

鸟类鸣声与个体适合度关系的研究进展

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摘要: 鸣声蕴藏着丰富的生物学信息, 是鸟类间信息交流最主要的方式之一。本文综述了鸟类鸣声行为与包括个体状态(体征、激素水平和健康状况)、社会等级及繁殖(性选择和成效)在内的个体适合度关系的研究进展。文章总结发现, 鸟类的鸣声水平与单一体征参数关系的研究结果不稳定, 鸣声可能受个体内部的多种激素调控, 并与个体的社会等级有直接关系。雌雄个体鸣声均与繁殖有一定相关性, 但双亲鸣声行为策略存在差异。鸣声对繁殖适合度的影响受到其他因素如物种、婚配制度等因素的影响。鸟类鸣声代表的生物学信息是个体身体质量的综合体现, 与鸟类个体适合度的关系较为复杂。为解释鸣声所代表的生物学信息, 需要从适合度的多个角度(社会等级、身体状况和繁殖情况等)来考虑多种鸣声参数。

关键词: 鸣声; 生理状态; 社会等级; 性选择; 繁殖成效

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Research Progress on the Relationship between Bird Vocalization and Individual Fitness

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Abstract: Birds use sounds to communicate, and large amounts of information are transmitted by vocalizations. We summarized the current research progress on the relationship between bird vocal behavior and individual fitness including individual status (physical parameters, hormone levels and health conditions), social status and reproduction (sexual selection and breeding success). We found that the relationships between song traits and single physical parameter were different according to the traits examined. Bird vocalization could be regulated by various hormones, and related with the individuals' social ranks. Both male and female songs are related with reproduction, but there are differences in the strategies of parents' vocal behavior. The effect of vocalization on reproductive fitness is also influenced by other factors, such as taxa and mating system. The biological information represented by bird vocalization is a comprehensive manifestation of individual body condition, and its influence on individual fitness is more complicated. In order to interpret

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the biological information represented by vocalizations, we need to consider multiple parameters from multiple prospects, such as social grade, physical condition and reproduction.

Key words: Bird sound; Physiological state; Social status; Sexual selection; Reproductive success

鸣声是鸟类重要的生物学特征, 蕴藏着丰富的生物学信息, 是鸟类间信息交流与生命活动的主要方式之一 (Naguib et al. 2008)。然而, 鸟类鸣声受多种因素的制约 (Gil et al. 2002)。“营养应激”假说认为, 由于雄鸟鸣声发育阶段能够获取的营养有限, 在此期间获得更多能量的雄鸟才有能力更好地学习鸣唱, 因此雌鸟会根据鸣声来判断雄鸟质量并选择配偶 (Nowicki et al. 1998)。现有研究表明, 鸣声是鸟类身体状况的重要指标 (Nowicki et al. 2002), 与配偶选择 (Marshall et al. 2003, Muephy et al. 2008) 和繁殖成效 (Martin-Vivaldi et al. 1999, 2000) 等多种个体适合度指标有关。适合度是指个体终身繁殖产生的可存活子代数量, 由于监测野生鸟类的终身繁殖状况不易进行, 因此会用反映适合度的行为、特征来替代, 通常是指动物能够克服自然界中食物缺乏、被捕食风险和性选择竞争等不利因素, 而使个体繁殖成功且种群能够成功存活而形成的多种行为及个体特征 (尚玉昌 2005)。但用不同组分 (或指标) 来替代适合度, 会在分析中出现不同、甚至截然相反的结果 (Brommer 2000)。本文将对鸟类鸣声行为与个体适合度的关系进行论述, 从鸣声与鸟类个体体征、激素水平、健康状况、社会等级以及性选择、繁殖成效等关系的不同角度, 对鸣声这一行为特征与个体适合度的关系进行系统性地归纳和总结, 以期对鸟类鸣声研究现状有更全面深入的认识, 为未来该领域的研究提供参考。

1 鸣声行为与体征的关系

体征是鸟类的重要特征, 通常采用体重、翅长、尾长、跗跖长、喙长和喙宽等指标来度量。鸟类的鸣管主要受体型大小控制, 体型越大的鸟类, 鸣唱主峰频 (表 1) 往往越低

(Bowman 1979), 然而在物种内部, 有关鸣声特征与体征参数关系的研究在不同鸟类中显示出了不一致的结果。家燕 (*Hirundo rustica*) 的鸣唱主峰频与体重呈负相关关系 (Galeotti et al. 1997), 但褐柳莺 (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*) 的研究结果却与之相反 (Wang et al. 2019)。歌带鸫 (*Melospiza melodia*) 的鸣唱率 (表 1) 与体重呈正相关关系 (Grunst et al. 2014)。鸣声与喙形态的研究表明, 中地雀 (*Geospiza fortis*) 的鸣唱最高频、最低频 (表 1) 与喙峰高度均呈负相关关系 (Huber et al. 2006), 乌鸫 (*Turdus merula*) 的曲目大小 (表 1) 与喙长呈正相关 (Hesler et al. 2012), 但在红隼 (*Falco tinnunculus*, García et al. 2018)、褐柳莺 (王娇娇等 2018) 的研究中却得到了相反的结果。在鸣声与跗跖长的关系研究中, 紫冠细尾鹩莺 (*Malurus coronatus*, Hall et al. 2013)、欧柳莺 (*P. trochilus*, Linhart et al. 2015) 的鸣唱主峰频、最低频与跗跖长呈负相关关系, 乌鸫 (Hesler et al. 2012) 的曲目大小与跗跖长呈正相关关系, 但在褐柳莺的研究中没能发现二者的相关性 (Liu et al. 2017)。因此, 在鸣声与体重、喙形态和跗跖长这三种体征关系的研究中并未得到稳定结果。针对新疆歌鸫 (*Luscinia megarhynchos*, Kipper et al. 2006) 和乌鸫 (Hesler et al. 2012) 的研究显示, 曲目大小与翅长呈正相关关系, 湿地苇莺 (*Acrocephalus palustris*) 歌曲复杂性 (表 1) 与尾长呈负相关 (Darolova et al. 2012)。但这类结果相对较少, 且缺乏鸣声频率方面的证据, 鸣声行为可能不能够完美地表达出单一的体型特征。赵婷婷 (2017) 对杂色山雀 (*Sittiparus varius*) 的研究中, 将体重、翅长、尾长和跗跖长使用主成分分析获得体型综合参数, 发现鸣唱最高频与体征综合参数呈正相关关系。长期以来人们

表 1 鸣声术语及其定义

Table 1 Vocalization terms and their definitions

术语 Term	定义 Definition	例子 Example
最高频率 Maximum frequency	声谱图中声音频率最大值 Maximum value of sound frequency in spectrogram	赵婷婷 2017
最低频率 Minimum frequency	声谱图中频率的最小值 Minimum value of sound frequency in spectrogram	Linhart et al. 2015
主峰峰频 Peak frequency	鸣声频谱中幅值最大的峰频率 The peak frequency with the largest amplitude in spectrogram	Galeotti et al. 1997
鸣唱率 Song rate	单位时间内的鸣唱次数 Number of sings per unit time	Arnold 1975
鸣叫率 Call rate	单位时间内的鸣叫次数 Number of calls per unit time	Laiolo et al. 2007
曲目大小 Repertoire size	个体所有的鸣唱型及音节总和的多少 The sum of all singing forms and syllables of an individual	Yasukawa et al. 1980
歌曲复杂性 Song complexity	歌曲不同音节数量的总和 The number of different syllables in a song	Darolova et al. 2012
歌曲节奏 Tempo of song	一段歌曲所用时间的倒数 The reciprocal of the time spent in a song	Arnold 1975
脉冲率 Pulse rate	每段鸣叫时间内的脉冲次数 Number of pulses per call period	Laiolo et al. 2007
鸣叫度 Call harshness	频宽的 50% 范围内所聚集的能量 The frequency range in which the signaler concentrate 50% of the call energy	Laiolo et al. 2007
晨鸣开始时间 Start time of dawn song	日出时分进行鸣唱的开始时间 The start time of singing at sunrise	Otter et al. 1997
鸣唱时长 Song duration	鸣唱一个句子所需时间 Sing duration of a sentence	Spencer et al. 2003
鸣叫时长 Call duration	单位时间内的鸣叫时长 Call duration per unit time	Laiolo et al. 2007

一直认为，在人类语音中发生的声道过滤仅在鸟鸣中起很小的作用，但是越来越多的研究表明，鸟类可以通过控制喙的张开大小来改变声道过滤器（食管腔）的膨胀程度，从而控制鸣声频率（Goller et al. 2004, Ohms et al. 2010）。因此，鸣声与体征指标的关系还需要进一步探索。

2 鸣声行为与激素水平的关系

激素主要是通过影响鸟类发声学习记忆核团的发育、神经元数目、突触长度、突触数量以及神经元所占空间大小，从而对鸟类的鸣声产生影响（尚玉昌 2005）。鸟类的鸣唱练习行为与激素水平的周期性变化呈正相关关系（Nottebohm et al. 1987），因为在繁殖季来临前，雌激素与雄激素通过增加鸟类大脑内部鸣唱核团的面积（Tramontin et al. 2003），进而对鸣声行为产生影响。睾酮具有促进雄鸟精子发生相关蛋白和细胞因子的表达，及促进雌鸟卵泡发育成熟和排卵的作用（Ambardar et al. 2017），同时也是控制鸟类发声的重要激素。在

斑胸草雀（*Taeniopygia guttata*）的研究中，雄性被阉割后鸣唱节奏（表 1）和鸣唱率随之降低，向体内注射睾酮后，鸣唱又恢复到之前水平（Arnold 1975）。Galeotti 等（1997）的研究指出，家燕的歌曲复杂性与血浆睾酮水平呈正相关关系。人为增加睾酮含量的白腰文鸟（*Lonchura striata*）较未被处理过的个体具有更长的鸣唱时长（表 1, Ritschard et al. 2011）。皮质酮属于糖皮质激素，被称为“应激激素”。在斑胸草雀的研究中，外源性提高皮质酮水平的个体鸣唱时长明显缩短，且歌曲复杂性明显降低（Spencer et al. 2003）。Shahbazi（2012）的研究提出，皮质酮量增加会导致雄性的曲目变小。但 Grunst 等（2014）的实验结果表明，雄性的皮质酮水平与曲目大小呈正相关。雌二醇是一种性激素，通过控制鸟类的大脑鸣唱核团来控制鸣声（Tang et al. 2012）。在歌曲的学习记忆时期，鸟类体内的雌二醇与睾酮都是处于高水平阶段（Marler et al. 1987）。雌二醇也是一种可以调控鸟类鸣声的激素，可以让雌鸟的鸣唱雄性化（Grisham et al. 1995）。繁殖前期

接受增加雌二醇处理的雌性斑胸草雀，繁殖季会发出类似于雄性的鸣唱 (Simpson et al. 1991)。激素对鸣声的调控在不同鸟类中存在一定差异，目前关于激素与鸣声对鸟类适应性的协同影响方面的研究还很少。

3 鸣声行为与健康状况的关系

鸟类鸣声与身体健康状况，如体内寄生虫、病毒感染、T 细胞介导的免疫反应、嗜异性细胞/淋巴细胞 (heterophils/lymphocytes, H/L) 比值等，均具有相关性，鸣声可以反映个体的身体健康状况。体内寄生虫量是影响鸟类健康状况的重要因素，鸟类幼年时被疟原虫 (*Plasmodium relictum*) 侵染会在发育中对大脑中枢 (high vocal centre, HVC) 鸣唱核团产生影响，未感染疟原虫的鸟具有更大的鸣唱曲目 (Spencer et al. 2005)。当受到抵抗寄生虫的免疫挑战时，鸟类会缩短鸣叫时间 (Dreiss et al. 2008)。Moller 等 (2000) 的研究表明，鸟类抗寄生能力与曲目大小呈正相关关系，但随后的研究却并没有发现这种相关性 (Darolova et al. 2012)。免疫能力通常是衡量身体健康水平的重要指标之一，对小短趾百灵 (*Alaudala rufescens*) 的研究发现，当面对捕食者时，免疫能力 (T 细胞介导的免疫反应) 强的个体具备更强的鸣叫度 (表 1, Laiolo et al. 2004, 2007)。未被痘病毒感染的小短趾百灵较受此病毒感染者鸣叫时长更长，且鸣唱主峰频更高 (Laiolo et al. 2007)。嗜异性细胞/淋巴细胞 (H/L) 的比值会随着食物或水的缺乏以及心理压力和伤害增强而增大，小短趾百灵遇到捕食者时，鸣叫率、脉冲率 (表 1) 与嗜异性细胞/淋巴细胞 (H/L) 比值呈负相关关系 (Laiolo et al. 2007)。Laiolo 等 (2009) 对红嘴山鸦 (*Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax*) 的研究也得出了同样的结论。雏鸟的反捕食鸣叫行为也反映了其自身的健康状况，Goedert 等 (2014) 通过植物血凝素 (phytohaemagglutinin, PHA) 来检测免疫能力 (Smits et al. 1999)，结果发现，草原扑翅鸫 (*Colaptes campestris*) 免

疫能力强的雏鸟鸣叫率、鸣叫度也更强。鸟类鸣声与多种健康水平的指标相关，即鸣声能够在一定程度上代表个体的身体健康状况。

4 鸣声行为与社会等级的关系

鸣声是鸟类沟通的重要方式。有证据表明，许多鸟类的鸣声与其社会等级有直接关系。Otter 等 (1997) 根据黑顶山雀 (*Parus atricapillus*) 非繁殖季在模具内抢食行为的强弱来对其进行等级划分，然后在繁殖季探究鸣声行为与社会等级的关系，结果表明，高等级个体的晨鸣开始时间早于低等级个体，鸣唱率显著高于低等级个体。紫翅椋鸟 (*Sturnus vulgaris*) 的曲目大小与社会等级 (自身竞争力) 呈正相关关系 (Spencer et al. 2004)，热带小嘲鸫 (*Mimus gilvus*) 歌曲复杂性与社会等级 (面对对手的行为强弱) 呈正相关关系 (Botero et al. 2009)。这可能是由于高等级鸟较低等级鸟在食物获取和存活率上更占优势 (Witter et al. 1995)，社会等级较低的个体由于获得食物的机会有限，导致对练习歌曲的投入减少 (Spencer et al. 2004)。Grava 等 (2013) 的鸣声回放实验证明，雄性棕额长尾山雀 (*Aegithalos iouschistos*) 会根据鸣声来判断入侵者的社会等级，面对高等级的入侵者会发出更强的攻击行为。鸟类的社会等级不仅与鸣唱行为有关，与鸣叫行为也具有相关性，例如对大嘴乌鸦 (*Corvus macrorhynchos*) 的研究显示，优势阶层比其从属个体更频繁地产生连续的呼叫来传递外界信号 (Kondo et al. 2015)。

5 鸣声行为与性选择的关系

鸣唱作为鸟类的第二性征，储存着重要的性选择信息 (Yasukawa et al. 1980)。雌性东王霸鸫 (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) 在择偶过程中会根据鸣声判断雄鸟的体型大小来选择配偶 (Muephy et al. 2008)，鸣唱曲目大的雄性歌带鸫在雄-雄领域竞争和繁殖经验上较曲目小的更具优势 (Yasukawa et al. 1980)。在灰白

喉林莺 (*Curruca communis*, Balsby 2000)、湿地苇莺 (Darolova et al. 2012)、歌带鸫 (Yasukawa et al. 1980, Slade 2018)、红翅黑鹇 (*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Yasukawa et al. 1980) 的研究中发现, 歌曲复杂性越高的雄性越容易获得配偶。非压力条件下生长的雄性沼泽带鸫 (*Melospiza georgiana*) 的鸣唱时长更久, 雌性更加喜爱这类鸣唱 (William et al. 2010), 雌性草原林莺 (*Setophaga discolor*) 偏爱鸣唱曲目大且鸣唱最低频率低的雄性 (Byers et al. 2016)。针对合作繁殖的栗头丽椋鸟 (*Lamprotornis superbus*) 的研究, 作者对比了雄性繁殖者与雄性帮手的鸣声, 发现前者的鸣唱曲目有大于后者的趋势 (Keen et al. 2016)。如前所述, 鸟类的鸣唱曲目与体型大小、激素水平、健康状况和社会等级等均具有相关性, 鸣唱时长与激素水平、健康水平也具有相关性, 因此可以认为, 雌鸟是将这种鸣声行为作为身体状况的评判标准来择偶。

6 鸣声行为与繁殖成效的关系

繁殖行为关系着鸟类个体及种群的存活与发展, 研究证明, 雄性斑胸草雀的鸣声可以预测其身体质量与其是否成功繁殖 (Woodgate et al. 2012), 鸣唱率高的雄性白喉带鸫 (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) 也具有更高的繁殖成功率 (Grunst et al. 2018)。鸣唱曲目大的雄性交配和繁殖得更早 (Reid et al. 2004)。Potvin 等 (2015) 的研究表明, 与曲目大的雄鸟交配的雌鸟, 孵化日期较早, 雏鸟数量和出飞数量均与曲目大小呈正相关关系。与鸣唱时长更久的雄性戴胜 (*Upupa epops*) 交配的雌性产首枚卵时间更早, 繁殖成功率更高 (Martin-Vivaldi et al. 1999)。Santos 等 (2018) 的研究表明, 与歌曲复杂性高且曲目大的雄性鹪鹩 (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) 交配的雌鸟, 产首枚卵时间更早且窝卵数更大。鸣唱主峰频高的斑胸草雀雄性的孵化率较低 (Woodgate et al. 2012)。然而, 并不是所有的研究结果都是一致的, 拥有大的

鸣唱曲目与高难度的歌曲复杂性的鸟类也并不总拥有高的繁殖成效 (Read et al. 1992, MacDougall-Shackleton 1997)。大部分研究关注于雄鸟的鸣声 (杨灿朝等 2013), 少量针对雌鸟的研究表明, 雌鸟的鸣声也可以预测其繁殖能力。雌性新西兰吸蜜鸟 (*Anthornis melanura*) 的鸣唱率与雏鸟出飞数呈正相关关系 (Brunton et al. 2016), 而雄性的鸣声行为却与繁殖成效无显著相关性。但也有研究指出, 当雌鸟面临入侵者时的鸣唱率越高, 反而繁殖成功率越低 (Cain et al. 2016)。雄鸟的鸣声水平与繁殖成效之间的关系结果不是很稳定, 且同一鸟种的雌雄结果也存在着争议, 可能是因为雌鸟在繁殖方面所采用的策略与雄鸟不同。

繁殖物种、婚外配 (Soma et al. 2011) 等因素都会与鸣声共同影响鸟类的繁殖成效。在 20 多种雀形目鸟类的研究结果中, 不同鸟种的曲目大小与繁殖成效之间的关系也不相同 (Soma et al. 2011)。对于具有婚外配行为的物种来讲, 雌鸟更喜欢鸣唱曲目大的雄鸟作为婚外配偶 (Hasselquist et al. 1996), 然而, 年龄大与社会等级高的鸟类鸣唱复杂性也越高 (Botero et al. 2009), 因而并不排除年龄与社会等级对繁殖成效存在影响。目前关于这种鸣声参数与繁殖成效关系的研究呈现差异化结果, 鸟类鸣声所包含信息对其繁殖的影响有待于进一步深化研究。

7 展望

综上所述, 鸣声与个体适合度指标如体征参数、体内激素水平及健康状况等均具有相关性, 也会影响鸟类的社会等级和个体繁殖, 但在不同物种的不同适合度衡量指标的研究中却显示出了不一致的结果。针对鸣声水平与繁殖成效的研究中发现, 繁殖适合度不仅受鸣声水平的影响, 也受到其他因素如物种、婚配制度等因素的影响 (Soma et al. 2011)。因此个体适合度包含了自身状态的多个方面, 只用单一的身体指标代表个体质量来衡量其与鸣声的关

系, 看来并不全面和准确。此外, 鸟类鸣声也会受生态环境中社会环境 (Rose et al. 2020) 和物理环境 (Bermudezcuamatzin et al. 2011) 影响, 环境噪音对鸟类的鸣声有影响, 也会影响个体适合度 (Brumm et al. 2011)。

在今后的研究中, 建议将鸟类多个身体特征拟合在一起, 结合物种自身的生活史特征分析鸣声所代表的个体适合度, 考虑环境因素可能带来的干扰, 综合考虑鸣声与个体质量关系, 更为准确地理解鸟类鸣声所携带的信息, 以及鸟类根据其他个体鸣声所做出的行为选择。从繁殖上来看, 虽然雌雄鸟的鸣声行为均可能与繁殖存在关联, 且雌雄鸟鸣声行为策略不尽相同, 但并未有人进行更加深入的探讨, 区别探讨雌雄个体的鸣声行为与个体状态及繁殖的关系, 将会进一步完善鸟类鸣声行为的研究体系。

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