

1),包括建功屿断面(24°25′12″N—24°25′38.28″N, 118°18′3.24″E—118°18′38.52″E)和古宁头断面(24°29′9.24″N,118°18′15.84″E)。建功屿断面根据高、中、低潮位位设置 H、M 和 L 3 个站位,分别记为 JH(24°25′38.28″N, 118°18′38.52″E)、JM(24°25′37.2″N, 118°18′34.92″E)、JL(24°25′12″N, 118°18′3.24″E);古宁头断面仅在高潮位仅设置 1 个站位,记为 GH(24°29′9.24″N, 118°18′15.84″E)。每个站位只采集一个混合样。选择底质类型相对一致、无扰动的地点进行沉积物样品的采集,采样深度为 0~5 cm。样品封装前倒入 5% 的福尔马林摇匀固定,然后常温保存带回实验室进行分析。采样均在白骨壤红树林区进行。

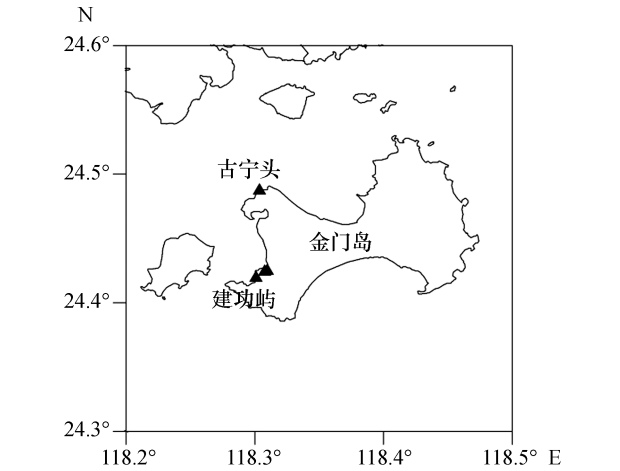


图 1 采样站点
Fig. 1 Sampling station

1.2 样品处理

小型底栖动物室内分选及海洋线虫的制片方法见文献[12-13]。将野外采集获得的泥样放入由 500 μm 与 42 μm 孔径网筛组成的套筛内,用过滤

后的自来水冲洗,直至透过套筛的水流清澈。将截留下的样品,用 Ludox-TM 硅胶溶液(密度为 1.15 g/mL)转入离心管,以 4 000 r/min 转速离心 10 min,重复两次,提取上清液。利用解剖镜(Nikon SMZ800)进行类群鉴定,利用微分干涉显微镜(Nikon ECLI-PSE-80i)进行海洋线虫的鉴定,鉴定主要参考文献[13-14]和 <https://nemys.ugent.be/> 数据库上的文献。

根据海洋线虫口腔类型和摄食方式,将其划分为 4 个功能类群(摄食类型)^[15-16],即:选择性沉积食性者(selective deposit feeders,1A 型);非选择性沉积食性者(non-selective deposit feeders,1B 型);刮食者或底上硅藻食性者(epigrowth feeders,2A 型);捕食者/杂食者(omnivores/predators,2B 型)。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 小型底栖动物类群组成

研究区小型底栖动物类群组成及占比见表 1。2 个断面共发现 10 个小型底栖动物类群,包括海洋线虫、桡足类、寡毛类、多毛类、涡虫、有孔虫、腹足类、涟虫、双壳类和缓步类。海洋线虫为最优势类群,占小型底栖动物总数的 93.93%,其次桡足类占 5.31%,其他类群占 0.75%。腹足类仅在建功屿断面 JH、JL 站位出现,占 0.10%;缓步类仅在建功屿 JM 站位出现,占 0.02%;有孔虫、涟虫和双壳类仅在古宁头断面 GH 站位出现,占 0.05%。从不同站位小型底栖动物类群数来看,古宁头 GH 站位小型底栖动物类群数最多,而建功屿 JL 站位最少。海洋线虫在建功屿 JM 站位占比最高,达 96.03%;其次为建功屿 JL 站位和古宁头 GH 站位;在建功屿 JH 站位占比最低(88.74%)。

表 1 金门红树林湿地各采样站位小型底栖动物类群占比
Tab. 1 Percentage of meiofaunal taxa at each sampling site in Jinmen mangrove wetland

类群	占比/%				
	建功屿(JH)	建功屿(JM)	建功屿(JL)	古宁头(GH)	平均
海洋线虫(Nematoda)	88.74	96.03	95.60	95.36	93.93
桡足类(Copepoda)	11.16	2.45	3.64	4.01	5.31
寡毛类(Oligochaeta)	0	1.07	0.16	0.10	0.33
多毛类(Polychaeta)	0.08	0.27	0.38	0.04	0.19
涡虫(Turbellaria)	0	0.18	0.14	0.44	0.19
其他类	0.03	0	0	0.05	0.04
总计	100	100	100	100	100

本次金门岛小型底栖动物调查研究结果与厦门浔江湾小型底栖生物的研究结果较一致,浔江湾海洋线虫为最优势类群,占比为 89.28%,其次为底栖桡足类,占比为 2.76%^[17]。海洋线虫占绝对优势,小型底栖动物为 10 个类群这一结果,也与厦门同安湾下潭尾红树林(人工林)、泉州洛阳江口红树林、广西防城港东湾红树林的调查结果相似^[18-20]。

2.2 海洋线虫优势属(种)

本次调查共鉴定海洋线虫 51 种,隶属于 4 目 15 科 31 属。其中 *Daptonema* 为最优势属,占 39.80%(表 2);占比大于 5% 的优势属依次为 *Viscosia* (11.02%)、

Ptycholaimellus (9.62%)、*Dorylaimopsis* (9.54%) 和 *Metachromadora* (7.58%)。4 个采样站位中,仅 *Daptonema* 为共有优势属,且在建功屿 JL 站位占比最高 (72.61%),在 JH、JM 站位占比相近,不超过 20%;在古宁头 GH 站位占比为 51.34%。*Anoplostoma* 仅在建功屿 JH 站位为优势属,*Metachromadora* 仅在建功屿 JM 站位为优势属,*Spilophorella* 仅在古宁头 GH 站位为优势属。比较 2 个断面的高潮位站位 (JH、GH) 站位,发现 *Ptycholaimellus*、*Viscosia*、*Daptonema* 和 *Parasphaerolaimus* 为共有优势属。

表 2 金门红树林湿地海洋线虫优势属及其占比

Tab. 2 Dominant genera and dominance of marine nematodes in Jinmen mangrove wetland

优势属	占比/%			
	建功屿(JH)	建功屿(JM)	建功屿(JL)	古宁头(GH)
<i>Ptycholaimellus</i>	21.58	9.23	—	7.42
<i>Viscosia</i>	19.52	14.58	—	7.12
<i>Daptonema</i>	18.84	15.77	72.61	51.34
<i>Dorylaimopsis</i>	16.10	8.93	10.83	—
<i>Parasphaerolaimus</i>	7.19	—	—	8.90
<i>Anoplostoma</i>	5.82	—	—	—
<i>Metachromadora</i>	—	27.98	—	—
<i>Spilophorella</i>	—	—	—	6.53
总计	89.05	76.49	83.44	81.31

注:“—”表示该采样站位该属占比小于 5%。

4 个站位中,*Daptonema quattuor* 的占比最高 (14.78%),占比大于 5% 的优势种依次为 *Daptonema baihaijiaoensis* (12.74%)、*Viscosia* sp.1 (10.95%)、*Dorylaimopsis* sp.1 (9.54%)、*Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 (7.97%)、*Daptonema ungula* (7.43%) 和 *Metachromadora* sp.1 (7.35%),见表 3。*Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 仅在 2 个断面高潮位站位为优势种,*Ptycholaimellus ocellatus* 和 *Metachromadora* sp.1 仅在建功屿 JM 站位为优势种,*Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 仅在建功屿 JH 站位为优势种,*Dorylaimopsis* sp.1 在建功屿 3 个站位为优势种,*Anoplostoma papaviviparum* 仅在建功屿 JH 站位为优

势种。

4 个采样站位共有优势属仅 *Daptonema*,但无共有优势种。表明各站位之间海洋线虫群落结构具有一定的相似性,但也存在差异,这可能与各站位所对应的沉积物类型有关。比较 2 个断面的高潮位站位发现,*Ptycholaimellus*、*Viscosia*、*Daptonema* 和 *Parasphaerolaimus* 为共有优势属,而共有优势种仅 *Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 和 *Viscosia* sp.1;此外,古宁头 GH 站位不论在属还是种的水平上,其多样性都远超建功屿 JH 站位。由于缺乏相关环境因子的研究,2 个断面高潮位站位海洋线虫群落差异原因尚不明确。

表 3 金门红树林湿地海洋线虫优势种及其占比

Tab. 3 Dominant species and dominance of marine nematodes in Jinmen mangrove wetland

优势种	占比/%			
	建功屿(JH)	建功屿(JM)	建功屿(JL)	古宁头(GH)
<i>Ptycholaimellus</i> sp.1	21.58	—	—	6.23

续表

优势种	占比/%			
	建功屿 (JH)	建功屿 (JM)	建功屿 (JL)	古宁头 (GH)
<i>Ptycholaimellus ocellatus</i>	—	5.06	—	—
<i>Spilophorella candida</i>	—	—	—	5.64
<i>Viscosia</i> sp.1	19.52	14.58	—	6.82
<i>Dorylaimopsis</i> sp.1	16.10	8.93	10.83	—
<i>Daptonema bathaijiaoensis</i>	—	7.74	33.76	6.23
<i>Daptonema quattuor</i>	—	—	17.20	33.53
<i>Daptonema ungula</i>	11.99	—	12.74	—
<i>Daptonema setihyalocella</i>	—	—	7.32	7.42
<i>Anoplostoma papaviviparum</i>	5.82	—	—	—
<i>Metachromadora</i> sp.1	—	27.98	—	—
总计	75.01	64.29	81.85	65.89

注:“—”表示该采样站位该种占比小于 5%。

前人对福建 5 片红树林湿地海洋线虫的调查发现 *Sabatiera*、*Ptycholaimellus*、*Parasphaerolaimus*、*Terschellingia*、*Daptonema*、*Viscosia* 和 *Dichromadora* 为优势属^[21];洛阳江口红树林湿地中 *Sabatieria*、*Parasphaerolaimus*、*Adoncholaimus*、*Parodontophora*、*Terschellingia* 和 *Viscosia* 为优势属^[20];海坛岛长江澳沙滩中 *Metachromadora* 和 *Viscosia* 也为优势属^[1]。这与本研究结果有一定的相似性。*Metachromadora* 和 *Viscosia* 不仅在粉砂质泥为主的沉积环境中为优势属,在沙滩中也具有较高的占比。Al-Sofyani 等认为每个特定的栖息地海洋线虫没有特定的优势属^[22],也就意味着海洋线虫的分布模式可能不会受到不同生境的影响。邹朝中在厦门岛附近发现了 *Dorylaimopsis* 属的一新种,但在形态上与本研究所发现的 *Dorylaimopsis* sp.1 不同,因此认为其是同一属内的不同种^[23]。

Cobb 于 1920 年建立了 *Daptonema* 属^[24]。目前,*Daptonema* 在 nemys 数据库中共记录有 228 种,其中有效种 145 种,疑问种 25 种,拼写或分类错误 58 种。该属分类地位尚不清楚,易与 *Theristus* Bastian, 1865^[25]、*Paramonohystera* Steiner, 1916^[26]、*Promonhystera* Wieser, 1956^[27]、*Paragnomoxyala* Jiang & Huang, 2015^[28] 等属混淆。*Daptonema* 属中有 41 种从 *Theristus* 转移而来。本研究在金门岛红树林湿地发现 *Daptonema* 属的 6 个种,其中仅有 2 种发现雌性,未能给出种名,另外 4 种已确定种名。

Daptonema 属具有有机质污染指示作用,该属的线虫对有机质污染具有一定的耐受能力,其丰度和

优势度会随环境中有机质含量的增加而增加^[29-30]。其相对丰度大于 10% 即表示生态质量状况较差或差^[30-31]。*Daptonema* 属在本研究中占绝对优势,总占比为 39.80%。在建功屿断面 JL 站位,*Daptonema* 属的个体数量占比超过 70%,而在 JH、JM 站位占比均不足 20%,表明建功屿断面 JH 站位沉积物有机质污染可能较严重,原因有待考究。另外,建功屿 JH 站位 *Daptonema* 属占比较古宁头断面 GH 站位低,表明后者受有机质污染可能更严重。总体而言,金门建功屿和古宁头红树林湿地可能面临严峻的有机质污染威胁,生态质量状况较差^[6]。

2.3 海洋线虫的摄食类型

本研究中,海洋线虫群落以非选择性沉积食性者(1B 型)占优,有 18 种,其次刮食者或底上硅藻食性者(2A 型)和捕食者/杂食者(2B 型)分别有 12 种和 11 种,选择性沉积食性者(1A 型)10 种。表明 1B 型在研究区域占绝对优势,2A 型 2B 型居中,1A 型为最少。从摄食类型在该站位摄食类群的占比看(表 4),4 个站位中除建功屿 JM 站位以 2A 型为主,其他 3 个采样站位皆以 1B 型占绝对优势;且 1B 型在建功屿 JL 站位占比最为突出(85.35%)。

海洋线虫几乎能利用周围环境中所有的营养源,如细菌、有机碎屑、微藻、真菌、微型底栖生物和其他小型底栖动物^[32]。海洋线虫摄食类型与所处的沉积物类型密不可分,其摄食类型的变化反映了沉积物中线虫食物来源的不同,反映了沉积物中有机物存在形式的不同^[33]。Tietjen 也认为,食物的可获得性与沉积物类型之间存在密切关系^[34]。

Nguyen 在越南 Can Gio 红树林湿地发现海洋线虫摄食类型以 1B 型为优势,其次为 1A 型^[35]。杨培培等在漳江口、九龙江口和凤林等红树林湿地发现海洋线虫均以 1B 型占主导,而在洛阳江口和湾坞红

树林湿地中以 2B 和 2A 型为优,1A 型为最少^[21]。这与本研究结果相似,可能是金门红树林有机质含量较高,海洋线虫主要以腐烂的有机碎屑为食。

表 4 金门红树林湿地海洋线虫的摄食类型及其占比

Tab. 4 Feeding types and percentage of marine nematodes in Jinmen mangrove wetland

摄食类型	占比%			
	建功屿(JH)	建功屿(JM)	建功屿(JL)	古宁头(GH)
1B	45.55	37.80	85.35	59.35
2A	21.58	42.85	3.50	16.32
2B	30.82	18.45	8.60	21.07
1A	2.05	0.89	2.55	3.26

3 结论

本次金门岛红树林湿地小型底栖动物研究中发现小型底栖动物共 10 个类群,海洋线虫占绝对优势(93.93%)。共鉴定出海洋线虫 4 目 15 科 31 属 51 种,其中优势属(占比从高到低)依次为 *Daptonema*、*Viscosia*、*Ptycholaimellus*、*Dorylaimopsis* 和 *Metachromadora*;优势种为 *Daptonema* sp.2、*Daptonema* sp.1、

Viscosia sp.1、*Dorylaimopsis* sp.1、*Ptycholaimellus* sp.1、*Daptonema* sp.3 和 *Metachromadora* sp.1。4 个站位中共发现 10 个共有种,分别为:*Daptonema* sp.1、*Daptonema* sp.2、*Daptonema* sp.3、*Daptonema* sp.4、*Ptycholaimellus* sp.1、*Viscosia* sp.1、*Dorylaimopsis* sp.1、*Sabatieria* sp.1、*Parasphaerolaimus* sp.4 和 *Sphaerolaimus* sp.3。摄食类型占比从高到低依次为 1B>2A>2B>1A。

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Community structures of marine nematodes in Jinmen mangrove wetland

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Abstract: In February 2021, two sections and four sampling sites were set up to collect sediment samples for the study of meiofauna composition, dominant genus (species) and feeding types of marine nematode in the mangrove wetland of Jinmen Island, Taiwan Province. Results showed that 10 meiofaunal assemblages were identified, including nematode, copepoda, oligochaeta, polychaeta, turbellaria, foraminifera, gastropod, cumacea, bivalve and tardigrada. Nematoda was the most dominant group, accounting for 93.93% of the total species. A total of 51 species or taxonomic entities of nematodes were identified, belonging to 31 genera, 15 families in 4 orders. On the section at site JH of Jiangongyu Island, 11 genera and 16 species were identified, and the dominant genera (percentage $\geq 5\%$) were *Ptycholaimellus*, *Viscosia*, *Daptonema*, *Dorylaimopsis*, *Parasphaerolaimus*, *Anoplostoma*. And the dominant species were *Ptycholaimellus* sp.1, *Viscosia* sp.1, *Daptonema* *ungula*, *Dorylaimopsis* sp.1, *Anoplostoma* *papaviviparum*. Then, at site JM, 23 genera and 25 species were identified, and the dominant genera (percentage $\geq 5\%$) were *Metachromadora*, *Daptonema*, *Viscosia*, *Ptycholaimellus*, *Dorylaimopsis*. Among them, the dominant species were *Metachromadora* sp.1, *Viscosia* sp.1, *Dorylaimopsis* sp.1, *Daptonema* *baihaijiaoensis* and *Ptycholaimellus* *ocellatus*. Finally, at site JL, 18 genera and 30 species were identified, and the dominant genera (percentage $\geq 5\%$) were *Daptonema* and *Dorylaimopsis*. With dominant species *Daptonema* *quattuor*, *Daptonema* *setihyalocella*, *Viscosia* sp.1, *Daptonema* *baihaijiaoensis*, *Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 and *Spilophorella* *candida*. Besides, on the section at site GH of Guningtou Island, 21 genera and 35 species were identified, and the dominant genera (percentage $\geq 5\%$) were *Daptonema*, *Parasphaerolaimus*, *Ptycholaimellus*, *Viscosia* and *Ptycholaimellus*, among then, the dominant species were *Daptonema* *aquattuor*, *Daptonema* *setihyalocella*, *Viscosia* sp.1, *Daptonema* *baihaijiaoensis*, *Ptycholaimellus* sp.1 and *Spilophorella* *candida*. From the perspective of community structure, only *Daptonema* was found as common dominant genus at all 4 sampling sites with none of other common dominant species. In view of feeding type, the nematode community appeared at site in the middle tidal zone of Jiangongyu Island was only dominated by type 2A in contrast to the type 1B appearing only at the other three sampling sites. Therefore, most marine nematodes in this study are mainly feeders of non-selective sediments.

Key words: marine biology; free-living marine nematodes; community structure; mangrove wetland; Jinmen Island

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