

# 内唇在蜉金龟亚科中用于分属和分族的分类学价值\*

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**摘要** 【目的】 蜉金龟亚科(鞘翅目: 金龟科)成虫外部形态高度趋同, 种间相似性大, 属族等高级阶元的鉴别特征混乱, 因此构建新的形态指标系统极为重要。近年来内唇形态广泛应用于蜉金龟的分类学研究, 并能有效区分部分种类, 然而内唇在高级阶元的分类学价值和应用范围仍未可知。【方法】 本文选取 276 属 818 种金龟为研究对象, 其中包括蜉金龟亚科 7 族 259 属 799 种, 以及外群样本 17 属 19 种(蛻螂亚科 13 属 14 种, 沙金龟亚科 4 属 5 种), 利用几何形态学手段量化蜉金龟内唇的形态学信息, 评估了属级和族级的区分度, 并联合支序系统学方法, 重建了蜉金龟祖先内唇形态。【结果】 根据主成分分析显示, 属级阶元的形态总方差为 0.032 131 27, 族级为 0.032 914 63, 内唇在属族间变异程度接近(两者相差约 3%), 揭示了内唇形态在高级阶元间基本保持稳定, 适合用于分类鉴定。为了进一步探索内唇在高级阶元的分类归属是否也接近, 随之对样本进行判别函数分析。结果显示, 仅基于内唇形态, 98.49% 的属可被正确鉴定, 族级有 98.41% 的正确率, 表明内唇在属级阶元间的判别归类略胜于族级阶元, 内唇适合应用于高级阶元的判别归类。结合系统发育树, 重建的内唇祖先形态显示其多变区域包括上内唇根基部、侧缘, 内唇前区和内唇外缘等 6 个特征, 不仅验证了前人对内唇的部分特征应用, 也发现了新的形态指标。【结论】 本研究利用定量形态学方法证实了内唇适用于蜉金龟高级阶元分类, 同时为外部形态趋同类群提供了新的特征筛选与评估范式。

**关键词** 高级阶元; 进化; 形态差异; 系统发育; 几何形态学

## The taxonomic value of the epipharynx in the Aphodiinae

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**Abstract** 【Objectives】 To construct a new morphological index system for the Aphodiinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae), the adults of which are very similar in external morphology complicate accurate classification into genera and tribes. Previous studies have shown that the morphology of the epipharynx can effectively distinguish some species, but it was not known whether the same criteria could be used to identify higher taxa. 【Methods】 818 species belonging to 276 genera were used as research samples, including 799 species, 259 genera and 7 tribes of the Aphodiinae, and 19 species and 17 genera as outgroup samples (13 genera and 14 species of the Scarabaeinae, 4 genera and 5 species of the Aegialiinae). Morphological information

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on the epipharynx was quantified by means of geometric morphometrics. The ability of this information to classify species to the generic and tribal levels was then evaluated, and the morphology of the ancestors of the Aphodiinae was reconstructed using cladistic methods based on epipharyngeal morphology. **[Results]** Based on Principal Component Analysis, the total morphological variation at the genus and at tribal levels was estimated to be 0.032 131 27 and 0.03 291 463, respectively. The degree of epipharyngeal variation among genera and tribes was small (about 3%), which reveals that epipharyngeal morphology has remained basically stable in the higher-level taxa. In order to determine whether the epipharynx is more similar among higher taxa, we also performed a discriminant function analysis. The results showed that 98.49% of genera and 98.41% of tribes can be correctly identified on the basis of epipharyngeal differences, which suggests that, although epipharyngeal differences are slightly better at discriminating genera than tribes, they are generally suitable for the discrimination and classification of the higher taxa of the Aphodiinae. Combined with a phylogenetic tree, the reconstructed ancestral shape of the epipharynx suggests that it has six variable morphological features, including the base, the lateral margin of the epitorma, the corypha and the shape of the epipharyngeal marginal. **[Conclusion]** The results validate the previous use of some epipharyngeal features to resolve the taxonomy of the Aphodiinae, and also has identified some new morphological indexes. The epipharyngeal features are suitable for the classification of Aphodiinae into genera and tribes using quantitative morphology, and this approach has provided a new paradigm for resolving the taxonomy of groups with a high degree of external morphological convergence.

**Key words** high-level taxon; evolution; morphological difference; phylogeny; geometric morphometrics

蜉金龟亚科(鞘翅目:金龟科)成虫体型多为长椭圆形,以小型者居多,分布广泛,以取食粪便和腐殖质中的有机物质为主,目前已知 13 族约 270 属 3 300 种(Booth *et al.*, 1990; Scholtz *et al.*, 1995; Beutel and Leschen, 2005; Bouchard *et al.*, 2011; Schoolmeesters, 2022)。然而蜉金龟成虫外部形态却高度趋同,属种间相似性大,仅依靠外部形态特征难以鉴定。近年来,分子数据成为分类和系统发育研究强有力的工具,但在化石种、新物种甚至于已知种的老标本等情形下并不适用,蜉金龟的分类学研究很大程度上还是依靠传统的比较形态学。在蜉金龟早期的分类研究中,Stephens(1830)曾根据小盾片、体隆拱或凹陷和唇基等区分种;Mulsant(1842)根据胫节等区分族,根据鞘翅、前胸背板和后足跗节等区分属和种;Erichson(1845-1848)根据上颚、下颚、前胸背板和后足胫节端缘刺毛等区分属。然而这些特征代表性不足,适用范围有限,不能成为鉴定属族等高级阶元通用的特征。对于形态如此趋同的蜉金龟来说,其鉴定不仅仅依赖外部形态特征,通常还需要借助雄性生殖器等解剖结构,新物种的发表也往往需要雄性生殖器来佐证其有效性。然而很多种类近缘种间雌性个体无法依据雄性生殖器进行区分,属族等高级阶元

的鉴别也缺乏指向性的特征,因此需要构建其他解剖特征的形态鉴定指标系统。

蜉金龟内唇(Epipharynx)的形态很早就为人所知(Sturm, 1805),然而直到近代内唇才应用于成虫鉴定,内唇的分类学价值也逐渐被发掘。比如Schmidt(1922)在世界蜉金龟专著中,展示了 28 种蜉金龟的内唇图,可能是内唇首次应用于属群的鉴定。Paulian(1942)通过对内唇等特征的比较研究,厘定了非洲蜉金龟属 *Aphodius* 的 40 个亚属,将其中一部分提升到属级。Dellacasa 等(2001)记述了蜉金龟族 *Aphodiini* 下 178 属模式种的 176 张内唇图,通过比较形态学的研究揭示了内唇的重要性。许多学者也认识到内唇结构是最重要的特征之一,可广泛用于属级鉴定(Dellacasa, 1983; Gordon and Skelley, 2007)。通过比较不同种群的内唇形态,Dellacasa 等(2010)认为内唇适合作为种级阶元鉴别特征。同时,Paestrini 等(2000)的研究也证实了内唇形态在同种雌雄个体间不存在差异。然而,仅凭借内唇形态的展示图和描述性的形态比较,还不足以精准反映其分类学价值。同时由于缺乏全球大量代表性种类的比较,内唇是否适合蜉金龟高级阶元的鉴别仍未可知。

几何形态学(Geometric morphometrics)的

出现有望解决海量种类定量比较的难题 (Zelditch *et al.*, 2004; Bai *et al.*, 2014), 该方法能够呈现极其细微的形状差异 (Slice, 2007; Lawing and Polly, 2010; Bai *et al.*, 2012; Tong *et al.*, 2021), 已被广泛用于解决昆虫形态学和系统关系等研究。近年来几何形态学也把内唇应用在蜉金龟及其姐妹群不同层级的分类学问题上。比如, 内唇能够用于蜉金龟雌性个体的种类鉴别 (Tocco *et al.*, 2011); Pizzo 等 (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) 揭示了蜉金龟的内唇比生殖器似乎更能明显区分姐妹种; Bai 等 (2017) 基于大量几何形态学数据集, 对内唇等特征在蜉金龟和蜉金龟高级阶元的区分中的应用进行研究。然而这些研究涉及的蜉金龟类群较少, 内唇形态的进化过程还未见报道。

本文利用几何形态学方法, 对全球 259 属 799 种蜉金龟的内唇形态进行定量分析, 评估了内唇在属级和族级鉴定的有效性; 同时重建了蜉金龟亚科下 7 个族的内唇祖先形态, 推断内唇可能的进化趋势, 以期为系统性评估内唇在蜉金龟形态演变与进化研究中发挥的机能提供新例证。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

本文以 Bouchard 等 (2011) 的分类系统为框架, 同时也综合了 Stebnicka 和 Howden (1995, 1996) 及 Stebnicka (1999a) 相关内容。针对族级研究, 本文涵盖 7 族 (蜉金龟族 Aphodiini、平蜉金龟族 Eupariini、曲蜉金龟族 Lomanoxiini、齿蜉金龟族 Odontolochini、露蜉金龟族 Proctophanini、沙蜉金龟族 Psammodiini 和稜蜉金龟族 Rhyparini) 259 属 799 种蜉金龟 (约占全世界已知族/属/种的 53.85%/92.50%/24.21%), 以及 19 个外群样本 (蜉金龟亚科 Scarabaeinae 13 属 14 种, 沙金龟亚科 Aegialiinae 4 属 5 种), 总计 276 属 818 种金龟进行相关分析 (表 1)。所有内唇的图来自中国科学院动物研究所和捷克布拉格国家博物馆等博物馆保存的标本, 以及文献和专著中已正式发表的图。

针对属级研究, 选择蜉金龟族下属种相似性大且样本收集足够的 17 属 265 种 (约占全世界已知属/种的 6.30%/8.03%), 以及 17 个外群样本 (平蜉金龟族薄蜉金龟属 *Ataenius* 和腐蜉金龟属 *Saprosites* 共 16 种, 稜蜉金龟族稜蜉金龟属 *Rhyparus* 12 种) 进行分析。

表 1 研究样本属种信息  
Table 1 Sampling/described information of test subfamilies or tribes

| 族<br>Tribes            | 属<br>Genera | 种<br>Species | 已描述属<br>Described genera | 已描述种<br>Described species |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 蜉金龟族<br>Aphodiini      | 220         | 710          | >250                     | >2 200                    |
| 平蜉金龟族<br>Eupariini     | 16          | 41           | 42                       | 634                       |
| 曲蜉金龟族<br>Lomanoxiini   | 1           | 1            | 1                        | 6                         |
| 齿蜉金龟族<br>Odontolochini | 3           | 4            | 6                        | 26                        |
| 露蜉金龟族<br>Proctophanini | 3           | 6            | 8                        | 48                        |
| 沙蜉金龟族<br>Psammodiini   | 14          | 24           | 35                       | 471                       |
| 稜蜉金龟族<br>Rhyparini     | 2           | 13           | 14                       | 113                       |
| 沙金龟亚科<br>Aegialiinae   | 4           | 5            | 12                       | 74                        |
| 蜉金龟亚科<br>Scarabaeinae  | 13          | 14           | >270                     | >6 700                    |
| 总计 Total               | 276         | 818          |                          |                           |

以上数字来源于 Catalogue of life 数据库最新数据 (Schoolmeesters, 2022)。

The above figures come from the latest data of Catalogue of life (Schoolmeesters, 2022).

### 1.2 内唇形态

内唇结构如图 1 (A) 所示。内唇结构的术语参照 Dellacasa 等 (2001, 2006, 2010)。

上唇 (Labrum) 一般包括腹侧的内唇 (Epipharynx), 背侧的骨板 (Skiroma) 和离口表面 (Aboral surface)。内唇可分为三部分, 中体板 (Mesomerum)、内唇中区 (Pedia) 和内唇侧区 (Pariae)。其中, 中体板是内唇的中心

区, 主要由上内唇根 (Epitorma) 组成, 还包括中横棒 (Crepis) 等。上内唇根是中部接近对称的腭状结构, 从近基部延伸到内唇顶端, 它包括腔上内唇根 (Pateoepitorma)、中上内唇根 (Mesoepitorma) 和唇基端 (Tylus)。内唇中区是内唇的顶三角区, 前侧部与上内唇根相连, 并通过毛内唇侧 (Chaetopariae) 靠近内唇侧缘, 一般覆以前惊毛 (Prophobae)。内唇侧区是宽三角形的内唇侧部区域, 通常界限清楚, 包括毛内唇侧等, 该区域与内唇中区的主要分类特征都与毛序有关 (Dellacasa *et al.*, 2010)。

### 1.3 几何形态学分析

将内唇外缘与前侧褶区相交点以上的轮廓选择为曲线 1, 以展示内唇的外部形状 (图 1: B), 从内唇左侧开始, 终止于右侧。从内唇上内唇根与前侧褶区的左、右交点至上内唇根钩毛生长窝处分别选择为曲线 2 和曲线 3, 以展示上内唇根侧缘形状。每条曲线分别重新采样到

30/15/15 等距的半标点中 (图 1: B)。图像预先在 TPS-UTIL 进行处理 (Rohlf, 2006b), 所有曲线和半标点 (Semi-landmarks) 均使用 TPS-DIG 2.05 进行数字化处理 (Rohlf, 2006a)。通过将半标点转换为文本文件中的标点 (Landmarks) (MacLeod, 2017) 进行后续分析, 从而获得用于形态分析的数据文件格式 (佟一杰等, 2016; Zhang *et al.*, 2019; Tong *et al.*, 2021)。主成分分析 (PCA) 和由 PC 轴形成的数学空间中的几何模型用于解释内唇的轮廓形状变化 (Bolton *et al.*, 2009; Shi and MacLeod, 2016)。在沿着每个 PC 轴从最小到最大等距间隔的坐标位置上, 计算了 PC1-PC2, 它们显示了与形态空间 (PC 坐标空间) 中分散的测试组相对应的形态变化趋势。典型变量分析 (Canonical variate analysis, CVA) 和判别函数分析 (Discriminant function analysis, DFA) 基于 Morph J 1.06a 可计算多个分组之间的形态差异显著性程度 (Gumiel *et al.*, 2003; Villemant *et al.*, 2007)。

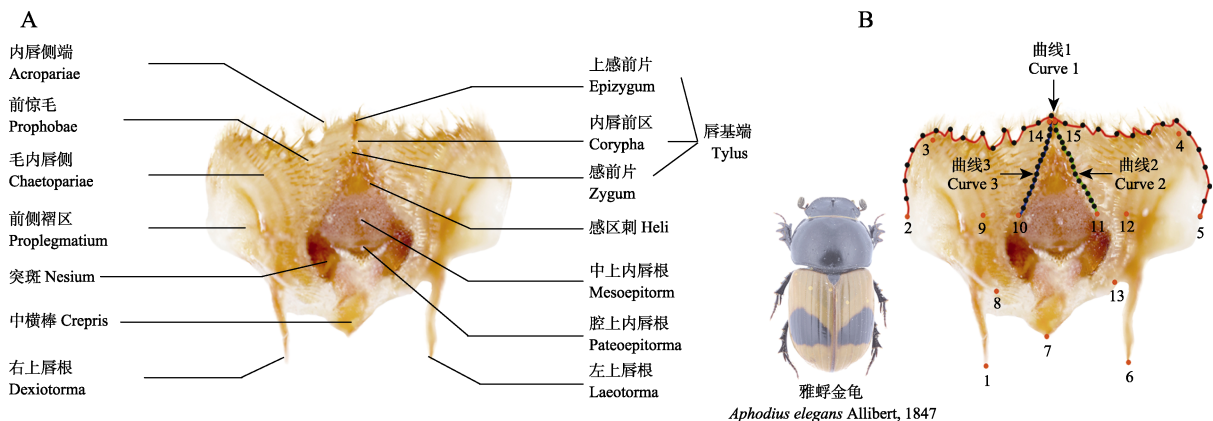


图 1 内唇基本结构和选取的 3 条轮廓曲线以及 15 个特征标点

Fig. 1 The basic structure of epipharynx and the selected three curves of outline as well as fifteen marks of character

A. 雅蜉金龟 *Aphodius elegans* Allibert, 1847 内唇的基本结构; B. 几何形态学分析涉及的 3 条曲线和 15 个标点示意图, 以雅蜉金龟内唇为例。选取的 3 条曲线与 15 个标点分别为: 上唇根 Torma 的右侧 (标点 1) 和左侧 (标点 6); 前侧褶区 Proplegmatium 与内唇外缘交点 (标点 2 和标点 5); 毛内唇侧 Chaetopariae 端部起始位置 (标点 3 和标点 4); 中横棒 Crepris 顶点 (标点 7); 毛内唇侧基部毛缘终止位置 (标点 8 和标点 13); 毛内唇侧与前侧褶区交点处 (标点 9 和标点 12); 前侧褶区与上内唇根交点 (标点 10 和标点 11); 内唇前区 Corypha 钩毛 Celtes 两侧生长窝处 (标点 14 和标点 15)。

A. The basic structure of epipharynx of *Aphodius elegans* Allibert, 1847; B. Description of the three curves of outline and fifteen marks involved in the geometric morphometric analysis, taking the epipharynx of *Aphodius elegans* for example. They are: Dexiotorma (Landmark 1, L1) and laeotorma (L6); The intersection between proplegmatium and margin of epipharynx (L2 and L5); The starting position in apical part of chaetopariae (L3 and L4); The apex of crepris (L7); The terminating point in the basal part of chaetopariae (L8 and L13); The intersection between chaetopariae and proplegmatium (L9 and L12); The crossover point of proplegmatium and epitorma (L10 and L11); The sockets of the coryphal celtes in both sides (L14 and L15).

在 MorphoJ 1.06a 中计算蜉金龟各族的内唇平均形状的几何形态学数据, 再将这些数据绘制到蜉金龟族级系统发育树上 (Forshage, 2002), 基于 Mesquite 2.72 (Maddison and Maddison, 2011) 软件生成各类群演化过程中的分支节点的内唇祖先形态。由于缺少分支长度 (Grafen, 1989), 我们遵循了 Klingenberg 和 Marugán-Lobón 提出的评估 (Klingenberg and Marugán-Lobón, 2013), 并为所有分支设置相等的长度 (即假设每个分支的形态变化与进化模型具有相同预期)。Mesquite 中 Rhetenor 软件包模块使用特征描记和标点图来重构所有节点的祖先形式, 计算并可导出所有节点的祖先状态。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 属级阶元的形变趋势

经过主成分分析, 内唇 293 种形态差异的前

2 个主成分在总方差中达到的累计贡献率为 56.987%, 前 3 个主成分达到的累计贡献率为 64.946%, 第 1 和第 2 主成分分别作为横纵坐标, 获得其形态变异散点图 (图 2: A)。根据主成分分析图坐标原点和横、纵坐标轴极值点的形变图 (图 2: A), 在第 1 主成分正向上, 内唇外轮廓前缘向外扩展, 从内唇前区向侧端角处逐步递进, 侧端角处向前方扩展, 尤其靠近毛内唇侧处形态差异较大, 外轮廓与前侧褶区相交点向上处附近差异变化不大; 上内唇根基部向内前方收缩, 端部向下方收敛, 两者收敛趋势位于中部; 毛内唇侧与前侧褶区的交点以及钩毛停止处也均向上前方收狭, 左、右上唇根也如此。沿第 2 主成分正向上, 内唇外轮廓前缘形态差异不大, 外轮廓与前侧褶区相交点附近向上扩展; 上内唇根基部向外前方扩展, 端部无变化; 其它结构无明显差异。为便于分类学者使用, 通过对 PCA 图的进一步解读, 特将具体形态差异描述列到表 2。

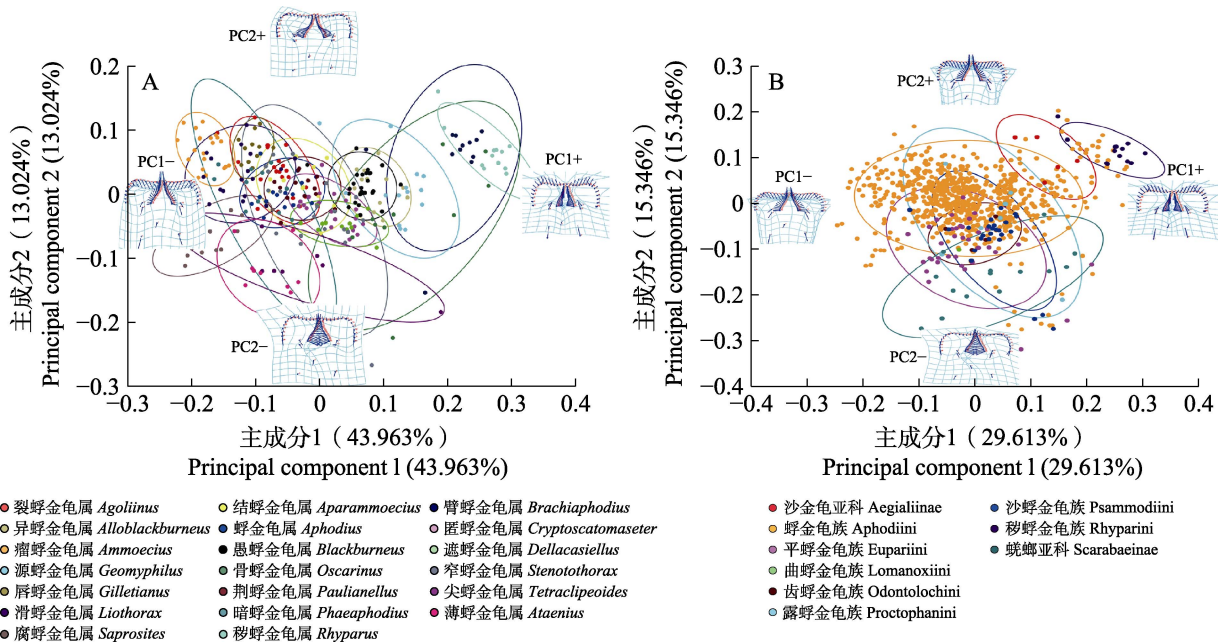


图 2 蜉金龟高级阶元的主成分分析和极值点形变图

Fig. 2 The Principal Component Analysis of higher taxa in Aphodiinae and the deformation diagrams of observed extremes

A. 蜉金龟族下的属级分析, 前 2 个主成分在总方差中达到的累计贡献率为 56.987%; B. 蜉金龟各个族的分析, 前 2 个主成分的累计贡献率为 44.959%。图中原点和端点处的各 4 张图为高级阶元分别在主成分 1 和主成分 2 下极值点的形变图, 分别展示了负极值点到正极值点的形态变化。

A. The analysis of genus level with the cumulative contribution of the first two PCs occupied with 56.987% of total variation; B. The analysis of tribal level with the cumulative contribution of the first two PCs occupied with 44.959% of total variation. The 4 plots at the origin and endpoint in figures are the deformation diagrams of observed extremes under principal component 1 and principal component 2 of higher taxa, showing the morphological changes from negative extreme points to positive extreme point.

表 2 内唇的属级形态差异  
Table 2 The shape difference of epipharynx in genera

| 属 Genera                         | 外缘形状<br>Shape of margin  | 唇基端<br>Tylus              | 钩毛生长窝<br>The sockets of the coryphal celtes   | 上内唇根侧缘<br>Sides of epitorma  | 毛内唇侧<br>Chaetopariae  | 上唇根<br>Torma                                       |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 裂蜉金龟属<br><i>Agolinius</i>        | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 前缘中弱凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin concave with median convexity                                   | 弱凸<br>Weakly convex       | 凸出于前缘中, $\geq 2$ 根毛<br>Anterior margin convex medially, with equal or greater than 2 celtes           | 基部膨大, 端部短收敛, 呈山丘或烧瓶形<br>Enlarged at base, slightly convergent toward apex, like hill or flask  | $>$ 前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin    | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 瘤蜉金龟属<br><i>Amnoecius</i>        | 两侧钝圆, 前缘略凹, 前缘中凸出<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin slightly concave with median convexity                         | 明显凸<br>Obviously convex   | 凸出于前缘中, 无毛<br>Anterior margin convex medially, without celtes   | 基部和中部膨大, 端部短细, 呈山丘形<br>Enlarged at base and median, shortened and slender at apex, like hill   | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                      | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 结蜉金龟属<br><i>Aparammoecius</i>    | 两侧钝圆近方形, 前缘略凹, 前缘中略凸<br>Sides bluntly round like square, anterior margin slightly concave with slightly median convexity | 略凸<br>Slightly convex     | 低于或位于前缘中, $\geq 4$ 根毛<br>Under or at middle of anterior margin, with equal or greater than 4 celtes   | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈细山丘形<br>Enlarged at base, slightly convergent toward apex, like slender hill  | $>$ 前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin                | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3<br>About 1/3 of anterior margin         |
| 异蜉金龟属<br><i>Alloblackburneus</i> | 两侧钝圆, 前缘明显凹<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin obviously concave  | 明显凹<br>Obviously concave  | 低于前缘中, 具 2 根毛<br>Under median anterior margin, with 2 celtes  | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈细山丘形, 顶端未达前缘中<br>Enlarged at base, slightly convergent toward apex, like slender hill, not Reaching at median anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                      | 约为前缘轮廓 1/5-1/4<br>About 1/5-1/4 of anterior margin |
| 蜉金龟属<br><i>Aphodius</i>          | 两侧圆, 前缘直, 前缘中平或凸<br>Sides round, anterior margin straight with median straightness or convexity                          | 平或凸<br>Straight or convex | 低于、位于或凸出于前缘中, 具 4 或 6 根毛<br>Under, at, or more convex than median anterior margin, with 4 or 6 celtes | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部收敛呈三角形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, convergent toward apex like triangular  | $\geq$ 前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |
| 悬蜉金龟属<br><i>Blackburneus</i>     | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin concave  | 凹陷<br>Concave             | 低于前缘中, 具 2 根毛<br>Under median anterior margin, with 2 celtes  | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部收敛呈细三角形或山丘形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, convergent toward apex like slender triangular or hill                       | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                      | 约为前缘轮廓 1/5-1/4<br>About 1/5-1/4 of anterior margin |
| 臂蜉金龟属<br><i>Brachiaphodius</i>   | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave  | 平直<br>Straight            | 无<br>None   | 无<br>None  | $>$ 前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin                | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3<br>About 1/3 of anterior margin         |

续表 2 ( Table 2 continued )

| 属 Genera                           | 外缘形状<br>Shape of margin  | 唇基端<br>Tylus            | 钩毛生长窝<br>The sockets of the coryphal celtes   | 上内唇根侧缘<br>Sides of epitorma   | 毛内唇侧<br>Chaetopariae                                      | 上唇根<br>Torma                                       |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 匿蜉金龟属<br><i>Cryptoscatomaseter</i> | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中略凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with slightly median convexity              | 略凸<br>Slightly convex   | 低于前缘中, >2 根毛<br>Under median anterior margin, with more than 2 celtes                           | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部细长柱形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, apex like slender columns                  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin             | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |
| 遮蜉金龟属<br><i>Dellacasiellus</i>     | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中略凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with slightly median convexity              | 略凸<br>Slightly convex   | 低于前缘中, >2 根毛<br>Under median anterior margin, with more than 2 celtes                           | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部细长柱形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, apex like slender columns                  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin             | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |
| 源蜉金龟属<br><i>Geomyphilus</i>        | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中略凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with slightly median convexity              | 略凸<br>Slightly convex   | 略低于或位于前缘中, >2 根毛<br>Slightly under or at median anterior margin, with more than 2 celtes        | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部细长柱形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, apex like slender hill                     | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 唇蜉金龟属<br><i>Gilletianus</i>        | 两侧圆, 前缘凹<br>Sides round, anterior margin concave   | 平<br>Straight           | 明显低于前缘中, 2 根毛<br>Obviously under median anterior margin, with 2 celtes                          | 基部膨大呈烧瓶形, 端部山丘形<br>Enlarged at base like vase-shaped, apex like hill                              | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                | 约为前缘轮廓 1/5<br>About 1/5 of anterior margin         |
| 滑蜉金龟属<br><i>Liothorax</i>          | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 前缘中弱凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with slightly median convexity               | 弱凸<br>Slightly convex   | 凸出于前缘中, ≥2 根毛<br>Convex at median anterior margin, with equal or greater than 2 celtes          | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈山丘或烧瓶形<br>Enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like hill or flask               | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 骨蜉金龟属<br><i>Oscarinus</i>          | 两侧钝圆, 前缘平或略凹, 前缘中明显凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin flat or weakly concave, with obviously median convexity | 明显凸<br>Obviously convex | 明显凸出于前缘中, ≤2 根毛<br>Obviously convex at median anterior margin, with equal or less than 2 celtes | 基部和中部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈山丘或烧瓶形<br>Enlarged at base and median, convergent toward apex, like hill or flask | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |

续表 2 ( Table 2 continued )

| 属 Genera                        | 外缘形状<br>Shape of margin  | 唇基端<br>Tylus                  | 钩毛生长窝<br>The sockets of the coryphal celtes   | 上内唇根侧缘<br>Sides of epitorma  | 毛内唇侧<br>Chaetopariae                                      | 上唇根<br>Torma                                       |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 荆蜉金龟属<br><i>Paulianellus</i>    | 两侧圆, 前缘明显凹<br>Sides round, anterior margin obviously concave   | 平<br>Straight                 | 低于前缘中, <2 根毛<br>Under median anterior margin, with equal or less than 2 celtes                                  | 无或基部膨大, 端部较收敛, 呈粗圆柱形<br>None; or enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like thick columns                  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin             | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |
| 暗蜉金龟属<br><i>Phaeaphodius</i>    | 两侧圆或钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中凸出<br>Sides round or bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with median concave          | 凸<br>Convex                   | 凸出于前缘中, ≥2 根毛<br>Convex at median anterior margin, with equal or greater than 2 celtes                          | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈山丘或烧瓶形<br>Enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like hill or flask                            | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin                | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 窄蜉金龟属<br><i>Stenotothorax</i>   | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中弱凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with weakly median convexity            | 弱凸<br>Slightly convex         | 略低或弱凸于前缘中, ≥2 根毛<br>Slightly under or weakly convex at median anterior margin, with equal or more than 2 celtes | 基部弱膨大, 端部收敛呈山丘形<br>Weakly enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like hill                                  | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/2<br>About 1/2 of anterior margin         |
| 尖蜉金龟属<br><i>Tetractipeoides</i> | 两侧钝圆, 前缘略凹, 前缘中凸出明显凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with very obviously median convexity | 极明显凸<br>Very obviously convex | 凸出于前缘中, 多根毛<br>Convex at median anterior margin, with more celtes   | 基部和中部膨大呈球状, 端部长圆柱形<br>Enlarged at base and median, apex like slender columns                                   | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3-1/2<br>About 1/3-1/2 of anterior margin |
| 薄蜉金龟属<br><i>Ataenius</i>        | 两侧钝圆, 前缘弱凹, 前缘中凸出弱凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin weakly concave with median convexity                 | 凸<br>Convex                   | 略低或凸出于前缘中, 多为 2 根毛<br>Slightly under or convex at median anterior margin, most with 2 celtes                    | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈山丘形, 未达前侧褶区<br>Enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like hill, not reaching at proplegmatium | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin             | 约为前缘轮廓 1/3<br>About 1/3 of anterior margin         |
| 腐蜉金龟属<br><i>Saprosites</i>      | 两侧钝圆, 前缘平或弱凹, 前缘中凸出<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin flat or weakly concave with weakly median convexity  | 凸<br>Convex                   | 凸出于前缘中, 无或具 2 根毛<br>Convex at median anterior margin, without or with 2 celtes                                  | 基部膨大, 端部收敛, 呈花瓶形, 未达前侧褶区<br>Enlarged at base, convergent toward apex, like vase, not reaching at proplegmatium | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/4-1/3<br>About 1/4-1/3 of anterior margin |
| 秽蜉金龟属<br><i>Rhyparus</i>        | 两侧扇形, 前缘明显凹, 三曲状弱凹<br>Sides flabelliform, anterior margin obviously concave, tripinnate                          | 弱凹<br>Slightly concave        | 凹陷, 无毛<br>Concave, without celtes   | 无<br>None  | ≥前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or greater than 1/2 of anterior margin | 约为前缘轮廓 1/4-1/3<br>About 1/4-1/3 of anterior margin |

基于上述主成分分析结果,利用典型变量分析(CVA)对选出的测试特征在属级阶元水平的类群中是否存在显著性差异进行检验,计算出Mahalanobis距离和Procrustes距离的 $P$ 值均小于0.05,统计结果具有显著性差异。以CV1作为横坐标、CV2与CV3分别作为纵坐标得到90%等频椭圆图(图3:A,B),结果显示存在显著性差异,不仅外群薄蜉金龟属、腐蜉金龟属和秽蜉金龟属3属与蜉金龟族完全分离,而且蜉金龟族内的瘤蜉金龟属等属也与其他属具显著差异,图3明显与之分离。基于此,为了探索内

唇在属级阶元的归属分类是否也具显著差异,我们进行了判别函数分析(DFA)。结果发现裂蜉金龟属与蜉金龟属仅通过唇基形态难以明显区分,裂蜉金龟属的1种依据测试特征形态被判别为蜉金龟属(占测试种的4.5%),愚蜉金龟属的1种依据测试特征形态被判别为异蜉金龟属的物种(占测试种的3.8%),平蜉金龟族下薄蜉金龟属与腐蜉金龟属各有1种依据测试特征形态被判别为对方类群中的个体(分别占比14.3%,12.5%),其余的测试类群表现出显著区分的结果。

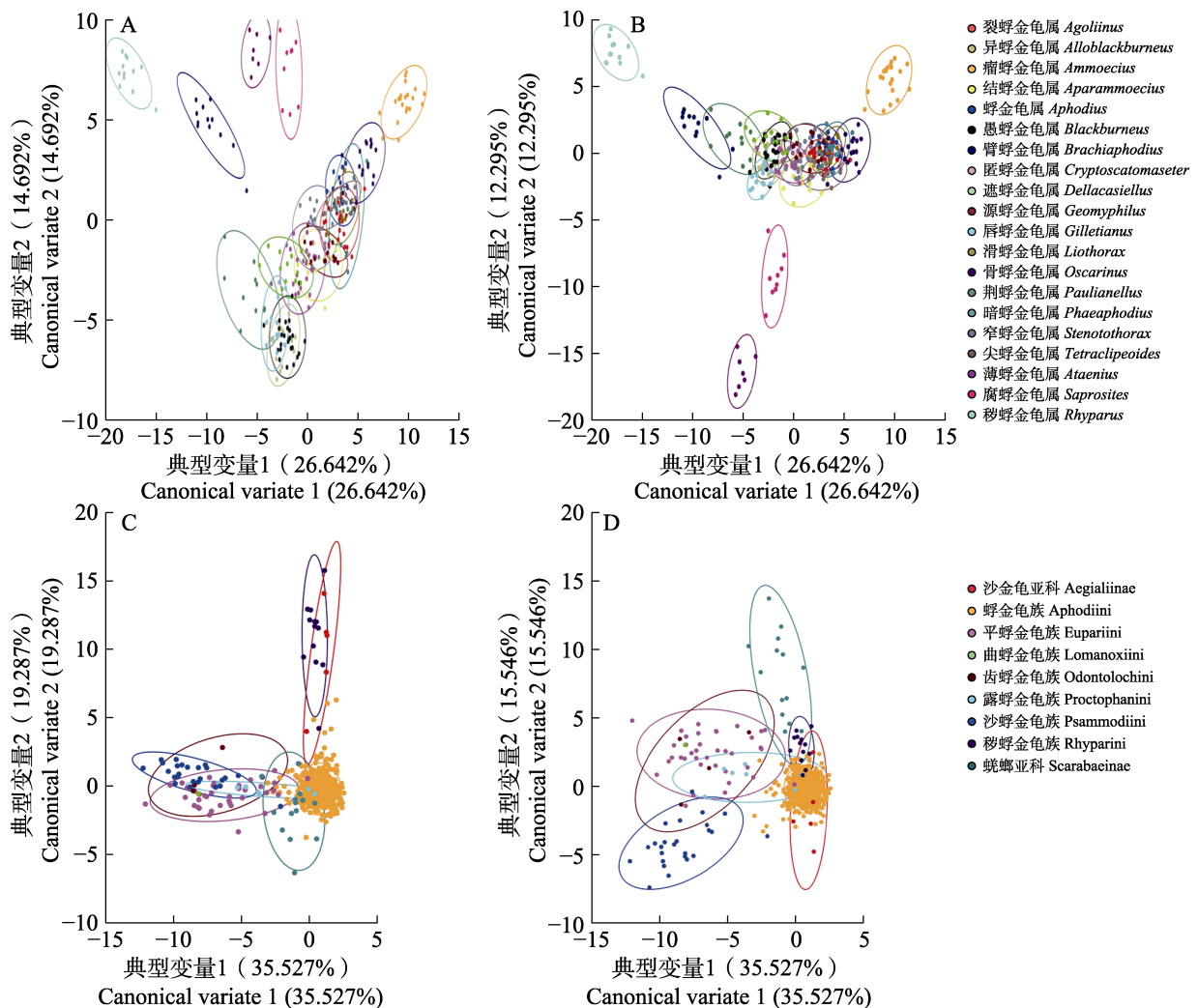


图3 基于形态学变异的典型变量分析,涉及形变差异的前3个典型变量

Fig. 3 The first three CVs of shape variation based on the Canonical Variate Analysis

A. 属级典型变量1与变量2; B. 属级典型变量1与变量3; C. 族级典型变量1与变量2;  
D. 族级典型变量1与变量3。

A. The CV1 and CV2 for genera of Aphodiinae; B. The CV1 and CV3 for genera of Aphodiinae; C. The CV1 and CV2 for tribes of Aphodiinae; D. The CV1 and CV3 for tribes of Aphodiinae.

## 2.2 族级阶元的形变趋势

结果显示内唇族级形态差异的前 2 个主成分在总方差中达到的累计贡献率为 44.959%，前 3 个主成分达到的累计贡献率为 54.292%，同理获得其形态变异等频散点图（图 2：B）。在第 1 主成分正向上，上内唇根基部略向内前方收敛，形态变异较大，端部向下方收敛，相较于属级其基部收敛趋势更向内部，其他变异趋势同属级。在第 2 主成分正向上，形态变异趋势同属级（图 2：B）。

同样利用典型变量分析（CVA）在蜉金龟族级阶元的类群中是否存在显著性差异进行检验，计算出 Mahalanobis 距离和 Procrustes 距离的  $P$  值评估类群间的离散程度。结果显示曲蜉金龟族与所有族的比较中，这 2 类距离的  $P$  值均大于 0.05，此外齿蜉金龟族与平蜉金龟族、露蜉金龟族和沙蜉金龟族的比较也如此；而且齿蜉金龟族与蜉金龟族、露蜉金龟族与沙蜉金龟族 Procrustes 距离的  $P$  值也大于 0.05，均无统计意义；除此以外，其余  $P$  值均小于 0.05，具显著性差异。以 CV 1 作为横坐标、CV 2 与 CV 3 分别作为纵坐标得到的 90% 等频椭圆图（图 3：C，D）结果显示存在部分种类未区分开。为了进一步探索内唇在族级阶元的分类归属是否也具显著差异，我们进行了判别函数分析（DFA）。分析发现沙金龟亚科、沙蜉金龟族和稭蜉金龟族各有 1 种依据测试特征形态被判别为蜉金龟族（分别占测试种的 20.0%，4.0%，7.7%），平蜉金龟族和露蜉金龟族各有 2 种依据测试特征形态被判别为蜉金龟族的物种（分别占测试种的 5.3%，28.6%），沙金龟亚科、齿蜉金龟族和露蜉金龟族各有 1 种被判别为曲蜉金龟族（分别占测试种的 20.0%，25.0%，14.3%），齿蜉金龟族有 1 种被判别为露蜉金龟族以及露蜉金龟族有 2 种被判别为齿蜉金龟族（分别占测试种的 25.0%，7.7%），其余的测试类群均表现出显著区分的结果。通过对 PCA 图的进一步解读，为便于分类学者使用，特将具体形态差异描述列列表 3。

本研究利用几何形态学方法定量分析了蜉金龟内唇在高级阶元中的形态差异，根据主成分

分析显示，属级阶元的形态总方差为 0.032 131 27，族级为 0.032 914 63，内唇在属族间变异程度接近（两者相差约 3%），揭示了内唇形态在高级阶元间基本保持稳定，适合用于分类鉴定。为了进一步探索内唇在高级阶元的分类归属是否也接近，我们进行了判别函数分析。结果显示，仅基于内唇形态，98.49% 的属可被正确鉴定，族级有 98.41% 的正确率，表明内唇在属级阶元间的判别归类略胜于族级阶元，内唇适合应用于高级阶元的判别归类。

## 2.3 蜉金龟祖先内唇形态重建

系统发育树显示蜉金龟亚科和沙金龟亚科的祖先（节点 4）与外群蜉金龟亚科的祖先（节点 2）相比，上内唇根基部更膨大，毛内唇侧较长，右上唇根较长（图 4）。蜉金龟内部包括沙金龟亚科在内，分为两大分支。露蜉金龟族、平蜉金龟族、稭蜉金龟族和蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 5）与齿蜉金龟族、沙蜉金龟族、曲蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 14）相比，前者内唇前区较下移，未达外缘中部，同时侧缘较狭。

稭蜉金龟族与蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 11）相比，后者内唇前缘中较平，无凹陷，前缘侧端角处更钝，右上唇根较短。露蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 6）与稭蜉金龟族、蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 9）相比，后者内唇前缘较长，且上内唇根较短。沙蜉金龟族与曲蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 18）相比，后者内唇前缘中凸出，且较狭。齿蜉金龟族与沙蜉金龟族、曲蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的祖先（节点 16）相比，后者前缘无凹陷，且前缘侧端角处较钝，上内唇根也较小及基部较狭。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 内唇在分类上的应用

生物外部形态的趋同，曾在历史上造成了很多分类学问题。例如，海关截获的白蚁因种间外部形态高度趋同无法得到精准的物种鉴定（黄复生等，1988；曹婷婷等，2015），蜂鸟鹰蛾与蜂

表 3 内唇的族级形态差异  
Table 3 The shape difference of epipharynx in tribes

| 族 Tribes               | 外缘形状<br>Shape of margin  | 最大长宽比<br>Maximum aspect ratio | 唇基端<br>Tylus                           | 上内唇根侧缘<br>Sides of epitorma  | 毛内唇侧<br>Chaetopariae                               | 上唇根<br>Torma                                  |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 蚜金龟族<br>Aphodiini      | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 平直或波曲状<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin concave, straight or sinuous                   | 1.796                         | 凹, 平或凸<br>concave, straight or sinuous | 三角形; 山丘形; 或基部膨大、端部细长, 呈花瓶形, 明显超过前侧褶区<br>Triangular; hill-shaped; or enlarged at base, slender at apex, like vase, obviously protruding proplegmatium   | >前缘轮廓或前缘轮廓 1/3<br>More than 1/3 of anterior margin | 约为其最宽处 1/5-1/2<br>About 1/5-1/2 of the widest |
| 平蜉金龟族<br>Eupariini     | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 前缘中凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin concave with median convexity                    | 1.647                         | 明显凸<br>Obviously convex                | 三角形; 山丘形; 或基部膨大、端部细长, 呈花瓶形, 几乎未达前侧褶区<br>Triangular; hill-shaped; or enlarged at base, slender at apex, like vase, almost not reaching at proplegmatium | >前缘或前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin   | 约为其最宽处 1/5-1/3<br>About 1/5-1/3 of the widest |
| 曲蜉金龟族<br>Lomanoxiini   | 两侧钝圆, 前缘近平直, 前缘中凸出<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin almost straight with median convexity         | 1.464                         | 凸<br>Convex                            | 山丘形, 未达前侧褶区<br>Hill-shaped, not reaching at proplegmatium  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin      | 约为其最宽处 1/3<br>About 1/3 of the widest         |
| 齿蜉金龟族<br>Odontolochini | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 前缘中凸或平直<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin concave with median convexity or straightness | 1.787                         | 凸或平直<br>Convex or straight             | 山丘形, 未达前侧褶区<br>Hill-shaped, not reaching at proplegmatium  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of anterior margin      | 约为其最宽处 1/5-1/4<br>About 1/5-1/4 of the widest |

续表 3 ( Table 3 continued )

| 族 Tribes               | 外缘形状<br>Shape of margin  | 最大长宽比<br>Maximum<br>aspect ratio | 唇基端<br>Tylus  | 上内唇根侧缘<br>Sides of epitorma   | 毛内唇侧<br>Chaetopariae   | 上唇根<br>Torma                             |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 露蜉金龟族<br>Proctophanini | 两侧钝圆, 前缘凹, 前缘中略凸<br>Sides bluntly round, anterior margin<br>concave with slightly<br>convexity       | 1.755                            | 略凸<br>Slightly convex   | 近三角形, 几乎未达前侧褶区<br>Almost triangular, almost not reaching at<br>proplegmatium  | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of<br>anterior margin                 | 约为其最宽处<br>About 1/5-1/3<br>of the widest |
| 沙蜉金龟族<br>Psammodiini   | 近梯形, 两侧圆, 前缘微凹或平直<br>Almost trapezoid, sides round,<br>anterior margin weakly concave or<br>straight | 1.915                            | 略凸, 微凹或平<br>Slightly convex,<br>weakly concave<br>or straight | 堡垒形, 未达前侧褶区, 基部部近似等长<br>Fortress-shaped, not<br>reaching at<br>proplegmatium, almost equal long of base<br>and apex | >前缘或前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than whole or 1/2<br>of anterior margin     | 约为其最宽处<br>About 1/4-1/3<br>of the widest |
| 秽蜉金龟族<br>Rhyparini     | 略扁长形, 两侧圆, 前缘三曲状<br>Slightly prolate, sides round, anterior<br>margin tripinnate                     | 2.095                            | 凹或平<br>Concave or<br>straight                                 | 无<br>None   | >前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than 1/2 of<br>anterior margin                 | 约为其最宽处<br>About 1/6-1/3<br>of the widest |
| 沙金龟亚科<br>Aegialinae    | 明显长扁形, 前缘极略凸<br>Obviously prolate, anterior margin<br>very slightly convex                           | 2.500                            | 略凸<br>Slightly convex   | 无<br>None   | ≤前缘轮廓 1/2<br>Equal or less than 1/2 of the<br>of anterior margin | 约为其最宽处 1/2<br>About 1/2 of the<br>widest |
| 蜉蛄亚科<br>Scarabaeinae   | 不规则形状, 前缘凹<br>Unregular, anterior margin concave   | 1.433                            | 凸, 凹或平<br>Convex, concave<br>or straight                      | 细长柱形<br>Slender column-shaped   | >前缘或前缘轮廓 1/2<br>More than whole or<br>1/2 of anterior margin     | 约为其最宽处<br>About 1/6-1/5<br>of the widest |

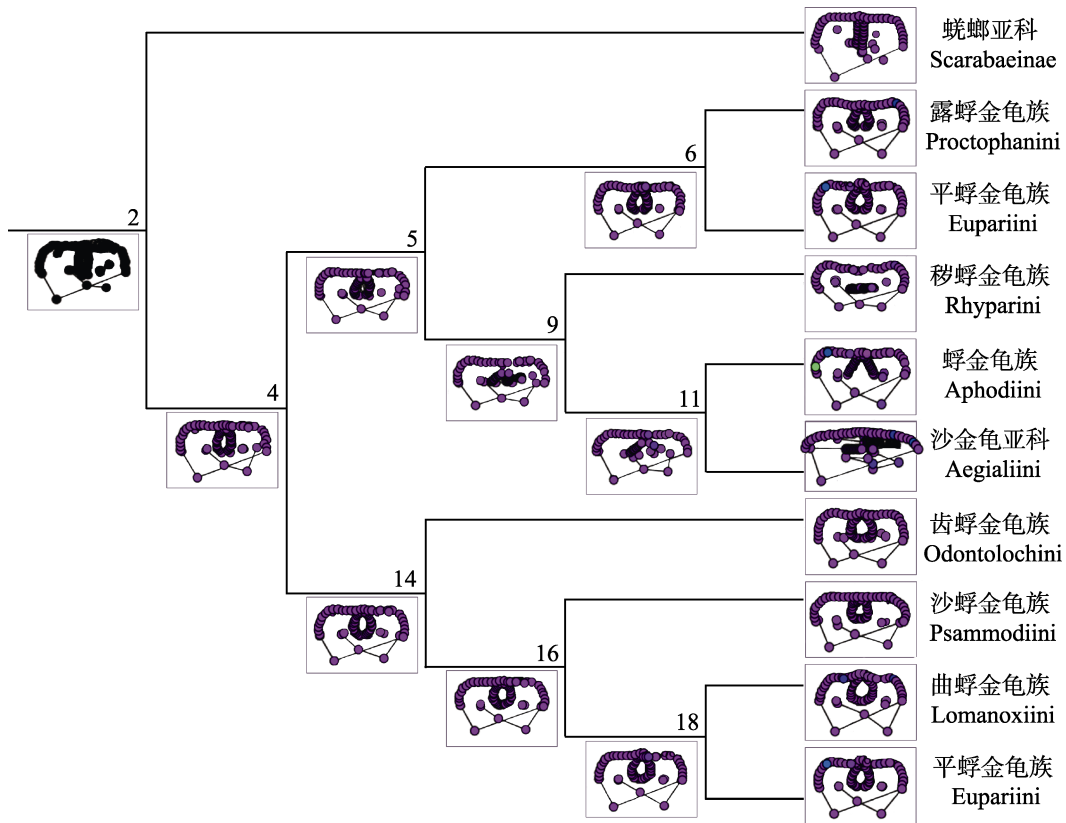


图 4 蜉金龟亚科各族祖先内唇形态图 (系统发育树修改自 Forshage, 2002)

Fig. 4 The reconstructed epipharynx morphology of Aphodiinae's ancestors in tribe level (Phylogenetic tree revised from Forshag, 2002)

鸟相似常常被错认 (Mayr, 2005), 鲸被划分为鱼类 (Souza and Begossi, 2007), 欧亚大陆的鼯鼠与南非金毛鼯及澳大利亚的袋鼯外部形态相似而难以鉴别 (Yalden, 1966; Mynhardt *et al.*, 2019) 等。解剖结构和分子生物学等其他维度数据的加持可以解决部分物种的鉴定问题 (Behura, 2006; Frézal and Raphaël, 2008; Patwardhan *et al.*, 2014), 后基因组时代的到来也使得分子数据成为分类以及系统发育假说验证的主要手段 (Trautwein *et al.*, 2012)。然而, 分子手段的应用场景仍存在很多限制 (Will and Rubinoff, 2004), 比如其易用性和成本较高, 而且并非所有的类群都可以获得全部物种的分子数据, 尤其是对于尚有大量新种有待发现的昆虫, 以及无法提取基因序列的化石样本而言, 其分类学研究仍然大量依赖于比较形态学。

蜉金龟作为一类外部形态趋同的类群, 很难对同属种类进行区分。针对蜉金龟的特征筛选大

多借助传统的比较形态学, Schmidt (1922) 对属和亚属级应用上唇外缘的侧部和前缘形状、前缘和中部具毛等特征, 同时简单描绘了外缘形状, 但缺少上内唇根等内部细节; Paulian (1942) 将内唇外缘形状及具毛特征应用于非洲属和亚属描述, 结合生殖器特征认为应将一部分亚属提升到属, 但手绘图缺乏前侧褶区和上唇根等结构; Dellacasa 等 (2001) 在属种间主要应用了内唇外缘形状、上内唇根、内唇前区和内唇中区是否具毛和毛内唇侧长度等特征, 大量定性比较了模式种各结构的形态差异。然而这些研究缺乏各个内唇间系统性的定量比较, 或与已提出的系统发育关系进行定量比较。

本研究利用几何形态学方法, 评估分析了属级和族级的形态差异区分度, 验证了内唇在外轮廓前缘侧端角处、内唇前区、上内唇根侧缘、毛内唇侧与前侧褶区交点处形态差异较大, 与前人 (Schmidt, 1922; Paulian, 1942; Dellacasa *et al.*,

2001) 借助这些特征进行分类学研究一致; 此外我们还发现了新的形态指标, 钩毛生长窝处, 以及左、右上唇根形态差异较大。但是, 本研究未涉及离口表面结构, 内唇中区覆盖毛的疏密程度以及毛序的种类与排列方式等也无法进行定量比较, 后续研究有待寻求解决方案。

### 3.2 内唇形态与食性

内唇是昆虫筛选过滤食物颗粒的重要构造, 其高变区域为外轮廓前缘侧端角处、内唇前区、上内唇根侧缘、毛内唇侧与前侧褶区交点处及钩毛生长窝, 这些结构均与蜉金龟头部相离, 受到上颚等结构的保护, 可能是昆虫遴选食物的重要构造。内唇在属族间变异程度低, 说明内唇在高级阶元间具有形态稳定性, 揭示了这些蜉金龟可能具类似的生态位。根据 DFA 分析, 属级阶元有些种并未完全分开可能是因为这些类群的内唇某些结构例如上内唇根侧缘形状等很相似或者由于其食性和栖境相近等而进化出相同的结构。族级阶元中有些种判别为曲蜉金龟族很大程度上由于该族研究样本仅 1 种, 具有误差, 增加样本可能会减少此误差出现; 其余族的样本被判别为蜉金龟族可能是因为有的族例如露蜉金龟族曾属于蜉金龟族下, 之后被分类学家移出, 这些族的分类地位仍具争议; 秽蜉金龟族等被判别为蜉金龟族, 齿蜉金龟族与露蜉金龟族各有样本被判别为对方类群可能因为处于相似的栖境具有相似的结构特征。

从生物学角度看, 不同食性的蜉金龟其内唇结构存在较明显的差异。粪食性类群中内唇毛内唇侧相对细长, 前惊毛等通常广泛分布, 上内唇根通常也明显向前突出; 腐食性的蜉金龟内唇毛内唇侧相对粗短, 前惊毛等缺失, 上内唇根和突斑退化甚至缺失 (Dellacasa *et al.*, 2010)。真正的粪食性包括大多数种类的蜉金龟族, 一些平蜉金龟族和沙蜉金龟族, 和一些其他族的成员 (Stebnicka, 2001); 平蜉金龟族 (Woodruff and Cartwright, 1967; Wojcik *et al.*, 1977; Stebnicka, 1999b, 1999c) 和曲蜉金龟族 (Stebnicka, 1999b) 中都观察到了白蚁等群居性昆虫; 秽蜉金龟族是

显著的嗜白蚁类群, 形态通常介于较弱的蚁盗型和蚁客型之间 (Vardal and Froshage, 2010); 露蜉金龟族被认为是蜉金龟族和平蜉金龟族的过渡 (Gordon and Skelley, 2007); 齿蜉金龟族生物学还未知 (Stebnicka and Galante, 2007)。最大的族蜉金龟族内大多数种类取食粪, 与腐食性类群相比, 内唇形态尤为不同。不同食性蜉金龟的内唇形态差异可能是对生态环境的适应。

追溯到系统发育上, 蜉金龟的祖先为摄取更坚固和较柔软的底物间的进化过渡型, 并且粪食性起源于杂食性祖先 (Bai *et al.*, 2015)。Palestrini 等 (2000) 也揭示了内唇这种内部特征经历了发展过程, 受到与外部特征而大不相同的选择压力。为了适应各种环境和物种竞争, 蜉金龟选择的取食范围也多种多样, 从而演化出多样的内唇结构。这些形态上的差异可能与其物种分化相关, 以及适应环境并受到环境选择压力以及不同生态位的影响。

### 3.3 内唇的形态进化

结合系统发育树, 蜉金龟族与沙金龟亚科或秽蜉金龟族样本重叠的原因可能是亲缘关系更近, 平蜉金龟族下有部分属种均与沙蜉金龟族、露蜉金龟族和齿蜉金龟族等有交叉也同理。齿蜉金龟族与露蜉金龟族两者在系统发育上关系较远, 有待增加较多样本进行分析。

内唇形态的形成同时受到环境因素和系统发育的影响。结合系统发育树, 除蜉金龟族上内唇根侧缘基部相较略宽, 秽蜉金龟族无此结构, 平蜉金龟族和曲蜉金龟族内唇前缘中明显凸出外, 其余族与祖先节点的形态差异并不十分明显。内唇高变区域中, 首先是上内唇根基部变膨大, 逐渐进化为侧缘由扁到宽; 之后前缘中部到内唇前区或钩毛生长窝逐渐凸出, 内唇外缘形状也不似祖先均呈梯形。某种程度上来说, 这种由内而外的进化方向可能是系统发育信号的显现。

基于内唇的结构特征进行系统发育分析时, 由于它是口器的一部分, 会受到适应性压力的影响, 因此易表现出收敛性特征 (Dellacasa *et al.*, 2010), 内唇是否适合系统发育分析还仍待研究,

探讨这些适应性如何收到系统发育的限制在未来研究中也很重要。此外也还需要更多生态学知识来确定其祖先生活的环境状态以及该亚科昆虫是否受到多样选择压力的作用。

## 4 结论

蜉金龟内唇除了适合种级分类以外, 还适合属级和族级两个高级阶元, 还可用于探究驱动内唇进化的选择压力和系统发育机制, 有助于探讨甲虫形态多样性与食性的关系。蜉金龟高级阶元分类中可以利用内唇特征进行几何形态学定量和定性比较, 我们的研究为外部形态趋同类群提供了新的特征筛选与评估范式, 对于高级阶元形态特征筛选具有重要借鉴意义。此类定量呈现物种形态差异的研究模式, 改变了新物种确立只能依据经验的旧模式, 提高了新物种假说验证的可重复性, 实现了物种间断性的科学描绘。

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