

江西武夷山发现缅甸钝头蛇

王平^{①②} 谢雨林^{①②} 刘芹^② 汪继超^③ 时磊^① 郭鹏^{②*}

① 新疆农业大学动物科学学院 乌鲁木齐 830052; ② 宜宾学院生命科学与食品工程学院 宜宾 644007;

③ 海南师范大学生命科学学院 海口 571158

摘要: 2014年8月,在江西武夷山国家级自然保护区采集到3号蛇类标本,基于形态学比较,并结合线粒体细胞色素b基因(Cyt b)序列的分子系统关系重建,确定这3号标本为缅甸钝头蛇(*Pareas hamptoni*),为江西省蛇类分布新记录种。

关键词: 蛇; 新分布记录种; 形态比较; 分子系统; 分布

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Pareas hamptoni Found in Wuyi Mountain, Jiangxi Province

WANG Ping^{①②} XIE Yu-Lin^{①②} LIU Qin^② WANG Ji-Chao^③ SHI Lei^① GUO Peng^{②*}

① College of Animal Science, Xinjiang Agricultural University, Urumqi 830052; ② College of Life Science and Food Engineering, Yibin University, Yibin 644007; ③ College of Life Science, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, China

Abstract: Three individuals of snake were collected from Wuyi Mountain National Nature Reserve, Jiangxi Province in August 2014. All specimens were preserved in 75% ethanol for permanent storage after liver tissues were taken and preserved in 85% ethanol. External morphology was examined and recorded on one of the three (YBU14573). Genomic DNA was extracted from liver tissue using OMEGA Kit and cytochrome b (Cyt b) was targeted and amplified using primers H16064 (5'-CTT TGG TTT ACA AGA ACA ATG CTT TA-3') and L14910 (5'-GAC CTG TGA TMT GAA AAC CAY CGT TGT-3'). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were performed at 25 μl volume, and amplified DNA was produced after initial denaturing for 4 min at 95 °C, 35 cycles of denaturation for 45 s at 94 °C, annealing for 45 s at 58 °C, extension for 1 min at 72 °C, final extension for 7 min at 72 °C, and ending at 10 °C. The PCR products were purified and sequenced by a commercial company. Sequences editing and management were performed in Lasergene7.1 manually. Finally, all three sequences were obtained and deposited in GenBank (HM46857 - HM46859; Fig. 3). Bayesian inference (BI) and Maximum Likelihood (ML) analysis were performed in MrBayes 3.2.2 and RAxML 7.0.4 respectively. The DNA substitution model was chosen by Partition Finder 2 using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), which is a TVM + I + G model for the first codon position, a GTR + I + G model for the second codon position and a TIM + G model for the third position. In BI analysis, three independent runs of

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* 通讯作者, E-mail: ybguop@163.com;

第一作者介绍 王平,男,硕士研究生;研究方向:动物分类与进化;E-mail: 229408933@qq.com。

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four Markov Chains for 5 000 000 generations were summarized, and sampled every 100 generations, and the first 25% were discarded as burnin. The ML analyses were performed in RAxML 7.0.4 under the most complex substitution model (GTRGAMMA) based on the AIC model assessment results. Partitions were unlinked and bootstrap proportions (BSP) were investigated with 1 000 bootstrap replicates using the fast bootstrapping algorithm, and default parameters with others. Both morphological comparison and molecular data consistently indicated these specimens were *Pareas hamptoni*, which is a species new to Jiangxi Province, China. The new discovery extends the geographical distribution of *P. hamptoni* to more than 600 kilometers eastward.

Key word: Snake; New record; Morphology; Molecular phylogeny; Distribution

2014年8月,作者在江西武夷山国家级自然保护区采到3号钝头蛇科(*Pareatidae*)物种标本,采集地(27°50'43"N, 117°43'54"E, 海拔972 m)周围植被为毛竹林与常绿阔叶林混交,林下灌木及草本植物丰富,植被盖度较高(图1)。经形态比较结合分子系统关系重建,确定这3号标本为钝头蛇科钝头蛇属(*Pareas*)的缅甸钝头蛇(*P. hamptoni*),为江西省蛇类分布新记录种(赵尔宓 2006, 王同亮等 2015)。其中1号标本(标本号YBU14573, 图2)保存于宜宾学院,另2号标本(无编号)保存于江西武夷山国家级自然保护区。

1 方法

参考Zhong等(2017)方法对保存于宜宾学院的标本YBU14573进行了外部形态观测和记录。用于比较的其他物种的形态数据来自文献(赵尔宓等 1998, 赵尔宓 2006)。

武夷山国家级自然保护区的3号蛇类标本肝组织样品保存于85%乙醇中。首先利用OMEGA试剂盒提取总DNA,然后利用引物H16064/L14910(Guo et al. 2012),扩增3号标本线粒体细胞色素b(cytochrome b, Cyt b)基因序列。扩增体系为25 μl, 95 °C预变性4 min; 94 °C变性45 s, 58 °C退火45 s, 72 °C延伸1 min, 35个循环; 72 °C总延伸7 min, 10 °C结束。PCR产物测序获得3个个体的Cyt b序列片段(大小为1 030 bp, GenBank号HM46857~HM46859)。在NCBI上下载了已有的钝头蛇

属物种Cyt b序列。根据已有研究(郭玉红等 2015),选取赤链蛇(*Lycodon rufozonatum*)及短尾蝮(*Gloydius brevicaudus*)作为外群,分别利用MrBayes 3.2.2(第1、2、3位密码子所选模型分别为TVM+I+G、GTR+I+G、TIM+G;参数设置为nruns=3, ngen=5 000 000, samplefreq=100, nchains=4, burnin=25%)及RaxML7.0.4(模型为GTRGAMMA, bootstrap设为1 000, 其他参数保持默认)重建钝头蛇属物种系统发育关系,以确定3号标本的分类地位。

2 结果

标本YBU14573为雄性个体,头体长322 mm,尾长100 mm。鼻鳞完整,鼻孔开口于鼻鳞中间略靠后;颊鳞1枚,不入眶;前额鳞入眶;眶前鳞1;眶后鳞1;眶后下鳞狭长,沿眶下前伸至眶前鳞下方;左上唇鳞7,最后一枚狭长,右上唇鳞8,第7枚狭长,第8枚较小,上唇鳞均不入眶;下唇鳞7(5)/8(4),第一对在颏鳞后相接;颌片3对,第1对最大;背鳞通身15行,均不具棱,中央3行略扩大;腹鳞181枚;尾下鳞82对+1;肛鳞完整。

头两侧各有两条黑褐色斜纹,一条自前下颞鳞经最后一枚上唇鳞斜向下延伸;一条自前上颞鳞与顶鳞相接处经后颞鳞向颈背延伸,左右两条斜纹相接于顶鳞后第9行背鳞处;通体脊部两侧各具两列棕褐色横纹,自体前段向后段逐渐变淡,至肛门处消失,第一列约占2~3



图 1 缅甸钝头蛇的生境（江西武夷山国家级自然保护区）

Fig. 1 Macrohabitat of *Pareas hamptoni* in Wuyi Mountain National Nature Reserve



图 2 江西的缅甸钝头蛇

Fig. 2 General view of *Pareas hamptoni* from Jiangxi

枚鳞片宽，第二列多数仅占鳞沟或鳞片边缘；通身腹部及尾下具不规则点斑，腹鳞两侧点斑密集，中央极少，尾下后段点斑密集，几呈全黑色；头背具不规则粗点斑（图 2）。形态特征与缅甸钝头蛇一致（赵尔宓 2006）。

基于 Cyt b 的贝叶斯系统关系树和最大似

然树一致显示所有的钝头蛇聚为一个单，系贝叶斯后验概率（Bayesian posterior probability, BPP）为 100%，自举概率（bootstrap proportion, BSP）为 100，来自武夷山的标本与缅甸钝头蛇关系最近，聚为一支（100% BPP, 100 BSP）（图 3）。武夷山标本与缅甸钝头蛇具有 0.5%

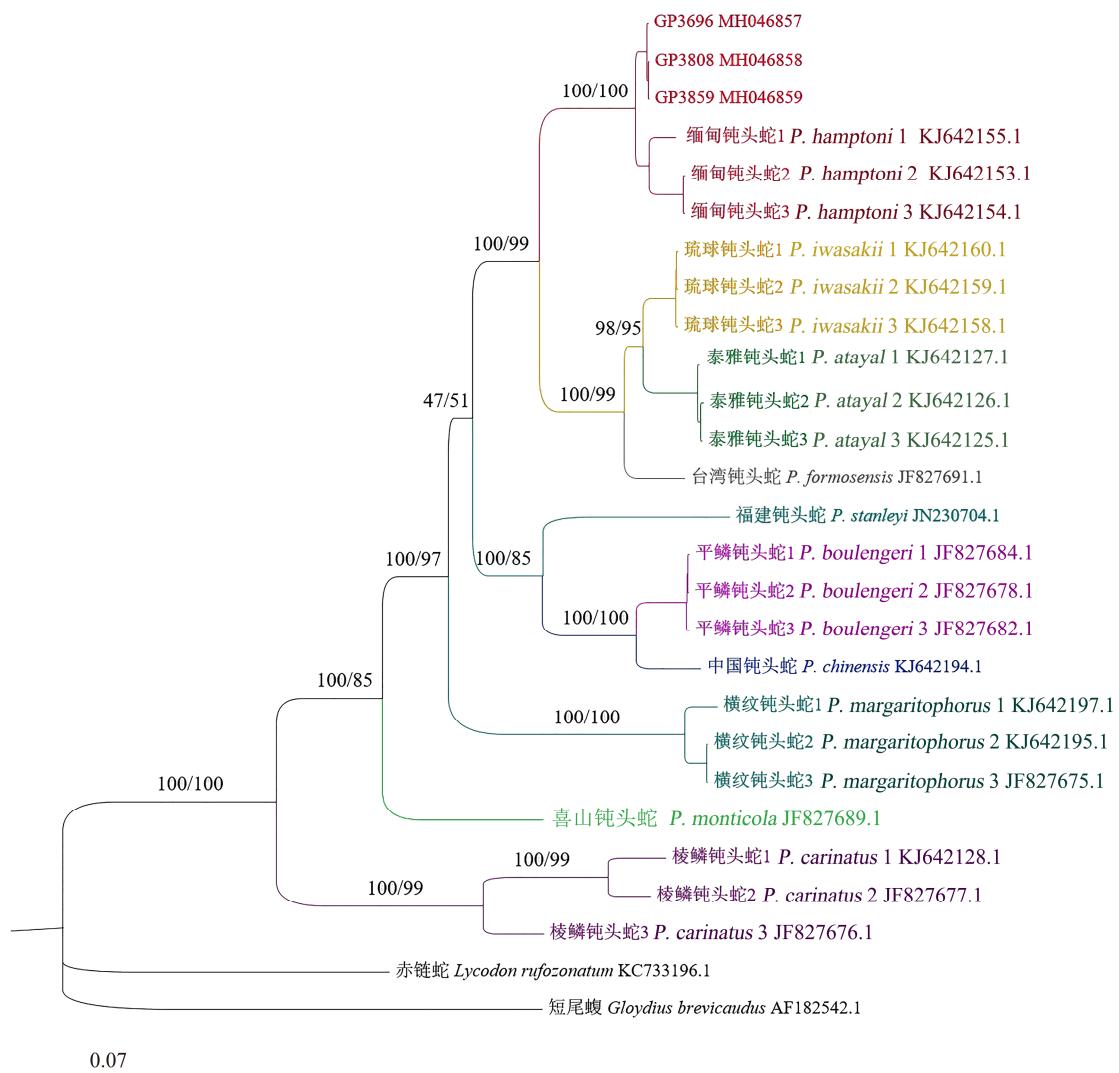


图3 基于 Cyt b 的贝叶斯和最大似然系统关系树

Fig. 3 The Bayesian inference (BI) and maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic relationship trees based on Cyt b fragment

节点附近数字分别表示贝叶斯后验概率和最大似然支持率, 图中最上边的3个序列是所采集标本的相应基因序列。

Numbers above each node indicate the Bayesian posterior probability and ML bootstrap support. The top three are Cyt b gene sequences of three specimens that we collected from Wuyi Mountain National Nature Reserve, Jiangxi.

的遗传距离(利用MEGA6软件, 所用模型为Kimura 2-parameter)。结合形态鉴定及分子系统学比较, 我们认为采集自武夷山的3号标本均为缅甸钝头蛇。

3 讨论

缅甸钝头蛇栖息于海拔1 000~1 500 m的

中低山区, 属夜行性蛇类, 偶见于草丛、耕地、茶地等环境, 以蜗牛、蛞蝓等为食, 卵生。行动缓慢, 尾细长而具有较强的缠绕性。缅甸钝头蛇在国内分布于广西、海南、云南、贵州等, 国外分布于缅甸、越南、泰国(赵尔宓等 1998, 赵尔宓 2006)。本次在江西省武夷山国家级自然保护区发现缅甸钝头蛇, 系该蛇在江西省的

首次发现。本次新发现将缅甸钝头蛇在我国的地理分布记录向东延伸了 600 余千米，估计广西和江西中间间隔的湖南和广东两省及相邻的福建省也可能有该种分布，因此该物种的实际分布范围可能更大。

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