta*有长时间的静止期, 但一旦它们开始游泳, 就会在一系列小的跳跃中前进, 还经常绕圈子游泳, 同时频

繁转换运动和休息模式; Paffenhofer等(1996)对比了美国东南大陆架上8种浮游桡足类无节幼虫晚期和桡足幼体早期的活动周期和速度, 发现*O. mediterranea*无节幼虫具有最快的运动速度(超出最慢的*Temora stylifera*无节幼虫1个数量级); Seuront等(2004)研究了*O. venusta*的游泳路径、游泳速度等行为学特征, 并探讨了其行为与环境的相互作用关系。

我国以往对小型浮游动物的生态学研究较少, 小型桡足类仅作为一个科属进行统计, 鲜有的进行小型浮游生物的研究主要有对台湾海峡北部海域的中、小型浮游生物的分布及其对生产力的调控进行的研究(黄加祺等, 1997); 对渤海海域小型浮游动物生态学描述及生态学意义的探讨(毕洪生等, 2000, 2001a, b; 王荣等, 2002); 以及在黄海南部和东海对小型浮游生物季节变化和潮流指示进行的观测(徐兆礼等, 2003; 陈亚瞿等, 2003; 李丁成等, 2003)。另外, 我国台湾地区学者也对这一类群的生态学开展了一些研究, Wu等(2004)在台湾海峡南部*O. venusta*、*O. mediterranea*和*O. conifera* 3种隆水蚤的肠道内容物中发现了角毛藻、海毛藻以及放射虫、桡足类和其他微型浮游动物的残骸, 依此判断它们为非选择性摄食。有关海洋小型桡足类的研究亟待加强, 以进一步了解小型浮游生物在海洋环境中的生态学作用。目前, 中国海已记录到的隆水蚤科主要有*Oncaeae*的7个种和*Triconia*的4个种(表1)。

5 研究展望

分类学研究是现代生物学的基础, 传统分类鉴定手段与分子生物学技术的相互补充将不断提高物种的发现和描述效率。同时, 分类学研究正向着越来越多元化的方向发展, 系统发育演化和功能形态逐渐成为发展趋势, 日渐优化的技术与手段以及学科间的交叉融合, 都将提高分类学研究的广度和深度。此外, 海洋生物标本的获得是开展分类学研究的前提。在以往的研究中, 我国浮游生态学的研究区域侧重于近海以及生产力较高的热带、亚热带边缘海和高纬度海区, 且研究主要集中在上层水体, 对于深海, 尤其是广大寡营养海区以及中、深层水体的研究极为缺乏。这与采样技术、采样设备及经费等的限制均有关联。而近年来, 随着我国海洋科考能力大幅提升, 许多设备先进的海洋科考船和载人深潜器都在海洋科考中发挥了重要的作用, 一

表1 隆水蚤科中国海已记录种及分布特征

Table 1 Recorded species and distribution characteristics of Oncaeidae in China Sea

种名 Species	分布海域 Distribution waters	分布水层 Distribution layer	生态习性 Ecological habits
背突隆水蚤 <i>Oncaeae clevei</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean	上层 Epipelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
弯隆水蚤 <i>O. curvata</i>	南海中部; 南大洋 Central South China Sea; Southern Ocean	中层、深层 Mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水广布种 Warm water widespread species
瘦隆水蚤 <i>O. gracilis</i>	东海、南海; 太平洋, 大西洋 East China Sea and South China Sea; Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	中层、深层 Mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
中隆水蚤 <i>O. media</i>	黄海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 Yellow Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
等刺隆水蚤 <i>O. mediterranea</i>	黄海、东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 Yellow Sea, East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
锦隆水蚤 <i>O. ornata</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	中层、深层 Mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
丽隆水蚤 <i>O. venusta</i>	黄海、东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 Yellow Sea, East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
角三锥水蚤 <i>Triconia conifera</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层、深层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水广布种 Warm water widespread species
齿三锥水蚤 <i>T. dentipes</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
小三锥水蚤 <i>T. minuta</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 印度洋及大西洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层、深层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水种 Warm water species
拟三锥水蚤 <i>T. similis</i>	东海至南海; 太平洋, 大西洋 East China Sea to South China Sea; Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	上层、中层、深层 Epipelagic, mesopelagic, bathypelagic	暖水种 Warm water species

系列边缘海、大洋和极地海域的深海浮游动物生态学研究得以开展。从近海、边缘海到深远海研究的协同发展,丰富了海洋生物样品资源,也将带动我国分类和多样性研究快速发展,使隆水蚤科的分类学研究不断深入,使其物种多样性得到持续的探索与发现。

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