长江、黄河、辽河水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹的形态学及生化组成

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摘要: 探讨长江、黄河和辽河水系中华绒螯蟹(Eriocheir sinensis,以下称河蟹)野生扣蟹的异同,对于河蟹种质资源 评价和养殖生产具有重要的现实意义。本研究采用形态学测量和生化分析方法,测定和比较了长江、黄河和辽河 三水系野生扣蟹(以下简称长江蟹、黄河蟹和辽河蟹)的形态学、肝胰腺指数(HSI)、常规生化成分、脂类和脂肪酸 组成差异。结果表明,(1) 三水系野生扣蟹的形态学特征差异较大,三水系雌雄扣蟹分别有 12 和 18 个形态学指标 差异显著,但其差异系数均未达到亚种间的差异阈值,聚类分析将三水系野生扣蟹分为两组,长江和黄河水系为 一组,辽河水系为另一组。(2) 筛选判别贡献率较大的 7~10 个指标,对三水系雌雄扣蟹分别建立判别方程,综合 判别准确率达 87.5%。(3) 长江雌蟹 HSI 最高,辽河雄蟹 HSI 最低;辽河雌蟹肝胰腺的水分和蛋白含量较高,长江 雌蟹水分、粗蛋白和总糖含量最低;辽河蟹躯体肌肉水分含量最高,而长江蟹躯体蛋白和脂肪含量最高,但总糖含 量最低。(4) 就脂类组成而言,除了雄体肝胰腺外,长江蟹组织中的甘油三酯含量均显著高于其他两个水系,黄河 蟹游离脂肪酸和胆固醇百分含量相对较低,但磷脂含量最高。(5) 黄河蟹肝胰腺和躯体肌肉中 18: 1n9 和 18: 2n6 含量最低,但其 20: 5n3 和 22: 6n3 含量最高,三水系肝胰腺中的脂肪酸差异大于肌肉间的差异。因此,三水系河蟹 野生扣蟹的形态学和生化组成均存在较大差异,可以据此进行综合鉴别。

中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)又称河蟹, 是 中国重要的经济蟹类之一, 具有重要的经济价值, 其天然群体曾广泛分布于辽河、黄河、长江、瓯 江和闽江等水系^[1-2]。自 20 世纪 60 年代以来, 由 于过渡捕捞、入海和沿江河流的水闸阻挡其洄游 通道及环境污染等原因, 野生河蟹资源急剧下降; 另一方面, 随着人们生活水平的提高, 河蟹的消 费量不断增加, 从而促进了河蟹养殖业的快速发 展^[3-4], 2013 年中国成蟹养殖产量高达 72.99 万 t, 总产值超过 400 亿元^[5]。目前,中国河蟹养殖主要 集中于长江流域、黄河流域和辽河流域^[6-7],由于 人工繁殖过程中的近亲繁殖、采用小规格亲本育 苗和不同水系间盲目引种等原因,中国主要河蟹 养殖群体种质退化和混杂严重,导致其养殖性能 退化,这给其养殖业带来了极大的危害^[4,8–9]。近 10 年来,由于主要水系禁渔期的执行、河蟹增殖 放流和水域环境保护等,长江、黄河和辽河等水 系野生河蟹资源在一定程度上得以恢复,这为各

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水系野生河蟹种质资源评价及优异种质发掘利用 提供了物质基础^[10-11]。有研究表明,长江水系野生 扣蟹在成蟹养殖阶段的养殖性能优于长江水系养 殖群体或其他水系苗种,故长江水系野生扣蟹苗 种需求量较大,价格通常高于其他水系的野生苗 种^[12-13]。同时,由于长江、黄河和辽河水系目前均 具有一定的野生扣蟹捕捞量,且都被应用于各地 区的河蟹养殖中,所以迫切需要建立一种准确实 用的长江、黄河和辽河水系野生扣蟹的鉴别方法。

目前,有关不同水系河蟹的表型差异和鉴别 技术研究主要集中在成蟹阶段,且以形态学和遗 传学分析为主^[4,14–16],有关不同水系扣蟹的鉴别 研究较少^[17]。实际上,不同水系野生扣蟹不仅在 形态学可能存在一定差异,且由于生长环境和饵 料组成的差异,其生化组成也可能存在差异^[18]。 先前研究表明,生长在不同水域的同种水生动物 的生化组成可能存在差异,据此可以鉴别不同种 群的水生动物^[19–20],例如:通过肌肉脂肪酸组成的 指纹图谱可以鉴别不同种群的野生三疣梭子蟹^[21]。 因此,结合形态学和生化组成分析,可以为同种 水生动物的不同地理种群鉴别提供更加丰富的基 础信息。迄今为止,有关辽河、黄河、长江三水 系野生扣蟹的鉴别技术尚未见报道,这非常不利 于河蟹种质资源保护和合理利用。鉴于此,本文 较系统研究了辽河、黄河、长江三水系野生扣蟹 的形态学和生化组成差异,并建立了相应的判别 方法,旨在为河蟹野生资源保护、种质资源评价 及合理开发利用提供理论依据和实践参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验用蟹

长江、黄河和辽河水系野生群体扣蟹于 2013 年 3 月采自江苏镇江(119.27°E, 32.11°N)、山东东 营 (118.52°E, 37.61°N) 和 辽 宁 盘 锦 (122.70°E, 40.70°N),每群体随机采集正常扣蟹 60 只左右, 雌雄近似各半,要求肢体健全、无一龄早熟蟹,各 群体具体采样数量、体重、甲壳长、甲壳宽和体 厚见表 1。

表1 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹的样本量、体重、甲壳长、甲壳宽和甲壳厚

 Tab. 1
 Sampling number, body weight, carapace length, carapace width and body thickness of wild juvenile

E. sinensis from three rivers

 $\overline{x} \pm SD$

+6+= 1		雌体 female			雄体 male			
J目初 IIIdex	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Huanghe Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.		
样本量/n sampling number	30	28	30	32	36	30		
体重/g body weight	7.44±0.79	7.06±1.88	7.03±1.36	7.88±0.99	7.91±2.11	7.20±1.35		
甲壳长/mm carapace length	22.92±1.31	22.21±2.09	22.70±1.48	23.08±1.18	22.95±2.15	22.76±1.41		
甲壳宽/mm carapace width	25.70±1.10	25.06±2.19	25.34±1.68	25.97±1.32	25.75±2.31	25.02±1.57		
甲壳厚/mm body thickness	12.14±0.60	11.95±1.34	12.04±0.98	12.89±0.83	12.71±1.46	12.04±0.77		

1.2 形态学测量及分析

1.2.1 形态学测量 参考文献[14]的方法,选取 了头胸甲、步足等部位的 24 个测量点,使用游标 卡尺进行测量(精确度为 0.02 mm),具体测量参数 见图 1,每只个体共测量 32 个形态学数据,主要 包括甲壳两侧对称额齿/侧刺间的距离、甲壳右后 缘/突出点到右侧几个关键点的距离、甲壳表面关 键点间的距离和第四、第五步足的相关参数等。 为校正由于样本规格差异对形态学特征值的影响, 将每只蟹的所有形态特征值分别除以它的体长值 (*L*₁)进行校正,下文所有提到的特征值都是经过 校正后的值。



图 1 中华绒螯蟹扣蟹形态学测量点位置图 I. 背甲测量点; II. 背甲侧面测量点; III. 腹甲测量点; IV. 第四、五步足测量点.

A1: 1-1'; A2: 2-2'; A3: 3-3'; A4: 4-4'; A5: 5-5'; A6: 6-6'; A7: 7-7'; B1: 7-8; B2: 7-9; B3: 7-10; B4: 7-11; C1: 12-8; C2: 12-9; C3: 12-10; C4: 12-11; L1: 13-14; L2: 13-15; L3: 15-14; L4: 14-16; L5: 16-13; H: 测量点 16 处的体厚; S1: 12-17; S2: 12-18; S3: 17-3; , S4: 17-4; S5: 17-5; S6: 17-6; S7: 17-7; F1: 19-20; F2: 21-22; F3: 23-24; F4: 点 23 处的宽度.

Fig. 1 Landmark points for morphological measurements of juvenile *E. sinensis*

I. Measuring points of carapace; II. Measuring points of side carapace; III. Measuring points of sternite; IV. Measuring points of the fourth and fifth periopods.

A1: 1-1', A2: 2-2'; A3: 3-3'; A4: 4-4'; A5: 5-5'; A6: 6-6'; A7: 7-7'; B1: 7-8; B2: 7-9; B3: 7-10; B4: 7-11; C1: 12-8; C2: 12-9; C3: 12-10; C4: 12-11; L1: 13-14; L2: 13-15; L3: 15-14; L4: 14-16; L5: 16-13; H: body thickness in point 16; S1: 12-17; S2: 12-18; S3: 17-3; , S4: 17-4; S5: 17-5; S6: 17-6; S7: 17-7; F1: 19-20; F2: 21-22; F3: 23-24; F4: width in the point 23.

1.2.2 聚类和判别分析 利用 32 个形态特征值 对三水系河蟹进行聚类分析和逐步判别分析,选 出对判别贡献较大的形态学参数建立相应的判别 公式。随机另外选择三水系野生扣蟹各 40 只,雌 雄各半,测量相关形态学指标后采用判别公式进 行判别,然后统计判别准确率和综合判别率,计 算公式如下。

判别准确率=100×判别正确的数目/实测数目;

综合判别率(%)=($\sum_{i=1}^{k} A_i / \sum_{i=1}^{k} B_i$)×100, 其中, A_i 为 *i* 水系判别正确的蟹数, B_i 为 *i* 水系蟹的样本

数, k 为水系数。

1.2.3 方差分析和差异系数计算 采用 ANOVA 对三水系河蟹扣蟹的所有形态学参数进行方差分析,采用 Tukey's 法进行多重比较,以 *P*<0.05 为差异显著性标准。参考 Mayr 等^[22]和刘子藩等^[23]的方法对差异显著的特征值分别计算差异系数,如差异系数>1.28,可视为亚种水平以上的差异。

1.3 生化组成分析

形态学指标测量完毕后,对三水系扣蟹进行 活体解剖,取出全部肝胰腺并称重(精确到 0.001g),计算肝胰腺指数(HSI,%)=100×肝胰腺重/ 体重。同时取出躯体肌肉(去除大螯、头胸甲、鳃、 三角膜、心脏和肠道等),所有组织保存于-40℃的 冰箱中待生化分析。由于单只幼蟹的肝胰腺和 肌肉较少,故将同水系同性别的 6 只个体的肝 胰腺或躯体样品合并,生化分析时每组样品各 5 个重复。

常规营养成分测定:按 AOAC(1995)的标准方 法测定水分(105℃下烘干至恒重)和蛋白质(凯氏定 氮法)含量^[24];按 Folch 法采用氯仿:甲醇(两者体 积比为 2:1)提取总脂并测定其含量^[25];采用苯酚-硫酸法测定碳水化合物含量,标样为葡萄糖^[26]。

脂类和脂肪酸组成分析:根据文献[27]的方 法进行脂类和脂肪酸分析,采用14%的三氟化硼-甲醇溶液对总脂进行甲酯化处理,旋转蒸发到所 需浓度进行脂肪酸分析。所用仪器为 Agilent 6890 气相色谱,毛细管柱型号为 Omegawax320 (30.0 m× 0.32 mm, USA),进样口和氢火焰检测器的温度 均为 260℃,起始柱温度为 300 mL/min,补偿气 体氮气的流速为 25 mL/min,分流比为 1:50;压 力为 60 kPa。脂类成分和脂肪酸含量计算均采用 面积百分比法。

1.4 数据处理

利用 SPSS 13.0 软件对实验数据进行统计分 析,所有数据均采用平均值±标准差(\bar{x} ±SD)表示, 采用 Levene's 法进行方差齐性检验,当不满足齐 性方差时,对百分比数据进行反正弦或平方根处 理,采用 ANOVA 对所有数据进行方差分析,采 用 Tukey's 法进行多重比较,以 *P*<0.05 为差异显 著性标准,在 Excel 下绘制相关图表。

 $\overline{x} \pm SD$

2 结果与分析

2.1 形态学特征方差分析和差异系数
 表 2 为三水系野生扣蟹雌体间差异显著的
 形态学特征及差异系数, 32 个特征值中有 12 个

差异显著(P<0.05),其中仅 C1 和 F3 两个特征值 在三水系雌体间差异均显著;雄体差异显著的 形态学特征数据见表 3,32 个特征值中有 18 个 差异显著(P<0.05),其中 7 个特征值在三水系雌 体间也差异显著。就差异系数而言,无论雌体

表 2 三水系野生扣蟹雌体间差异显著的形态学指标及其差异系数

Tab. 2 Morphological indices with significant differences and their coefficient of variation of the wild female juvenile E. sinensis among the three rivers

指标 index	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	差异系数 coefficient of variation
A_2/L_1	$0.257{\pm}0.014^{a}$	0.271±0.013 ^b	$0.262{\pm}0.014^{ab}$	0.519
A_{3}/L_{1}	$0.708{\pm}0.020^{a}$	$0.727{\pm}0.018^{b}$	$0.705{\pm}0.018^{a}$	0.611
A_{7}/L_{1}	$0.535{\pm}0.020^{a}$	$0.544{\pm}0.014^{a}$	0.522 ± 0.020^{b}	0.647
C_1/L_1	$0.179{\pm}0.014^{a}$	0.166 ± 0.013^{b}	0.192±0.015°	0.929
L_2/L_1	$0.540{\pm}0.035^{a}$	$0.543{\pm}0.012^{ab}$	$0.558{\pm}0.010^{b}$	0.400
L_{3}/L_{1}	0.495±0.013ª	$0.505{\pm}0.011^{b}$	$0.502{\pm}0.011^{ab}$	0.417
S_1/L_1	$0.420{\pm}0.055^{a}$	$0.384{\pm}0.011^{b}$	$0.376 {\pm} 0.019^{b}$	0.595
S_{5}/L_{1}	0.325±0.023ª	$0.318{\pm}0.016^{ab}$	0.310 ± 0.021^{b}	0.341
S_{6}/L_{1}	$0.339{\pm}0.022^{a}$	$0.329{\pm}0.013^{a}$	0.311 ± 0.020^{b}	0.667
F_2/L_1	$0.481{\pm}0.046^{a}$	$0.495{\pm}0.029^{ab}$	0.506 ± 0.022^{b}	0.368
F_{3}/L_{1}	$0.343{\pm}0.040^{a}$	$0.310{\pm}0.042^{b}$	$0.374 \pm 0.024^{\circ}$	0.970
F_{4}/L_{1}	$0.052{\pm}0.003^{a}$	$0.056{\pm}0.005^{b}$	$0.057{\pm}0.005^{b}$	0.625

注: 同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05); 差异系数为差别最大的两水系间差异系数.

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05); coefficient of variation in each line is the highest coefficient between each two populations from three rivers.

表 3 三水系野生扣蟹雄体间差异显著的形态学指标及其差异系数

Tab. 3 Morphological indices with significant differences and their coefficient of variation of the wild male juvenile E. sinensis among the three rivers

 $\overline{x} \pm SD$

				x -6D
指标 index	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	差异系数 coefficient of variation
A_{1}/L_{1}	$0.071{\pm}0.007^{a}$	0.075±0.011ª	0.086±0.013 ^b	0.750
A_{6}/L_{1}	$1.117{\pm}0.017^{a}$	1.123±0.018ª	$1.105{\pm}0.019^{b}$	0.486
A_{7}/L_{1}	0.519±0.021ª	$0.516{\pm}0.020^{ab}$	$0.506{\pm}0.020^{b}$	0.317
B_{1}/L_{1}	$0.636{\pm}0.010^{a}$	$0.629{\pm}0.016^{ab}$	$0.626 {\pm} 0.016^{b}$	0.385
B_{3}/L_{1}	0.855±0.011ª	$0.859{\pm}0.016^{a}$	$0.845{\pm}0.015^{b}$	0.452
C_{1}/L_{1}	$0.184{\pm}0.015^{a}$	$0.162{\pm}0.017^{b}$	0.212±0.035°	0.962
C_2/L_1	0.328 ± 0.012^{b}	$0.310{\pm}0.014^{a}$	$0.336{\pm}0.022^{b}$	0.722
C_{3}/L_{1}	0.471 ± 0.011^{b}	$0.458{\pm}0.016^{a}$	$0.478{\pm}0.029^{b}$	0.444
C_4/L_1	$0.597{\pm}0.017^{b}$	$0.571{\pm}0.020^{a}$	$0.592{\pm}0.027^{b}$	0.703
L_4/L_1	$0.745{\pm}0.015^{ab}$	$0.728{\pm}0.049^{a}$	$0.748{\pm}0.016^{b}$	0.308
S_1/L_1	$0.416{\pm}0.020^{a}$	$0.392{\pm}0.018^{b}$	$0.402{\pm}0.032^{b}$	0.632
S_{3}/L_{1}	$0.474{\pm}0.012^{ab}$	0.465±0.021ª	$0.483{\pm}0.030^{b}$	0.353
S_4/L_1	$0.395{\pm}0.015^{ab}$	$0.387{\pm}0.024^{a}$	$0.404{\pm}0.034^{b}$	0.293
S_{5}/L_{1}	$0.336{\pm}0.019^{a}$	0.320±0.025ª	$0.325{\pm}0.024^{ab}$	0.364
S_{6}/L_{1}	$0.350{\pm}0.017^{a}$	0.331 ± 0.022^{b}	$0.321 {\pm} 0.026^{b}$	0.674
F_{2}/L_{1}	$0.498{\pm}0.048^{a}$	$0.509{\pm}0.034^{ab}$	$0.522{\pm}0.029^{b}$	0.312
F_{3}/L_{1}	$0.344{\pm}0.035^{a}$	$0.320{\pm}0.043^{a}$	$0.371 {\pm} 0.059^{b}$	0.500
F_{4}/L_{1}	$0.054{\pm}0.003^{a}$	$0.060{\pm}0.005^{b}$	$0.059{\pm}0.003^{b}$	0.750

注: 同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05); 差异系数为差别最大的两水系间差异系数.

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05); coefficient of variation in each line is the highest coefficient between each two populations from three rivers.

还是雄体, 各特征值的差异系数均小于亚种分 类阈值 1.28, 因此三水系河蟹野生群体间的差 异尚未达到亚种水平, 尚为种内不同地理种群 间的差异。

2.2 形态学特征聚类和判别分析

聚类分析结果显示三水系雌蟹和雄蟹先分别 两两聚类、然后黄河水系与长江水系扣蟹再合并 成一大类、最后与辽河水系相聚(图 2)。因此、聚 类分析将三水系扣蟹分为两组、长江水系和黄河 水系为一组(I组), 辽河水系为另一组(II组)。由 于聚类分析不能判别样本的水系属性、因此需要 进一步进行判别分析、使用 32 个特征值进行逐步 判别分析、样本 I 组和 II 组的判别准确率都为 98%。由于雌蟹和雄蟹在形态特征存在一定的差 异、故本研究对三水系河蟹雌蟹和雄蟹分别进行 判别、长江、黄河和辽河水系雌体的判别准确率 分别为 90%、83%、93%、雄体的判别准确率分别 为 93%、90%、97%、综合判别率为 91%。尽管运 用 32 个特征值逐步判别的准确率较高、为了方便 在实际生产中应用、本研究进一步筛选出 7~10个 贡献较大的特征值、建立了简便实用的判别公式、 用于样本的水系属性判别、判别公式如下:

长江雌蟹: F_1 = -797.637 W/L_1^3 +512.821 A_7/L_1 + 920.477 C_1/L_1 +3428.722 L_4/L_1 -206.283 S_1/L_1 + 205.480 F_3/L_1 +1670.508 F_4/L_1 -1290.666;

黄河雌蟹: F_2 = -792.312 W/L_1^3 +546.863 A_7/L_1 + 862.657 C_1/L_1 +3449.038 L_4/L_1 -257.417 S_1/L_1 +162.290 F_3/L_1 + 2011.752 F_4/L_1 -1301.399; 辽河雌蟹: F_3 = -896.968 W/L_1^3 +431.673 A_7/L_1 + 1017.535 C_1/L_1 +3709.384 L_4/L_1 -269.164 S_1/L_1 + 219.361 F_3/L_1 +1998.165 F_4/L_1 -1416.304;

长江雄蟹: F_4 = -756.661 W/L_1^3 +995.638 A_1/L_1 + 2158.798 A_4/L_1 -125.253 C_1/L_1 +841.218 C_4/L_1 + 3237.782 L_4/L_1 +966.986 S_4/L_1 -504.271 S_6/L_1 + 192.785 F_3/L_1 +1002.001 F_4/L_1 -2395.595;

黄河雄蟹: $F_5 = -758.030 W/L_1^3 + 1072.875A_1/L_1 + 2177.816A_4/L_1 - 141.835C_1/L_1 + 783.813C_4/L_1 + 3187.701L_4/L_1 + 978.074S_4/L_1 - 540.772S_6/L_1 + 169.657F_3/L_1 + 1394.167F_4/L_1 - 2350.900;$

辽河雄蟹: F_6 = -918.433 W/L_1^3 +1231.973 A_1/L_1 + 2262.085 A_4/L_1 -70.221 C_1/L_1 +852.742 C_4/L_1 + 3293.385 L_4/L_1 +1068.096 S_4/L_1 -650.563 S_6/L_1 + 206.952 F_3/L_1 +1471.705 F_4/L_1 -2490.956



图 2 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹的聚类分析图 GD: 遗传距离; HF: 黄河野生雌体扣蟹; HM: 黄河野生雄体 扣蟹; LF: 辽河野生雌体扣蟹; LM: 辽河野生雄体扣蟹; YF: 长江野生雌体扣蟹; YM: 长江野生雄体扣蟹.

Fig. 2 Clustering dendrogram of wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from three rivers

GD: Genetic distance; HF: Wide female of juvenile *E. sinensis* from Yellow River; HM: Wide male of juvenile *E. sinensis* from Yellow River; LF: Wide female of juvenile *E. sinensis* from Liaohe River; YM: Wide male of juvenile *E. sinensis* from Yangtze River; YM: Wide male of juvenile *E. sinensis* from Yangtze River.

	样本数 sample	判别	判别结果 discrimination result					
population	number	长江 Yangtze River	黄河 Yellow River	辽河 Liaohe River	accuracy of dis- crimination			
雄体 male								
长江蟹 Yangtze River	20	17	2	1	85			
黄河蟹 Yellow River	20	3	16	1	80			
辽河蟹 Liaohe River	20	1	0	19	95			
雌体 female								
长江蟹 Yangtze River	20	18	2	0	90			
黄河蟹 Yellow River	20	2	17	1	85			
辽河蟹 Liaohe River	20	2	0	18	90			

表 4 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹的判别结果 Tab. 4 Discrimination results of population attribution of wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from the three rivers

随机选择三水系野生扣蟹各 40 只(雌雄各半) 验证判别公式的准确率,判别结果见表 4,各水 系雌雄扣蟹判别准确率均大于或等于 80%,综合 判别率为 87.5%,进一步说明了本研究建立的判 断公式具有一定的实用价值。

2.3 肝胰腺指数和常规生化成分的比较

三水系野生扣蟹的肝胰腺指数(HSI)见图 3, 长江雌蟹的 HSI 显著高于其他两个水系,而辽河 雄体的 HSI 显著低于其他两个水系。三水系野生 扣蟹肝胰腺和躯体肌肉的常规生化成分见表 5, 就肝胰腺而言,三水系雄体的常规成分均无显著 差异,黄河雌体肝胰腺中水分和蛋白含量相对较 高,长江雌体的水分、粗蛋白和总糖含量最低,脂 肪含量相对较高。就躯体肌肉而言,无论雌体还 是雄体,辽河蟹肌肉中水分含量显著高于其他两 个水系,长江蟹肌肉中蛋白和脂肪含量较高,但

总糖含量最低, 黄河蟹肌肉中脂肪和总糖含量均 居于其他两水系之间。



图 3 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹的肝胰腺指数比较 柱上不同字母表示不同水系间差异显著(*P*<0.05).

Fig. 3 The comparision of hepatosomatic index (HSI) of wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from three rivers The columns with different letters indicate significant differences among three populations (P<0.05).

表 5 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹肝胰腺和肌肉的常规生化成分

				,	•, •	,,, ~=
常规生化成分		雌体 female		雄体 male		
proximate composition	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.
肝胰腺 hepatopancreas						
水分 moisture	48.52±1.67 ª	$55.06{\pm}4.99^{ab}$	55.21 ± 1.94^{b}	52.09±3.68ª	54.81±2.22 ^a	56.18±4.20ª
粗蛋白 crude protein	$8.97{\pm}0.97^{a}$	$10.67{\pm}1.08^{b}$	$9.58{\pm}0.78^{ab}$	9.86±0.74ª	9.71±1.25ª	$9.27{\pm}0.77^{a}$
脂肪 crude lipid	$33.42{\pm}1.89^{a}$	27.16±6.21ª	30.11 ± 3.29^{a}	28.23 ± 3.34^{a}	28.85±3.44ª	27.60±5.13ª
总糖 total carbohydrate	$0.56{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$0.71{\pm}0.10^{ab}$	$0.73{\pm}0.07^{b}$	0.70±0.21ª	$0.76{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$0.78{\pm}0.08^{a}$
肌肉 muscle						
水分 moisture	$69.69 {\pm} 0.32^{a}$	$68.64{\pm}0.33^{a}$	$71.85{\pm}1.28^{b}$	$69.01{\pm}0.27^a$	$69.88{\pm}0.59^{a}$	$71.56{\pm}0.81^{b}$
粗蛋白 crude protein	$15.50 {\pm} 0.30^{b}$	$14.82{\pm}0.56^{\text{b}}$	$13.49{\pm}0.90^{a}$	16.26±0.45 ^a	$15.03{\pm}0.44^{a}$	$15.12{\pm}2.88^{a}$
脂肪 crude lipid	$1.09{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$1.04{\pm}0.10^{a}$	$0.96{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$1.17{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$1.05{\pm}0.11^{ab}$	$0.96{\pm}0.10^{a}$
总糖 total carbohydrate	$0.18{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.34{\pm}0.04^{\text{b}}$	$0.35{\pm}0.03^{b}$	$0.23{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.26{\pm}0.02^{a}$	$0.49{\pm}0.02^{b}$

注:同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05).

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

2.4 脂类组成的比较

表 6 为三水系野生扣蟹肝胰腺和躯体肌肉的 脂类组成。就雌体肝胰腺而言,长江雌蟹肝胰腺 中甘油三酯(TG)含量显著高于其他两个水系,辽 河雌蟹肝胰腺中游离脂肪酸(FFA)和磷脂(PL)含 量最低,胆固醇(CHO)含量最高,黄河蟹肝胰腺 中 PL 含量最高;就雄体肝胰腺而言,黄河蟹 FFA 和 CHO 含量最低, PL 含量最高,长江雄蟹肝胰腺 中 TG、FFA 和 PL 均略低于辽河蟹, 但统计学上 并无显著差异(P>0.05)。就躯体肌肉脂类组成而言, 无论雄体还是雌体, 长江蟹肌肉中的 TG 含量最 高, PL 含量最低; 黄河蟹的 PL 含量最高, FFA 含 量最低; 辽河蟹肌肉中的 CHO 含量相对较高, 其 他脂类成分含量居于长江和黄河水系之间。

2.5 脂肪酸组成的比较

表7为三水系野生扣蟹肝胰腺的脂肪酸组成,

表 6 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹肝胰腺和肌肉的脂类组成

Tab. 6 Lipid composition in the hepatopancreas and muscle of wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from three rivers

%, 总脂 total lipid; n=5; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

脂类组成		雌体 female			雄体 male	
lipid composition	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.
肝胰腺 hepatopancreas						
甘油三酯 triglycerides	90.36±1.86 ^b	$82.58{\pm}5.87^{a}$	87.18 ± 3.53^{a}	$83.80{\pm}4.04^{a}$	$85.73{\pm}2.40^{a}$	$83.68 {\pm} 3.59^{a}$
游离脂肪酸 free fatty acid	$3.46{\pm}1.01^{b}$	$3.43{\pm}0.75^{b}$	$2.10{\pm}0.37^{a}$	$4.88{\pm}1.28^{a}$	1.69±0.55 ^b	5.21 ± 1.45^{a}
胆固醇 cholesterol	$0.82{\pm}0.21^{a}$	$1.02{\pm}0.23^{ab}$	$1.29{\pm}0.34^{b}$	1.88 ± 0.32^{a}	$0.97{\pm}0.22^{b}$	$2.09{\pm}0.43^{a}$
磷脂 phospholipids	$6.76{\pm}1.20^{a}$	13.77 ± 1.23^{b}	$6.65{\pm}0.95^{a}$	$7.73 {\pm} 1.08^{b}$	$9.69{\pm}0.99^{a}$	8.16 ± 1.62^{b}
肌肉 muscle						
甘油三酯 triglycerides	$5.93{\pm}1.04^{a}$	1.15 ± 0.21^{b}	$2.63 \pm 0.76^{\circ}$	$7.30{\pm}0.58^{b}$	$3.69{\pm}0.51^{a}$	$4.74{\pm}1.13^{a}$
游离脂肪酸 free fatty acid	$4.09{\pm}0.32^{a}$	$1.89{\pm}0.41^{b}$	$3.86{\pm}0.65^{a}$	4.89±1.06 ^a	$1.92{\pm}0.46^{b}$	$5.84{\pm}0.50^{a}$
胆固醇 cholesterol	$5.56{\pm}0.75^{a}$	$4.34{\pm}0.53^{b}$	$5.80{\pm}0.19^{a}$	5.43 ± 0.36^{a}	$4.98{\pm}0.64^{a}$	$5.94{\pm}0.85^{a}$
磷脂 phospholipids	85.24±2.91ª	$92.86{\pm}1.55^{b}$	88.64±1.74 ^c	$82.57{\pm}1.69^{a}$	89.68 ± 2.10^{b}	83.96±2.10 ^a

注: 同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05).

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05).

表 7 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹肝胰腺中的脂肪酸组成

Tab 7 Fat	w agid ag	mnacition in	the hone	anananaaa a	f wild	investile F	cin ancie	from t	hugo wiyowa
1 a. J. – Fat	y actu co	imposition in	пе пера	opanereas c	n wiiu	juvenne L.	sinensis	пош	Infee fivers

			%, 总脂肪酸 total fatty acids; $n=5$; $\overline{x} \pm SD$			
脂肪酸		雌体 female			雄体 male	
fatty acid	长江Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.
C _{14:0}	1.06±0.15ª	1.96±0.31 ^b	1.16±0.30 ^a	1.17±0.25 ^a	$2.01{\pm}0.24^{b}$	1.38±0.33ª
C _{15:0}	$0.60{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$0.69{\pm}0.23^{a}$	$0.72{\pm}0.11^{a}$	$0.64{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.57{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$0.80{\pm}0.13^{b}$
C _{16:0}	16.38±0.89ª	14.39±0.22°	17.65±0.91 ^b	16.55±0.33ª	$14.38 {\pm} 0.63^{b}$	$17.31{\pm}0.75^{a}$
C _{17:0}	$0.71{\pm}0.11^{a}$	1.12 ± 0.31^{b}	$0.70{\pm}0.11^{a}$	$0.97{\pm}0.07^{a}$	0.95±0.32ª	0.90±0.13ª
C _{18:0}	2.44±0.11ª	2.64±0.32ª	$2.63{\pm}0.18^{a}$	2.57±0.14ª	$2.89{\pm}0.18^{b}$	$2.62{\pm}0.21^{ab}$
ΣSFA	21.32±1.01ª	$20.94{\pm}0.34^{a}$	23.03±0.91 ^b	22.06±0.54ª	$20.94{\pm}0.49^{b}$	23.20±0.73°
C14: 1n7	$0.31{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.38{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.32{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$0.28{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$0.39{\pm}0.08^{a}$	$0.36{\pm}0.10^{a}$
C _{16: 1n7}	13.19±0.24ª	11.39±0.91ª	$12.03{\pm}1.17^{a}$	11.09±2.19 ^a	10.86±0.71ª	$12.52{\pm}0.36^{a}$
C _{17: 1n7}	$0.77{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$1.20{\pm}0.32^{b}$	$0.82{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$0.87{\pm}0.02^{a}$	$1.00{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$0.88{\pm}0.24^{ab}$
C18: 1n9	27.12±2.06ª	20.34±3.51°	32.47 ± 0.63^{b}	27.18±1.61ª	23.44±1.49°	30.06±1.03 ^b
C18: ln7	3.70±0.25ª	$4.29{\pm}0.28^{b}$	3.32±0.31ª	$3.98{\pm}0.22^{b}$	$3.79{\pm}0.29^{b}$	3.36±0.27 ^a
C _{20: 1n9}	$1.10{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$0.88{\pm}0.14^{ab}$	$0.80{\pm}0.12^{a}$	1.38 ± 0.22^{b}	$0.91{\pm}0.10^{a}$	$0.77{\pm}0.03^{a}$
C _{20: 1n7}	$0.41{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.54{\pm}0.24^{a}$	$0.33{\pm}0.07^{a}$	0.53±0.11ª	$0.53{\pm}0.18^{a}$	$0.40{\pm}0.04^{a}$
ΣMUFA	$47.14{\pm}2.48^{a}$	39.20±2.01 ^b	50.29±1.24 ^a	46.14 ± 2.10^{a}	$41.14{\pm}0.96^{b}$	$48.45{\pm}0.94^{a}$
C18: 2n6	13.41 ± 1.86^{b}	$9.29{\pm}2.09^{a}$	16.48±1.52 ^c	$12.84{\pm}0.76^{a}$	8.45±1.09°	14.57 ± 0.81^{b}
C _{18: 3n3}	2.62±0.19 ^a	2.98±0.51ª	1.67±0.15 ^b	$2.52{\pm}0.53^{a}$	$2.71{\pm}0.43^{a}$	$1.94{\pm}0.50^{a}$
C _{20: 2n6}	$1.12{\pm}0.19^{a}$	$1.07{\pm}0.15^{a}$	1.05±0.21ª	1.45 ± 0.51^{a}	1.06±0.23ª	$1.06{\pm}0.08^{a}$
C _{20: 4n6}	1.56±0.47ª	1.93±0.12ª	0.75 ± 0.14^{b}	1.61 ± 0.34^{ab}	1.72±0.03ª	$1.07{\pm}0.22^{b}$
C _{20: 3n3}	$0.41{\pm}0.03^{a}$	$0.69{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$0.28{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.53{\pm}0.03^{ab}$	$0.69{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$0.37{\pm}0.10^{b}$
C _{20: 5n3}	2.86±0.69ª	7.11±0.88°	1.29 ± 0.19^{b}	$3.01{\pm}0.60^{a}$	6.50±1.00°	$1.84{\pm}0.48^{b}$
C22: 6n3	2.24±0.51ª	$5.43 {\pm} 0.77^{b}$	0.86±0.25°	$1.74{\pm}0.72^{a}$	$5.70{\pm}0.70^{b}$	1.19±0.12 ^a
ΣPUFA(18: 2n)	25.17±1.30ª	31.31 ± 1.51^{b}	22.50±1.74°	24.87±1.73ª	$29.72{\pm}0.60^{b}$	22.63±0.85ª
Σn3PUFA	8.91±1.38ª	$18.82{\pm}0.87^{b}$	4.16±0.37°	$8.79{\pm}1.30^{a}$	18.27 ± 1.42^{b}	5.73±0.94°
Σn6PUFA	16.26±1.40ª	12.49±1.95 ^b	18.34±1.63ª	16.08 ± 1.54^{a}	11.45±1.29 ^b	16.90±0.56 ^a
n3/n6	0.55±0.12ª	$1.54{\pm}0.31^{b}$	$0.23{\pm}0.02^{\circ}$	0.55±0.11ª	1.62±0.28°	$0.34{\pm}0.06^{b}$
ΣHUFA(20: 3n)	7.76±1.81 ^a	17.15±0.84°	3.28±0.65 ^b	7.70±1.58 ^a	16.83±1.03 ^b	4.94±0.86 ^c

注: 同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05); 表中仅列出含量大于 0.3%的数据.

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05). The fatty acid with more than 0.3% of total fatty acids is shown in the table.

无论雌体还是雄体, 辽河蟹肝胰腺中的饱和脂肪酸(Σ SFA)和单不饱和脂肪酸(Σ MUFA)含量高于其他两个水系, 黄河蟹肝胰腺中的 Σ SFA 和 Σ MUFA含量最低, 三水系扣蟹肝胰腺中 Σ SFA 和 Σ MUFA的含量变化主要是由于 16 0 合 18 1n7 含量变化造成的。整体上, 三水系扣蟹肝胰腺中的多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)含量差别较大, 黄河水系 Σ PUFA、 Σ n3PUFA、 Σ HUFA 含量和 n3/n6 比值最高, 辽河蟹 Σ n6PUFA 含量相对较高, 辽河雌雄蟹 肝胰腺中的 Σ HUFA 分别仅为黄河水系的 19%和 29%; 就具体 PUFA 种类而言, 黄河蟹的 20:

4n6(ARA)、20 5n3(EPA)和 22 6n3(DHA)含量最高,18 2n6 含量最低,辽河蟹肝胰腺中的 18 2n6 含量最高,而 18 3n3、20 4n6(ARA)、20 5n3(EPA) 和 22 6n3(DHA)含量最低,长江扣蟹肝胰腺中的大部分 PUFA 含量处于黄河水系和辽河水系之间。

表 8 为三水系野生扣蟹肌肉中的脂肪酸组成, 从整体上看三水系扣蟹肌肉中 SFA 主要由 C16 0 和 C18 0 组成,无论雌体还是雄体,三水系肝 胰腺中的 Σ SFA 含量均无显著差异,含量都在 18%~20%。就 MUFA 而言,躯体肌肉中 18 1n9 含量占 Σ MUFA 的 50%以上,无论雌体还是雄体,

表 8 三水系中华绒螯蟹野生扣蟹躯体肌肉中的脂肪酸组成 Tab. 8 Fatty acid composition in the carcass muscle of wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from three rivers

%,	总脂肪酸	total	fatty	acids;	<i>n</i> =5;	$\overline{x} \pm SD$
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脂肪酸		雌体 female			雄体 male	
fatty acid	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.	长江 Yangtze Riv.	黄河 Yellow Riv.	辽河 Liaohe Riv.
C14: 0	$0.52{\pm}0.04^{ab}$	0.67±0.13 ^b	0.46±0.11 ^a	$0.50{\pm}0.08^{a}$	$0.76{\pm}0.08^{b}$	$0.54{\pm}0.08^{a}$
C _{15:0}	$0.35{\pm}0.03^{a}$	$0.37{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.39{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$0.34{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$0.40{\pm}0.03^{ab}$	$0.45{\pm}0.05^{b}$
C _{16:0}	$11.87{\pm}0.68^{a}$	10.93 ± 0.15^{a}	11.45 ± 0.90^{a}	11.18±0.83ª	10.61 ± 0.08^{a}	11.34±0.59 ^a
C _{17:0}	$0.81{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$1.18 \pm 0.11^{\circ}$	$0.70{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$0.81{\pm}0.10^{a}$	1.13±0.11 ^b	$0.79{\pm}0.06^{a}$
C _{18:0}	5.29±0.21 ^a	5.99±0.21 ^b	5.01±0.23 ^a	4.96±0.37ª	$5.82{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$4.74{\pm}0.11^{a}$
C _{20:0}	$0.48{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$0.54{\pm}0.03^{a}$	$0.65{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$0.49{\pm}0.01^{a}$	$0.54{\pm}0.02^{b}$	$0.53{\pm}0.05^{ab}$
ΣSFA	19.33±1.01ª	19.68±0.12 ^a	18.66±0.83ª	$18.29{\pm}1.07^{a}$	19.25±0.06 ^a	18.39±0.53ª
C16: 1n7	5.12±1.02 ^b	$3.89{\pm}0.33^{ab}$	3.74±0.91 ^a	4.75±0.73 ^a	4.21 ± 0.15^{a}	$5.01{\pm}0.97^{a}$
C _{17: 1n7}	$0.55{\pm}0.14^{a}$	$0.61{\pm}0.08^{a}$	0.50±0.11ª	$0.52{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$0.70{\pm}0.13^{b}$	$0.55{\pm}0.08^{ab}$
C18: 1n9	$17.31{\pm}1.00^{a}$	12.70±0.71 ^b	18.02 ± 1.32^{a}	17.46±0.53ª	14.11 ± 1.70^{b}	$19.08{\pm}1.04^{a}$
C _{18: 1n7}	4.03±0.17 ^a	$5.13{\pm}0.06^{b}$	$4.21{\pm}0.44^{a}$	3.92±0.12ª	$4.82{\pm}0.28^{b}$	4.05±0.11ª
C _{20: 1n9}	1.35±0.23 ^a	$1.29{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$1.18{\pm}0.11^{a}$	$1.74{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$1.28{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$1.19{\pm}0.10^{a}$
C _{20: 1n7}	$0.29{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.40{\pm}0.08^{ab}$	$0.45{\pm}0.12^{b}$	$0.35{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$0.44{\pm}0.09^{a}$	$0.44{\pm}0.05^{a}$
C _{22: 1n9}	$0.29{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$0.40{\pm}0.09^{b}$	$0.26{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.51{\pm}0.17^{a}$	$0.42{\pm}0.13^{ab}$	$0.22{\pm}0.13^{b}$
ΣMUFA	29.06±1.89 ^a	$24.54{\pm}0.62^{b}$	$28.46{\pm}2.14^{ab}$	29.36±1.45 ^b	26.09±1.26ª	30.65 ± 2.12^{b}
C18: 2n6	$9.26{\pm}0.97^{a}$	$5.39{\pm}0.30^{b}$	11.53 ± 1.77^{a}	$10.30{\pm}0.93^{a}$	$5.70{\pm}0.62^{b}$	12.37±0.68°
C _{18: 3n3}	1.80±0.21ª	1.50±0.21ª	$1.84{\pm}0.27^{a}$	2.05±0.20ª	1.55±0.03 ^b	2.09±0.25ª
C _{20: 2n6}	$1.66{\pm}0.14^{a}$	$1.64{\pm}0.08^{a}$	$1.74{\pm}0.07^{a}$	$1.82{\pm}0.20^{a}$	$1.52{\pm}0.08^{b}$	1.61 ± 0.11^{ab}
C _{20: 4n6}	4.78±0.11 ^a	$4.01{\pm}0.25^{b}$	5.08±0.39ª	4.66±0.61ª	3.83±0.40 ^a	$4.57{\pm}0.80^{a}$
C _{20: 3n3}	$0.45{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.68{\pm}0.08^{b}$	$0.35{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$0.55{\pm}0.05^{a}$	$0.64{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$0.38{\pm}0.06^{\circ}$
C _{20: 5n3}	13.97±0.72 ^a	19.52±0.61 ^b	15.48±1.77ª	14.18±1.11ª	18.66±1.18 ^b	13.55±2.06ª
C _{22: 5n3}	1.11±0.23 ^a	2.18 ± 0.12^{b}	1.36±0.26ª	$1.44{\pm}0.16^{a}$	3.17 ± 0.59^{b}	1.45±0.13ª
C _{22: 6n3}	9.24±1.39 ^a	$11.12{\pm}0.82^{a}$	6.44±1.31 ^b	7.84±0.71ª	11.21±0.59 ^b	5.86±0.44°
ΣPUFA(18: 2n)	42.84±1.15 ^a	46.77 ± 0.72^{b}	44.18±2.65 ^{ab}	43.46±1.57ª	47.04±1.73 ^b	42.30±2.50ª
Σn3PUFA	27.00±1.28ª	35.60±1.19 ^b	25.69±2.70ª	26.53±1.09ª	$35.88{\pm}2.16^{b}$	23.61±2.31ª
Σn6PUFA	15.84±1.09 ^a	11.18 ± 0.47^{b}	18.49±1.75ª	16.93±0.90 ^a	11.16±0.51 ^b	18.68±0.56°
n3/n6	$1.71{\pm}0.17^{a}$	$3.19{\pm}0.24^{b}$	$1.40{\pm}0.24^{a}$	1.57±0.09 ^a	3.22 ± 0.32^{b}	2.26±0.12ª
ΣHUFA(20: 3n)	29.90±1.19 ^a	37.96±1.12 ^b	29.02±3.09ª	29.06±1.90ª	37.97±2.23 ^b	26.19±3.15ª

注: 同行数据上标中不含有相同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05); 表中仅列出含量大于 0.3%的数据.

Note: Values in the same row with different superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05). The fatty acid with more than 0.3% of total fatty acids is shown in the table.

黄河蟹肌肉中的 18 1n9 含量均显著低于长江蟹 和辽河蟹(P<0.05),导致其肌肉中的 MUFA 含量 最低。就 PUFA 组成而言,扣蟹肌肉中主要为 18 2n6、20 5n3、20 4n6 和 22 6n3 这 4 种脂肪 酸,除了黄河和长江雌蟹肌肉中 DHA 含量无显 著差异外,黄河蟹肌肉中 EPA、DHA、n-3 Σ PUFA 和 Σ HUFA 百分含量要显著高于其他两水系,但 其 18 2n-6、20 4n-6 和 n-6 Σ PUFA 含量显著最 低(P < 0.05)。就肌肉中 n-3/n-6 而言,黄河水系最 高,其他两水系间无显著差异。

3 讨论

3.1 不同水系野生扣蟹的形态学差异及其判别

中华绒螯蟹不同地理种群由于长期的生殖隔 离、不同种群间存在一定程度的分离、从而在形 态、养殖性能、生理生态和群体遗传上存在一定 的差异^[1-2, 14-15, 18]。尽管中国大陆主要水系绒螯蟹 分类仍存在一定的争议、特别中华绒螯蟹和日本 绒螯蟹的亲缘关系, 但是普遍认为中国瓯江、长 江、黄河、海河和辽河 5 个水系的绒螯蟹均为中 华绒螯蟹、它们的亲缘关系较近、其群体分化尚 未达到亚种水平^[14-15, 28-31], 这 5 个水系中华绒螯 蟹的形态学特征与广西南流江水系及俄罗斯海参 崴绥芬河水系的绒螯蟹形态学差异较大^[6, 32]。先 前有关不同地理种群中华绒螯蟹的形态学研究主 要集中于成蟹^[1,33]、尚未见不同水系野生扣蟹形 态学特征的比较研究^[17,33]。由于长江、黄河和辽 河流域是中国主要的河蟹养殖区、三水系目前均 具有一定数量的野生扣蟹可用于成蟹养殖、且三 水系野生扣蟹的价格相差较大,因此系统比较三 水系野生扣蟹的形态学差异,建立有效的鉴别方 法具有重要的现实意义^[7,29]。本研究结果表明,长 江、黄河和辽河水系野生扣蟹多个形态学特征存 在显著差异、且不同水系雌雄扣蟹间的变化规律 存在多处显著差异,因此本研究针对三水系雌雄 扣蟹的形态学特征分别建立判别公式、综合判别 率达 87.5%、这明显高于先前不同水系未区分性 别的扣蟹和成蟹判别结果、其综合判别准确率在 70%~80%^[14,17]。本研究中综合判别准确率较高的

可能原因有二个:(1)同种群中华绒螯蟹雌雄个体 的形态学存在一定的差异,分别针对雌雄个体 的形态学特征建立判别公式有利于提高判别准 确率^[7];(2)生长环境对中华绒螯蟹的形态学特征 可能具有一定的影响,本研究中采用是三水系野 生扣蟹,其生长环境有较大差异,故其形态学差 异相对较大,而李勇等^[17]研究中采用的三水系 扣蟹为野生或者人工繁育大眼幼体在条件相似 的池塘中培育而成,因此其形态学差异主要与 遗传因素有关。

本研究中主要形态学特征差异和聚类分析结 果均表明、长江水系和黄河水系的野生扣蟹亲缘 关系较近,这可能是由于黄河处于长江和辽河中 间、黄河水系中华绒螯蟹种群为长江群体向辽河 群体的过渡类型、故其野生扣蟹形态学特征与长 江水系野生扣蟹相对接近。此外,由于黄河流域 曾经多次引入长江水系中华绒螯蟹进行池塘养殖, 池塘养殖中华绒螯蟹逃逸可能对野生黄河蟹的种 质资源也造成了一定的负面影响^[28],这也可能导 致黄河水系和长江水系野生扣蟹的形态学差异变 小。先前研究表明辽河、长江和瓯江水系大眼幼 体在相似养殖池塘中培育成扣蟹、其形态学特征 仍然存在较大差异、因此可以用判别公式进行鉴 别^[17]。同一群体的美国蓝蟹(Callinectes sapidus) 在不同生长环境中,其甲壳的形态学特征也存在 较大差异^[34]、据此推测不同水系野生扣蟹的形态 学差异可能与不同生长环境有关^[13-14]。因此、作 者认为长江、黄河和辽河三水系野生扣蟹的形态 学差异可能受遗传和环境因素共同影响、有关遗 传和环境因素对其形态学差异的贡献和交互作用 有待讲一步研究。

3.2 不同水系野生扣蟹的生化组成差异及其原因

有关不同增养殖水域中华绒螯蟹成蟹的生化 组成已有一些报道,主要是从成蟹可食部位的营 养组成角度进行了研究^[35–37],有关不同水系野生 扣蟹的生化组成尚未见报道。肝胰腺是甲壳动物 最重要的营养物质消化吸收和储存器官,在其生 长和发育过程中起着极其重要的作用,肝胰腺指 数及其生化组成可以在很大程度上反应其营养状 况^[38-39]。无论雌体还是雄体、长江水系野生扣蟹 的肝胰腺指数及其脂肪含量均高于辽河水系、其 水分含量相对较低,这可能是由于长江水体的冬 季平均水温高于辽河和黄河、例如:3月中旬长江 镇江江段的江底平均水温为 10 以上, 而此时辽 河底部水温仅为 3~5 (作者采样时实际测量), 推 测长江中野生扣蟹在越冬期间可能仍有摄食活动。 因此其肝胰腺指数和总脂含量较高、水分含量较 低。而辽河和黄河水系野生扣蟹冬季基本不摄食 或摄食量较少, 越冬饥饿导致肝胰腺指数和脂肪 含量下降、水分含量上升^[40]。甘油三酯(TG)是中 华绒螯蟹的主要存储脂类, TG 含量越高通常暗示 其营养状况较好^[40],整体上,长江水系肝胰腺和 躯体肌肉中的 TG 含量高于其他两水系、这也暗 示长江野生扣蟹冬季仍然可能具有摄食活动。当 然雌雄个体间的变化规律存在一定的性别差异, 如长江雄体肝胰腺中的 TG 略低于其他两个水系, 这可能是由于同水系扣蟹个体间差异较大造成的。

脂肪酸是脂类物质的重要组成部分、由于食 物中脂类物质需要通过肝胰腺吸收后转运到其他 组织、因此肝胰腺的脂肪酸组成与其饵料中的脂 肪酸具有较高的相关性、而肌肉中脂类主要为磷 脂,其脂肪酸组成相对保守,故受饵料的影响小 于肝胰腺^[27,41]。由于甲壳动物肝胰腺中通常会将 高度不饱和脂肪酸优先运输到其他组织供其生长 发育用、故肝胰腺中通常含有较多的饱和和单不 饱和脂肪酸以氧化供能用^[42-43]。本研究结果表明 三水系野生扣蟹肝胰腺中 16 0、18 1n9、18 2n6、ARA、EPA 和 DHA 存在显著差异、这暗示 三水系野生扣蟹的脂肪酸组成可能存在较大差异, 黄河水系野生扣蟹天然饵料中可能含有较高的 HUFA, 但其 16 0、18 1n9、18 2n6 含量可能 较低。无论雌体还是雄体、三水系野生扣蟹躯体 的脂肪酸组成差异远小于肝胰腺、例如: 黄河雌 体肝胰腺中的 HUFA 比辽河蟹高出 4.2 倍, 而黄 河雌体躯体肌肉中的 HUFA 仅比辽河蟹高出 23%、 这和先前不同脂肪酸饲料投喂扣蟹的实验结果基 本一致^[41, 43]。无论肝胰腺还是肌肉,同水系雌雄 扣蟹间的常规生化、脂类和脂肪酸组成均表现出

一定的差异,这暗示中华绒螯蟹在扣蟹阶段的营养需求已经存在一定的性别差异^[39,43],因此性别 差异是今后研究中需要考虑的一个重要问题。

值得注意的是,不同水系野生扣蟹肌肉中的 生化组成差异也可能和遗传有关。先前研究表明、 不同地理种群/品系的银鲑(Oncorhynchus kisutch) 和欧洲扇贝(Pecten maximus)在相同条件下养殖, 其肌肉中的脂肪酸组成也有所不同、这说明其肌 肉中脂肪酸组成可能和遗传有关、且可以通过遗 传育种来改良^[44-45]。本研究中野生扣蟹的生化组 成差异可能是饵料、生长环境和遗传因素共同作 用的结果、可以将此作为不同水系野生扣蟹鉴别 的一个辅助指标、肌肉脂肪酸组成的指纹图谱已 经被初步应用于野生三疣梭子蟹不同地理种群的 鉴定中^[21]。今后尚需研究确认三水系中华绒螯蟹 在相似的养殖条件下肌肉中脂肪酸和氨基酸等关 键营养指标是否存在显著差异。进一步探讨重要 营养品质指标的遗传力、以期为中华绒螯蟹的遗 传育种提供理论基础。

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Comparative studies of the morphology and biochemical composition of wild juvenile Chinese mitten crabs from the Yangtze River, Yellow River and Liaohe River systems

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Abstract: The Chinese mitten crab, *Eriocheir sinensis*, is an important aquaculture species in China that is widely distributed in the east Pacific coast of China, from 24°N northwards to the Korean Peninsula, 42-43°N, from 112° to 114°E. Its high market demand, favorable taste and significant advances in hatchery and grow-out techniques have resulted in this crab being cultured widely in ponds, reservoirs and lakes throughout China since the 1990s. As a consequence, aquaculture yields have steadily increased over the past decades, from 8000 t in 1991 to approximately 729900 t in 2013. The main culture areas are located in the three principal drainage basins, i.e. the Liaohe, Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. The Yangtze delta is the largest culture area among the three drainage basins. Although pond-reared populations of *E. sinensis* originated from their native habitats, i.e. the Liaohe, Yellow and Yangtze Rivers, the Yangtze populations of *E. sinensis*, originating from the wild Yangtze population, have become the common and major culture population in Middle and East China. Inbreeding depression and adverse selection for smaller-sized crabs eventually resulted in the genetic degeneration of pond-reared *E. sinensis*. Moreover, the blind introduction and culture of different populations of *E. sinensis* in their native habitat has led to hybrid germplasms for pond-reared populations. Previous studies have shown that wild crab seeds of juvenile *E. sinensis* showed different culture performance in ponds, and the wild crab seeds from the Yangtze River system generally had the best performance in ponds is have shown that wild crab seeds of juvenile *E. sinensis* showed different culture performance in ponds, and the wild crab seeds from the Yangtze River system generally had the best performance in ponds.

ance and attracted the highest price among these wild populations. However, to date, there is no reliable discrimination method to identify the origins of wild crab seeds from different rivers. Therefore, the current study was designed to investigate the differences and similarities of wild juvenile crabs from the three river systems. Based on morphological measures and biochemical analyses, we determined and compared the morphological parameters, hepatosomatic index (HSI), proximate composition, lipid composition and fatty acid composition of wild juvenile crabs from the three river systems. The results showed that: (1) significant differences in morphological characteristics were observed for wild juvenile crabs from the three river systems, including 12 and 18 morphological indices for female and male crabs, respectively. However, their coefficient of variation did not reach the threshold value for the subspecies. Cluster analysis showed that the wild juveniles from the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers were pooled and separated into one group, while the wild crabs from Liaohe River were divided into another group. (2) Based on the 7-10 indices with high contribution to the discrimination of wild juveniles from the three populations, different discrimination equations were established for female and male crabs of each population, respectively. The overall accuracy of discrimination was 87.5%. (3) The wild juvenile female crabs from Yangtze River had the highest HIS, while the lowest was found in the males from Liaohe River; female crabs from the Liaohe population contained higher moisture and protein levels in their hepatopancreas, while females of the Yangtze population had the lowest moisture, crude protein and carbohydrate contents. The wild crabs from Liaohe River had the highest moisture content in their body muscle, while the crabs from Yangtze River contained the highest body crude protein and total lipid contents, but the lowest carbohydrate levels. (4) For the lipid composition, except for the hepatopancreas of male crabs, the triglyceride levels in the tissues of Yangtze crabs were significantly higher than those of the other two populations, while the tissue of the Yellow River crabs had lower free fatty acid and cholesterol contents, but the highest levels of phospholipids. (5) The Yellow River crabs had the lowest levels of 18: 1n9 and 18: 2n6 in the hepatopancreas and body muscle, but the highest contents of 20: 5n3 and 22: 6n3. Overall, the hepatopancreatic differences in fatty acid composition among crabs of the three river systems were higher than those in the body muscle. In conclusion, there were significant differences in morphological indices and biochemical composition in the wild juvenile *E. sinensis* from the three river systems, which might be related to their growth environment, natural diets and heredities. These results not only provide useful information for the discrimination of wild seeds from the Liaohe, Yellow and Yangtze Rivers, but also contribute to the evaluation of wild germplasm resources and the rational utilization of natural resources of wild E. sinensis.

Key words: *Eriocheir sinensis*; wild-caught juvenile; Yangtze River; Yellow River; Liaohe River; morphology; bio-chemical composition

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