

# 动物入侵的行为机制

栾军波, 刘树生

浙江大学昆虫科学研究所, 农业部作物病虫分子生物学重点开放实验室, 浙江 杭州 310029

**摘要:** 行为特征可在外来动物建立种群和扩张过程中发挥重要作用, 因此, 要正确理解动物入侵, 常常需要仔细研究其行为机制。20世纪80年代以来, 随着动物入侵规模在世界各地的迅速加剧, 有关其行为机制的研究也受到了广泛关注。最近一些研究表明, 一些入侵动物种内攻击和觅食等行为具有可塑性, 因此它们能够灵活应对多变的环境条件, 这对于种群的建立和维持至关重要; 入侵动物与土著物种发生行为互作时, 往往占据优势, 从而取代土著物种, 并有助于其地域扩张; 入侵动物长距离扩散可以提高其地域扩张速度, 许多行为可与扩散行为结合进一步促进扩张。今后需要加强对入侵动物的行为分析, 使之全面地融合到生物入侵的研究之中。这不仅可以提高对外来物种入侵的预警和治理能力, 而且为探索动物行为的奥秘以及动物间行为互作在物种进化中的意义提供了独特的机会。

**关键词:** 动物入侵; 行为; 可塑性; 攻击; 交配; 扩散; 扩张

## Behavioral mechanisms in animal invasions

Jun-bo LUAN, Shu-sheng LIU

*Key Laboratory of Molecular Biology of Crop Pathogens and Insects, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Institute of Insect Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310029, China*

**Abstract:** Behavioral characteristics may play a key role in the establishment and spread of alien animal species, and the understanding of many animal invasions often requires a careful assessment of behavioral mechanisms. Since 1980s, animal invasions have intensified all over the world and studies on behavioral mechanisms connected to successful animal invasions have received more attention. Some invasive animals show flexibility in intraspecific aggression and feeding behaviour, which allows them to effectively cope with the changing environment. Thus, behavioral flexibility makes critical contributions to population establishment and persistence. Successful invaders often exhibit advantages in behavioral interactions over indigenous species, and such may contribute to the displacement of indigenous species. Such behavioral mechanisms also play an important role in their spread. The long-distance dispersal behavior of invasive animals can increase invasion rates. Many behavioral characteristics can enhance invasion success by coupling behaviors with dispersal strategies that are especially important during natural range expansions. The few successful studies to date indicate that behavioral analyses should be more actively and fully integrated into research on biological invasions. Understanding the behavioral mechanisms in animal invasions will improve our ability to predict invasion of alien species and manage biological invasions more effectively. In addition to enhancing a general understanding of invasion processes, such approaches provide potentially unique opportunities for basic research in animal behavior as well as the significance of behavioral interactions in species evolution.

**Key words:** animal invasions; behavior; flexibility; aggression; copulation; dispersal; spread

行为是动物在个体层次上对外界环境的变化和内在生理状况的改变所做出的整体性反应。动物借助于行为适应多变的环境, 以最有利的方式完成觅食、饮水、筑巢、寻找配偶、繁殖后代和逃避敌害等各种生命活动, 以求最大限度地确保个体的存活和子代的延续(尚玉昌, 2005)。行为特征可在外来动物建立种群和扩张过程中发挥重要作用, 因

此, 要正确理解动物入侵, 常常需要仔细研究其行为机制(Holway & Suarez, 1999; Seiler & Keeley, 2007)。

## 1 入侵动物行为的可塑性

对于许多成功入侵的动物, 其行为普遍具有可塑性。行为可塑性是指动物个体为应对环境条件变化而改变其行为的能力(Nussey *et al.*, 2005; Sol

*et al.*, 2005; Clergeau & Yesou, 2006)。它表现在种群内部的攻击行为(Holway *et al.*, 1998; Holway & Suarez, 1999; Suarez *et al.*, 1999)、食物利用(Broussseau *et al.*, 1996; Sol *et al.*, 2002)和生境利用等方面(Suarez *et al.*, 2005; Clergeau & Yesou, 2006; Clergeau & Quenot, 2007)。当一个物种在新的环境中生存时,往往面临很多挑战,包括探索新资源和躲避天敌等,因此,具备通过行为调整快速应对和克服这些挑战的能力,有助于其成功建立种群(Sol *et al.*, 2005)。

阿根廷蚂蚁 *Linepithema humile*、红火蚁 *Solenopsis invicta*、小火蚁 *Wasmannia auropunctata* 和家白蚁 *Coptotermes formosanus* 入侵后,种内攻击行为减弱,导致种群密度提高,促进了它们的入侵(Shelton & Grace, 1997; Holway *et al.*, 1998; Holway & Suarez, 1999; Suarez *et al.*, 1999; Tsutsui *et al.*, 2000; Giraud *et al.*, 2002; Holway *et al.*, 2002; Errard *et al.*, 2005)。Holway & Suarez(1999)提出,蚂蚁入侵过程中的种群数量瓶颈效应可导致其遗传变异减少或丧失,从而影响攻击行为。Tsutsui *et al.*(2003)通过试验证实,阿根廷蚂蚁种群内遗传变异减少是其种内攻击水平下降的一个主要因子。近年来,陆续有研究证明,虽然阿根廷蚂蚁在入侵地的种群遗传多样性比在原产地大大降低,但入侵地居群行为仍表现出广泛的可塑性。例如,居群间的攻击强度可依经历而发生改变,当来源于相互对抗性较强的居群的工蚁直接接触,经历就可提高相互间的攻击强度(Thomas *et al.*, 2005、2007);而当来源于相互对抗性较弱的居群的工蚁直接接触,经历则可减弱相互间的攻击强度,甚至导致居群间的融合(Vásquez & Silverman, 2008)。阿根廷蚂蚁的行为(如攻击等)还可依资源丰度等环境因子而变化,从而对其入侵过程和成功机率产生重要影响(Sagata & Lester, 2009)。

鸟类成功入侵与觅食技术的更新频率密切相关,Sol & Lefevre(2000)首次报道,成功入侵新西兰的鸟类与未能入侵的近缘种相比,大脑体积相对更大,觅食技术的更新频率较高。后来,Sol *et al.*(2002)又对世界不同地区 69 种鸟引进的成功率与行为可塑性之间的关系做了研究,发现在起源地大脑相对较大、觅食技术更新频率较高的鸟类,在入侵地建立种群的成功率较高,从而认为行为可塑性

是鸟类成功入侵的主要决定因素。鸟类觅食技术的更新行为易受个体学习行为以及对新食物恐惧行为可塑性的影响,从而影响其入侵的成功率(Timmermans *et al.*, 2000; Mettke-Hofmann *et al.*, 2002)。

转换生境嗜好的能力是入侵动物行为可塑性的另一个特点。能够在地面筑巢的外来蚂蚁比仅能在树上筑巢的蚂蚁更易建立种群(Suarez *et al.*, 2005)。埃及圣鹭 *Sacred ibis* 能够利用包括草地、垃圾、沼泽、芦苇、海岸和耕地等在内的多种生境,具有占据广的生态位以及适应变化环境的能力,这有利于其入侵和扩张(Clergeau & Yesou, 2006)。欧洲八哥 *Sturnus vulgaris* 在栖境的选择上显示出广泛的可塑性,这是它成功入侵的重要原因(Clergeau & Quenot, 2007)。入侵动物转换生境嗜好的可塑性有利于它们获得更多的资源、受到更好的保护,确保更多后代的栖息场所离得更近,并且有助于抵御更恶劣的天气条件,从而促进它们入侵。

入侵动物行为的可塑性不仅取决于生态环境,而且与进化因素有关。入侵物种常常遇到的遗传瓶颈可能降低它们的遗传多样性,因此,它们入侵后的行为可塑性强度可能减弱(Hughes & Cremer, 2007)。

## 2 行为在外来动物种群建立中的作用

外来动物能否成功定殖并建立种群取决于它们在新的生态条件下生存和繁殖的能力。觅食、栖息场所选择等行为的可塑性能够确保入侵者对新的环境条件及时做出反应,这对于种群建立和维持至关重要(Sol & Lefebvre, 2000; Clergeau & Yesou, 2006; Clergeau & Quenot, 2007)。然而,对于特定行为在入侵动物建立种群中的作用,直接的试验研究和野外证据并不多见,原因在于这样的观察和试验较难开展。通过加强外来物种的监测,并结合野外和室内试验,将有助于揭示这些行为在外来动物建立种群中的作用。

已有证据表明,外来动物入侵后,可通过其本身的行为影响其他外来动物种群的建立。最常见的方法是外来捕食者捕食了对其他外来物种种群建立不利的物种,从而促进了其种群的建立。如入侵蚂蚁数量巨大,能觅食各种本地物种,包括植物、节肢动物,甚至脊椎动物,这些活动大大改变了本地群落的结构和功能,并对其他外来物种产生很大

影响(Holway *et al.*, 2002)。在圣诞岛,入侵黄蚁 *Anoplolepis gracilipes* 能攻击本地的红陆地蟹 *Gecarcinoides natalis*(O'Dowd *et al.*, 2003),这种红陆地蟹可排斥外来蜗牛在森林生态系统中种群的建立(Lake & O'Dowd, 1991)。黄蚁对红陆地蟹的攻击行为,使得外来蜗牛更容易建立种群。

### 3 行为在入侵动物竞争取代土著物种中的作用

竞争取代一般是指一个生物种群通过直接或间接的竞争将一个已经建立种群的物种替代的现象,它是生物种群之间最严重的竞争结果,并随着人类对环境改变的加剧而日趋频繁(Reitz & Trumble, 2002)。与土著物种发生行为互作时,入侵动物往往具有优势,这使得它们能够竞争取代土著物种(Dick *et al.*, 1995; Holway, 1999; Downes & Bauwens, 2002; Dame & Petren, 2006; Liu *et al.*, 2007; Rowles & O'Dowd, 2007; Dick, 2008)。入侵动物种群扩张时取代土著物种是常见现象(Reitz, 2007)。入侵动物竞争取代土著物种的行为可促进其种群扩张,扩张常伴随着竞争取代,因此,竞争取代和扩张是外来动物入侵过程中2个既有区别又相互交错的生物学现象,并涉及许多共同的行为机制。

#### 3.1 攻击行为

种间攻击行为是指为了争夺食物资源、觅食点、领地、巢穴或产卵场所而发生不同物种个体之间直接的身体互作,获胜者将控制资源。这种对抗式的竞争是干涉竞争的一种形式(Reitz & Trumble, 2002)。

蚂蚁常为获得食物资源或领地而争斗,这些争斗是致命的。例如,阿根廷蚂蚁是世界上入侵最广泛的蚂蚁之一。在澳大利亚维多利亚州中部沿海植被上进行的研究表明,阿根廷蚂蚁的攻击行为有利于其在竞争食物时获得成功。攻击行为和数量上的优势使得它能够在短短的20 min内取代聚集在食物饵料上的土著蚂蚁,导致觅食的土著蚂蚁丰富度降低78%~96%,而阿根廷蚂蚁丰富度却相应地提高(Rowles & O'Dowd, 2007)。同样,当阿根廷蚂蚁和臭家蚁 *Tapinoma sessile* 相互攻击时,阿根廷蚂蚁频繁的攻击行为可导致臭家蚁出现较高的死亡率(Buczkowski & Bennett, 2008)。此外,阿根廷蚂蚁还能对土著蚂蚁的巢穴发动攻击(Holway *et*

*al.*, 2002),这也有利于其取代土著蚂蚁。这种为争夺食物和巢穴而对土著蚂蚁采取的攻击行为也出现在入侵的红火蚁种群中(Holway *et al.*, 2002)。研究表明,阿根廷蚂蚁种内攻击行为与种间攻击行为密切关联。一般而言,入侵蚂蚁为争夺食物和巢穴而对土著蚂蚁发动的攻击行为是典型的居群水平的活动。这些居群间竞争的结果主要取决于攻击时集结的蚂蚁数量或密度,它常常反映了居群的大小。入侵蚂蚁常在较大区域形成单一居群,种群密度往往大于土著蚂蚁,数量上的优势赋予了它们较强的种间攻击能力。入侵蚂蚁较高的种群密度归因于种内攻击行为减弱或丧失,可见,种内攻击行为减弱提高了它们的种间攻击能力(Holway & Suarez, 1999; Holway *et al.*, 2002)。

除蚂蚁以外,入侵爱尔兰的钩虾 *Gammarus pulex* 雄性个体比土著钩虾 *G. duebeni* 雄性个体的攻击能力强,并且在防御捕食攻击时,一对入侵钩虾比一对土著钩虾的攻击能力强。攻击行为的差异导致后者雌性个体比前者雌性个体受到捕食的频率更高,最终入侵钩虾取代了土著钩虾(Dick *et al.*, 1995)。

入侵动物也可以非致命的攻击方式争夺觅食点。例如,起源于意大利的蜥蜴 *Podarcis sicula* 入侵克罗地亚后,较强的攻击行为导致与其共存的土著蜥蜴 *P. melisellensis* 只能利用劣质生境,生长缓慢,而其本身则占据了优质生境,生长快速。这种不对称的攻击互作降低了克罗地亚土著蜥蜴的适合度,最终土著蜥蜴被意大利蜥蜴所取代(Downes & Bauwens, 2002)。

#### 3.2 防御行为

有些入侵动物采取防御行为保护已占据的食物资源、巢穴或领地。许多入侵蚂蚁使用化合物进行防御以保护获取的食物(Holway, 1999; Morrison, 2000; Holway *et al.*, 2002)。例如,阿根廷蚂蚁常常照料分泌蜜露的同翅目昆虫(Way, 1963),这些昆虫能为它们提供充足的碳水化合物,以用于产生防御物质(Davidson, 1997)。巢穴防御行为是完全社会性昆虫蜜蜂独特且重要的生物学特性。欧洲蜜蜂最早于1622年被引进北美洲,并建立了种群(Breed *et al.*, 2004; Whitfield *et al.*, 2006);杀人蜂 *Apis mellifera scutellata* 于1956年被引进巴西,随后逐渐入侵到美国,用了不到50年的时间就基本取

代了欧洲蜜蜂。二者防御行为的差异是取代的重要机制。杀人蜂和欧洲蜜蜂在防御捕食者攻击时,采取相似的防御行为,即追赶、咬伤或蛰伤攻击者。但是,杀人蜂防御反应更快,参与防御的个体更多,防御行为更强烈,聚集同巢蜜蜂参与防御的速度更快,蛰伤攻击者的次数更多,因此有助于它取代欧洲蜜蜂(Breed *et al.*, 2004; Schneider *et al.*, 2004)。另外,杀人蜂在腔洞里筑巢为自身提供了天然的物理防御屏障(Breed *et al.*, 2004)。有关入侵动物防御行为的研究大多数集中于社会性昆虫,而对于非社会性昆虫或其他动物防御行为的报道较少。这可能是因为入侵的社会性昆虫的防御行为较易观察,其作用更明显。

### 3.3 觅食行为

有些入侵动物比土著物种能更快地寻找和利用资源,从而减少了可供土著物种使用的资源。物种之间搜索行为的不同体现在寻找离散资源能力的差异上。相对于土著蚂蚁,通常入侵蚂蚁发现食物和集结速度更快,集结的蚂蚁数量更多,集结持续的时间更长。这种寻找食物的能力是利用型竞争能力的体现(Holway *et al.*, 2002; Reitz & Trumble, 2002)。同干涉能力一样,大的居群水平提高了利用型竞争的能力,这是因为在这样的居群中,能够主动寻找食物的蚂蚁和可集结参与觅食的蚂蚁数量都很大。一般而言,物种在搜索能力和竞争技能上往往存在平衡(McDonald *et al.*, 2001),具有较高搜索能力的物种常在对抗竞争中处于劣势(Subra & Dransfield, 1984),当然有时并非如此(Human & Gordon, 1996; Holway, 1999)。例如,阿根廷蚂蚁寻找食物和向食物源集结的速度较土著蚂蚁快,且攻击能力也较强,而土著蚂蚁在这 2 个方面的能力上存在平衡。因此,阿根廷蚂蚁克服了这样的平衡,而土著蚂蚁则受到了这 2 种平衡的限制(Holway, 1999; Holway *et al.*, 2002)。

此外,某些入侵动物较土著动物更善于捕获食物或占据食物资源。例如,鳟鱼可建立觅食领地以觅食漂浮的水生无脊椎动物。因为这些漂浮的无脊椎动物在时空上存在差异,觅食点的质量在不同水流间有别,所以鳟鱼通过“展示威力”以及攻击来建立和维持质量高的觅食点(Keeley & Grant, 1995; Steingrimsson & Grant, 2008)。在北美洲西部,引进的虹鳟鱼 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* 已经完全取代了土著

鳟鱼 *O. clarkii*。研究表明,它们之间互相攻击的行为没有差别,然而,虹鳟鱼维持觅食点和捕获食物的成功率更高,从而有助于其取代土著鳟鱼(Seiler & Keeley, 2007)。

### 3.4 交配行为

入侵动物与近缘土著物种在配偶识别系统上存在许多相同或相似之处,因此,当入侵动物到达新的地域后,其与土著物种因求偶错误将频繁发生交配行为互作(Butlin, 1995; Reitz & Trumble, 2002; Westman *et al.*, 2002; Dame & Petren, 2006; Liu *et al.*, 2007)。交配行为互作形式多样,其中最常见的一种方式是生殖干涉,即共存的 2 个物种在获取配偶的过程中,对其中至少一个物种的适合度产生不利影响(Gröning *et al.*, 2007; Hochkirch *et al.*, 2007; Gröning & Hochkirch, 2008)。生殖干涉包括交配信号干扰、异种雄性竞争配偶、错误求偶、雄性试图交配异种雌性、雌性选择出错、异种交配不产生杂交后代或杂交后代生命力低下等(Hettyey & Pearman, 2003; Gröning & Hochkirch, 2008)。

对于导致竞争取代的生殖干涉而言,存在几种情形:2 个物种的雄性在识别同种和异种雌性的能力上存在差异,或者一个物种的雌性比另一个物种的雌性更易区分异种交配(Hochkirch *et al.*, 2006; Hochkirch *et al.*, 2007; Gröning & Hochkirch, 2008)。在以上任一种情况下,一个物种能有效地与另一个物种竞争配偶。当异种间求偶和交配行为出现偏好时,一个物种的雌性生育力减弱,取代可随之发生(Perring, 1996; Takafuji *et al.*, 1997; Yoshimura & Starmer, 1997; Dame & Petren, 2006)。生殖干涉的证据主要集中于产生杂种的例子,研究表明,与入侵物种杂交能导致土著物种完全被取代(Rhymer & Simberloff, 1996; Dowling & Secor, 1997; Mooney & Cleland, 2001; Westman *et al.*, 2002)。然而,这种生殖干涉在入侵物种竞争取代土著物种中的作用尚未得到充分认识(Huxel, 1999)。另外,入侵动物和土著物种互相交配而不产生杂种的生殖干涉也能导致取代。例如,外来物种北美小龙虾 *Pacifastacus leniusculus* 和土著小龙虾 *Astacus astacus* 之间可以互相交配,而不能产生杂种后代,且异种交配对于土著小龙虾更常见,其受到异种交配的不利影响比北美小龙虾更大,因此生殖干涉有助于北美小龙虾取代土著小龙虾(Soderback, 1994)。生殖干涉在

竞争取代中的作用可能比资源竞争更大(Kuno, 1992),因此作为外来物种入侵并取代土著物种的潜在机制,受到了更多关注(Dame & Petren, 2006)。

生殖干涉对2个互作物种可同时产生有利和不利的影响。Liu et al. (2007)报道了入侵的“B型烟粉虱”和土著烟粉虱之间存在“非对称交配互作”。近期研究表明,这些入侵烟粉虱和土著烟粉虱是生殖上隔离的不同隐种(De Barro et al., 2011),但为了与原文的联系,这里仍用“型”的称谓。这种互作表现为当B型烟粉虱与土著烟粉虱共存时,虽然它们之间不能交配,但相互间发生一系列的求偶行为及作用,使B型烟粉虱的交配频率迅速增加,卵子受精率提高,后代雌性个体比例由独处时的约60%提升到70%~80%,种群增长加快;同时,干扰了土著烟粉虱雌雄之间的交配,使后者交配频率下降,后代雌性比由独处时的约50%下降到20%~40%,抑制了其种群增长。这种非对称交配互作包含了2个机制:(1)生殖干涉;(2)促进B型烟粉虱交配并提高其后代雌性比例。这2个机制的共同作用可使入侵个体的种群数量迅速增加,并抑制土著近缘物种种群数量的增长,从而加速入侵和取代过程(Reitz, 2007)。

有时某些行为较难区分,在探讨外来动物竞争取代土著动物的行为机制时,需要分析各个行为因素,并判断不同行为因素的各种作用。例如,求偶干扰行为和攻击行为似乎很相似,但前者是雄虫交配的一个策略,而并非攻击行为(Jirokul, 1999)。

## 4 行为在外来动物地域扩张中的作用

地域扩张是入侵过程中最显著的阶段之一(Lockwood et al., 2007)。入侵动物竞争取代土著物种的行为必然有利于其地域扩张,因此,可以根据入侵动物取代土著物种的行为机制来解释和预测入侵动物的地域扩张。在我国浙江省和澳大利亚昆士兰州多年的野外调查表明,B型烟粉虱对土著烟粉虱的取代逐年加剧,其分布范围也迅速扩大(Liu et al., 2007)。与入侵动物建立种群阶段不同的是,扩张既取决于该物种快速适应新环境的能力,又取决于其扩散过程。外来动物不同的扩散行为导致不同的扩散距离类型;且扩散行为可与其他行为互作影响扩张。

### 4.1 扩散距离类型对地域扩张的影响

入侵动物的扩散距离类型显著影响它们地域

扩张的速率(Krkosek et al., 2007)。长距离扩散出现的比例较低,但在很多入侵事件中经常发生(Suarez et al., 2001; Ward & Mill, 2007; Boyer et al., 2008; Liebhold & Tobin, 2008),且能导致扩张速度提高(Suarez et al., 2001; Liebhold & Tobin, 2008)。例如,长距离扩散的阿根廷蚂蚁的扩张速度比短距离扩散快3个数量级(Suarez et al., 2001)。此外,Caswell et al. (2003)研究发现,移动最远的10%的个体对杂色京燕*Ficedula hypoleuca*、八哥*S. vulgaris*和麻雀鹰*Accipiter nisus*地域扩张的影响最大;这3种鸟的扩张速度对长距离扩散的依赖程度相同。采用数学模型预测入侵动物的扩张速度时,要考虑它们的扩散距离类型。因此,明确入侵动物的扩散距离类型及其产生的行为因素,将有助于我们预测入侵动物的地域扩张速度,这对于外来物种入侵的预警和治理非常重要。

### 4.2 其他行为与扩散行为互作对地域扩张的影响

阿根廷蚂蚁能够随机建立巢穴并广泛觅食,这些行为使得其常随人的活动到处扩散,从而大大提高了长距离扩散的频率,促进其地域扩张(Holway, 1995)。另外,攻击和扩散行为的结合有力地促进了西方知更鸟*Sialia mexicana*在美国西北部的地域扩张。攻击性强的雄鸟优先扩散到入侵前线,从而取代了攻击性不强的山地知更鸟*S. currucoides*。山地知更鸟一旦被取代,西方知更鸟的攻击行为在随后的几代中便快速减弱。研究表明,在各代间攻击行为的变化并非完全由行为的可塑性所致,而与扩散和攻击行为的适应性结合密切相关(Duckworth & Badyaev, 2007)。

## 5 讨论

综上所述,外来动物的行为特征在其建立种群、竞争取代土著物种和地域扩张过程中发挥了重要作用。鉴定外来动物的行为特征可为分析入侵动物的危害提供参考;比较起源地和入侵地入侵物种的行为可用于探讨行为的可塑性以及保持行为特征的选择压力。因此,对动物入侵行为机制的研究将促进动物行为的研究(Holway & Suarez, 1999)。动物入侵为我们研究入侵动物和近缘土著动物之间的行为互作提供了独特的机会,深入研究这些行为互作也可揭示其在物种进化中的意义。

要想全面理解入侵动物的行为机制,需要进行

大时空尺度的研究 (Liu *et al.*, 2007; Reitz, 2007)。一方面,可以开展长期的系统研究,以比较同一地区入侵前后的情况;另一方面,可以开展短期的移走和引进试验,使在野外研究入侵动物与土著物种之间的行为互作成为可能,尤其在入侵前线更是如此(Holway *et al.*, 2002)。

动物入侵可能涉及多种行为机制 (Holway, 1999; Holway *et al.*, 2002; Dame & Petren, 2006),因此,需定量研究个体的行为,检查所有可能的行为机制,才能揭示动物入侵的奥秘(Dame & Petren, 2006; Liu *et al.*, 2007; Seiler & Keeley, 2007)。入侵动物可能在最初建立种群和随后的地域扩张过程中发生演化(Sakai *et al.*, 2001),对其行为特征的演化值得深入探讨。我们可以通过遗传分析进行研究,这将促进动物行为进化的研究。

## 参考文献

- 尚玉昌. 2005. 动物行为学. 北京:北京大学出版社.
- Boyer M C, Muhlfeld C C and Allendorf F W. 2008. Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) invasion and the spread of hybridization with native westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii* Lewisi). *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 65:658–669.
- Breed M D, Guzm'an-Novoa E and Hunt G J. 2004. Defensive behavior of honey bees: organization, genetics, and comparisons with other bees. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 49:271–298.
- Brousseau P, Lefebvre J and Giroux J F. 1996. Diet of ring-billed gull chicks in urban and non-urban colonies in Quebec. *Colonial Waterbirds*, 19:22–30.
- Buczkowski G and Bennett G W. 2008. Aggressive interactions between the introduced Argentine ant, *Linepithema humile* and the native odorous house ant, *Tapinoma sessile*. *Biological Invasions*, 10:1001–1011.
- Butlin R. 1995. Genetic variation in mating signals and responses // Lambert D M and Spencer H G. *Speciation and the Recognition Concept, Theory and Application*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 327–366.
- Caswell H, Lensink R and Neubert M G. 2003. Demography and dispersal: life table response experiments for invasion speed. *Ecology*, 84:1968–1978.
- Clergeau P and Quenot F. 2007. Roost selection flexibility of European starlings aids invasion of urban landscape. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 80:56–62.
- Clergeau P and Yesou P. 2006. Behavioural flexibility and numerous potential sources of introduction for the sacred ibis: causes of concern in western Europe? *Biological Invasions*, 8: 1381–1388.
- Dame E A and Petren K. 2006. Behavioural mechanisms of invasion and displacement in Pacific island geckos (*Hemidactylus*). *Animal Behaviour*, 71:1165–1173.
- Davidson D W. 1997. The role of resource imbalances in the evolutionary ecology of tropical arboreal ants. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 61:153–181.
- De Barro P J, Liu S S, Boykin L M and Dinsdale A B. 2011. *Bemisia tabaci*: A statement of species status. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 56:1–19.
- Dick J T A. 2008. Role of behaviour in biological invasions and species distributions; lessons from interactions between the invasive *Gammarus pulex* and the native *G. duebeni* (Crustacea: Amphipoda). *Contributions to Zoology*, 77:91–98.
- Dick J T A, Elwood R W and Montgomery W. 1995. The behavioural basis of a species replacement: differential aggression and predation between the introduced *Gammarus pulex* and the native *G. duebeni celticus* (Amphipoda). *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, 37:393–398.
- Dowling T E and Secor C L. 1997. The role of hybridization and introgression in the diversification of animals. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 28:593–619.
- Downes S and Bauwens D. 2002. An experimental demonstration of direct behavioural interference in two Mediterranean lacertid lizard species. *Animal Behaviour*, 63:1037–1046.
- Duckworth R A and Badyaev A V. 2007. Coupling of dispersal and aggression facilitates the rapid range expansion of a passerine bird. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 104:15017–15022.
- Errard C, Delabie J, Jourdan H and Hefetz A. 2005. Intercontinental chemical variation in the invasive ant *Wasmannia auropunctata* (Roger) (Hymenoptera Formicidae): a key to the invasive success of a tramp species. *Naturwissenschaften*, 92: 319–323.
- Giraud T, Pedersen J S and Keller L. 2002. Evolution of supercolonies: the Argentine ants of Southern Europe. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 99:6075–6079.
- Grönning J and Hochkirch A. 2008. Reproductive interference between animal species. *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 83: 257–282.
- Grönning J, Lücke N, Finger A and Hochkirch A. 2007. Reproductive interference in two ground-hopper species: testing hypotheses of coexistence in the field. *Oikos*, 116: 1449–1460.
- Hettyey A and Pearman P B. 2003. Social environment and reproductive interference affect reproductive success in the frog *Rana latastei*. *Behavioral Ecology*, 14:294–300.
- Hochkirch A, Deppermann J and Grönning J. 2006. Visual communication behaviour as a mechanism behind reproduc-

- tive interference in three pygmy grasshoppers (Genus *Tetrix*, Tetrigidae, Orthoptera). *Journal of Insect Behavior*, 19: 559–571.
- Hochkirch A, Groning J and Bucker A. 2007. Sympatry with the devil: reproductive interference could hamper species co-existence. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 76:633–642.
- Holway D, Lach L, Suarez A V, Tsutsui N D and Case T J. 2002. The causes and consequences of ant invasions. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 33:181–233.
- Holway D A. 1995. The distribution of the Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*) in northern California. *Conservation Biology*, 9:1634–1637.
- Holway D A. 1999. Competitive mechanisms underlying the displacement of native ants by the invasive argentine ant. *Ecology*, 80:238–251.
- Holway D A and Suarez A V. 1999. Animal behavior: an essential component of invasion biology. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 14:328–330.
- Holway D A, Suarez A V and Case T J. 1998. Loss of intraspecific aggression in the success of a widespread invasive social insect. *Science*, 282:949–952.
- Hughes D P and Cremer S. 2007. Plasticity in antiparasite behaviours and its suggested role in invasion biology. *Animal Behaviour*, 74:1593–1599.
- Human K G and Gordon D M. 1996. Exploitation and interference competition between the invasive Argentine ant, *Linepithema humile*, and native ant species. *Oecologia*, 105:405–412.
- Huxel G R. 1999. Rapid displacement of native species by invasive species: effects of hybridization. *Biological Conservation*, 89:143–152.
- Jirokul M. 1999. Operational sex ratio influences female preference and male-male competition in guppies. *Animal Behaviour*, 58:287–294.
- Keeley E R and Grant J W A. 1995. Allometric and environmental correlates of territory size in juvenile Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 52:186–196.
- Krkosek M, Lauzon-Guay J S and Lewis M A. 2007. Relating dispersal and range expansion of California sea otters. *Theoretical Population Biology*, 71:401–407.
- Kuno E. 1992. Competitive exclusion through reproductive interference. *Researches on Population Ecology*, 34:275–284.
- Lake P S and O'Dowd D J. 1991. Red crabs in rain forest, Christmas Island: biotic resistance to invasion by an exotic snail. *Oikos*, 62:25–29.
- Liebold A and Tobin P C. 2008. Population ecology of insect invasions and their management. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 53:387–408.
- Liu S S, De Barro P J, Xu J, Luan J B, Zang L S, Ruan Y M and Wan F H. 2007. Asymmetric mating interactions drive widespread invasion and displacement in a whitefly. *Science*, 318:1769–1772.
- Lockwood J L, Hoopes M F and Marchetti M P. 2007. *Invasion Ecology*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- McDonald P S, Jensen G C and Armstrong D A. 2001. The competitive and predatory impacts of the nonindigenous crab *Carcinus maenas* (L.) on early benthic phase Dungeness crab *Cancer magister* Dana. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*, 258:39–54.
- Mettke-Hofmann C, Winkler H and Leisle B. 2002. The significance of ecological factors for exploration and neophobia in parrots. *Ethology*, 108:249–272.
- Mooney H A and Cleland E E. 2001. The evolutionary impact of invasive species. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 98:5446–5451.
- Morrison L W. 2000. Mechanisms of interspecific competition among an invasive and two native fire ants. *Oikos*, 90:238–252.
- Nussey D H, Postma E, Gienapp P and Visser M. 2005. Selection on heritable phenotypic plasticity in a wild bird population. *Science*, 310:304–306.
- O'Dowd D J, Green P T and Lake P S. 2003. Invasion "melt-down" on an oceanic island. *Ecology Letters*, 6:812–817.
- Perring T M. 1996. Biological differences of two species of *Bemisia* that contribute to adaptive advantage // Gerling D and Mayer R T. *Bemisia: Taxonomy, Biology, Damage, Control and Management*. Andover, UK: Intercept, 3–16.
- Reitz S R. 2007. Ecology-Invasion of the whiteflies. *Science*, 18:1733–1734.
- Reitz S R and Trumble J T. 2002. Competitive displacement among insects and arachnids. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 47:435–465.
- Rhymer J M and Simberloff D. 1996. Extinction by hybridization and introgression. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 27:83–109.
- Rowles A D and O'Dowd D J. 2007. Interference competition by Argentine ants displaces native ants: implications for biotic resistance to invasion. *Biological Invasions*, 9:73–85.
- Sagata K and Lester P J. 2009. Behavioural plasticity associated with propagule size, resources, and the invasion success of the Argentine ant *Linepithema humile*. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 46:19–27.
- Sakai A K, Allendorf F W, Holt J S, Lodge D M, Molofsky J, Orth K A, Baughman S, Cabin R J, Cohen J, Ellstrand N C, McCauley D E, O'Neil P, Parket I M, Thompson J N and Weller S G. 2001. The population biology of invasive species. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 32:305–332.

- Schneider S S, De Grandi-Hoffman G and Smith D R. 2004. The African honey bee: factors contributing to a successful biological invasion. *Annual Review Entomology*, 49: 351 – 376.
- Seiler S M and Keeley E R. 2007. A comparison of aggressive and foraging behaviour between juvenile cutthroat trout, rainbow trout and F1 hybrids. *Animal Behaviour*, 74: 1805 – 1812.
- Shelton T G and Grace J K. 1997. Suggestion of an environmental influence on intercolony agonism of formosan subterranean termites (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae). *Environmental Entomology*, 26:632 – 637.
- Soderback B. 1994. Reproductive interference between two co-occurring crayfish species, *Astacus astacus* L. and *Pacifastacus leniusculus* Dana. *Nordic Journal of Freshwater Research*, 69:137 – 143.
- Sol D, Duncan R P, Blackburn T M, Cassey P and Lefebvre L. 2005. Big brains, enhanced cognition, and response of birds to novel environments. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102:5460 – 5465.
- Sol D and Lefebvre L. 2000. Behavioural flexibility predicts invasion success in birds introduced to New Zealand. *Oikos*, 90:599 – 605.
- Sol D, Timmermans S and Lefebvre L. 2002. Behavioural flexibility and invasion success in birds. *Animal Behaviour*, 63: 495 – 502.
- Steingrimsson S O and Grant J W A. 2008. Multiple central-place territories in wild young-of-the-year Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 77:448 – 457.
- Suarez A V, Holway D A and Case T J. 2001. Patterns of spread in biological invasions dominated by long-distance jump dispersal: insights from Argentine ants. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 98: 1095 – 1100.
- Suarez A V, Holway D A and Ward P S. 2005. The role of opportunity in the unintentional introduction of nonnative ants. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102:17032 – 17035.
- Suarez A V, Tsutsui N D, Holway D A and Case T J. 1999. Behavioral and genetic differentiation between native and introduced populations of the Argentine ant. *Biological Invasions*, 1:43 – 53.
- Subra R and Dransfield R D. 1984. Field observations on competitive displacement, at the preimaginal stage, of *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say by *Culex cinereus* Theobald (Diptera: Culicidae) at the Kenya coast. *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, 74:559 – 568.
- Takafuji A, Kuno E and Fujimoto H. 1997. Reproductive interference and its consequences for the competitive interactions between two closely related *Panonychus* spider mites. *Experimental and Applied Acarology*, 21:379 – 391.
- Thomas M L, Payne-Makrisâ C M, Suarez A V, Tsutsui N D and Holway D A. 2007. Contact between supercolonies elevates aggression in Argentine ants. *Insectes Sociaux*, 54:225 – 233.
- Thomas M L, Tsutsui N D and Holway D A. 2005. Intraspecific competition influences the symmetry and intensity of aggression in the Argentine ant. *Behavioral Ecology*, 16:472 – 481.
- Timmermans S, Lefebvre L, Boire D and Basu P. 2000. Relative size of the hyperstriatum ventrale is the best predictor of feeding innovation rate in birds. *Brain, Behavior and Evolution*, 56:196 – 203.
- Tsutsui N D, Suarez A V and Grossberg R K. 2003. Genetic diversity, asymmetrical aggression, and recognition in a widespread invasive species. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 100:1078 – 1083.
- Tsutsui N D, Suarez A V, Holway D A and Case T J. 2000. Reduced genetic variation and the success of an invasive species. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 97:5948 – 5953.
- Vásquez G M and Silverman J. 2008. Intraspecific aggression and colony fusion in the Argentine ant. *Animal Behaviour*, 75:583 – 593.
- Ward L and Mill P. 2007. Long range movements by individuals as a vehicle for range expansion in *Calopteryx splendens* (Odonata: Zygoptera). *European Journal of Entomology*, 104:195 – 198.
- Way M J. 1963. Mutualism between ants and honeydew producing Homoptera. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 8:307 – 344.
- Westman K, Savolainen R and Julkunen M. 2002. Replacement of the native crayfish *Astacus astacus* by the introduced species *Pacifastacus leniusculus* in a small, enclosed Finnish lake: a 30-year study. *Ecography*, 25:53 – 73.
- Whitfield C W, Behura S K, Berlocher S H, Clark A G, Johnston J S, Sheppard W S, Smith D R, Suarez A V, Weaver D and Tsutsui N D. 2006. Thrice out of Africa: ancient and recent expansions of the honey bee, *Apis mellifera*. *Science*, 314:642.
- Yoshimura J and Starmer W T. 1997. Speciation and evolutionary dynamics of asymmetric mating preference. *Population Ecology*, 39:191 – 200.