

大黄鱼内耳解剖

伍汉霖

(上海水产大学鱼类学研究室, 200090)

提 要 本文对大黄鱼内耳的形态、听神经分枝及听斑的分布进行一系列的观察研究, 探讨矢耳石腹面之蝌蚪形“印迹”的由来及其与听神经后枝在球囊腹面分别构成的前、中、后三个听斑间的关系。

关键词 大黄鱼, 内耳, 矢耳石, 听斑

大黄鱼(*Pseudosciaena crocea*) 内耳矢耳石腹面蝌蚪形“印迹”的形态特征历来是分类依据之一^[1,2,10], 颇受重视。但对“印迹”的由来、听神经的分枝、听斑的分布等内耳之构造的研究迄今乏人问津。本文对此作进一步的观察和研究。

1 结 果

1.1 内耳的形态

大黄鱼内耳可分为椭圆囊和球囊两部分。椭圆囊狭小, 具3个半规管, 每一半规管的一端均具一壶腹(又称龰)。椭圆囊前端与前壶腹及侧壶腹连接, 后端细小, 与总脚(又称共管)相接, 位于中脑和小脑侧叶的外侧, 恰在前半规管和后半规管的下方。前半规管位于内耳前上方, 前端膨大者称前壶腹, 和椭圆囊相连, 后端稍扩大, 与总脚相连。后半规管位于内耳后上方, 上端与总脚及前半规管的后端相连, 下端膨大为后壶腹。与侧半规管的后端及椭圆囊相连。侧半规管位于内耳下侧方, 前端膨大为侧壶腹, 与椭圆囊的前端相连, 后端与后半规管的后壶腹相连, 并与椭圆囊及总脚的基部相通^[8]。总脚顶端是一盲囊, 基部与椭圆囊相通, 左右总脚以薄膜相连(图1, 2, 6)。

球囊非常发达, 占耳腔的大部, 长约为前半规管和后半规管最宽距的1.5倍, 体积约为椭圆囊体积之30-40倍; 背视三角形, 侧视卵形, 囊壁透明, 薄膜状; 前部膨大, 边缘广弧形, 后部渐细小, 后端钝尖。椭圆囊的后部与球囊前背方内侧毗连且相通。左右球囊之后部内侧被基枕骨突起所隔。球囊后部内侧背方具一附肢状的瓶状囊(又称听壶)。瓶状囊细小, 略侧扁, 与球囊相通, 左右互相靠近, 但不相遇, 中为基枕骨突起所隔^[3,4,6](图1, 2, 3, 6)。

1.2 耳石的位置和形态

大黄鱼内耳具耳石3块, 2块甚小, 1块很大。微耳石(又称小耳石)细小, 平扁, 楔形或“T”形; 前端较宽, 向后渐狭小, 后端圆钝, 边缘具细弱锯齿, 腹面具一凹槽(图4D), 位于椭圆囊内。

1992-05-22收到

矢耳石很大,略呈盾形,几满盛于整个球囊中;前缘宽圆,后缘尖突,外缘广弧形,其后方近后缘处具一深凹,内缘浅弧形,前方三分之一处及后方三分之一处各具一浅凹,两浅凹间具锯齿状突起3-4个。背面具许多颗粒状突起,随鱼体年龄增大而愈合成不规则隆起,外侧厚而高隆,外缘圆凸,菱形;内侧扁薄,边缘锐利,内侧背面具6-8嵴状隆起,有些内延与内缘相交,形成锯齿形突起。腹面较窄,中央具一蝌蚪形印迹,可分“头”区和“尾”区。“头”区昂扬,长圆形,伸达前缘,与外缘及内缘相接。“尾”区为一斜直浅沟,紧接“头”区后方;前部为一纵行浅沟,后端扩大,为一球形浅凹,弯向外缘,中央常具圆形突起;“尾”端边缘与耳石后缘、外缘及内缘相邻。“尾”区前部内侧在内缘前、后二凹缺之间具一新月形浅沟,称为边缘沟(图4A,4B)。

星耳石肾形,侧扁而薄,位于瓶状囊内,较微耳石略大,外缘广弧形,密具微细缺刻,前方三分之一处具一深长裂缝;内缘凹入,后方三分之一处具一三角形突出;腹面光滑,微隆起;背面略陷入(图4C)。

1.3 内耳的神经分布及听斑分布

第八脑神经的总支由延脑侧面发出,分为前枝和后枝。

前枝(*ramus anterior of n. VIII*)向前外侧延伸,分为3小枝。一为前壶腹分枝(*branch of anterior ampulla*),伸达前壶腹的腹面,其端部又一分二;另一为侧壶腹分枝(*branch of lateral ampulla*),伸达侧壶腹;第三为椭圆囊分枝(*branch of utriculus*),伸达椭圆囊前部腹面,在与微耳石相接触之感觉上皮处分为许多细微小枝,形成椭圆囊听斑神经丛(*plexus macula utriculus*)与椭圆囊听斑(*macula utriculus*)相对。听斑则与微耳石腹面之凹沟相对。

后枝(*ramus posterior of n. VIII*)粗壮,分为2分枝。1. 第一分枝称球囊听斑分枝(*branch of macula sacculus of ramus posterior*)。它向后外侧延伸于球囊腹面的大部份,先分为2小枝:(1)前小枝在球囊腹面前方分成许多树枝状细枝及细小枝,密布如网。形成球囊前听斑神经丛(*plexus anterior macula of sacculus*),与球囊前听斑(*anterior macula of sacculus*)相对,此听斑颇大,几占球囊底面二分之一,正与矢耳石腹面上蝌蚪形印迹之“头”区相对;(2)后小枝沿球囊腹面内侧后方伸展,在中部向外侧分出3-4细枝,细枝联成网状,形成球囊中听斑神经丛(*plexus median macula of sacculus*)。并与球囊中听斑(*median macula of sacculus*)相对,中听斑长弧形,紧接球囊前听斑后方,与矢耳石的蝌蚪形印迹的“尾”区前部相对;后小枝向末端延伸,渐细,在球囊腹面后内侧分为网状细枝,形成球囊后听斑神经丛(*plexus posterior macula of sacculus*),与球囊后听斑(*posterior macula of sacculus*)相对。2. 后枝的第二分枝较细,称瓶状囊分枝(*lagena branch of ramus posterior*),沿球囊背面内方向后延伸,先向外侧方分出一后壶腹分枝(*branch of posterior ampulla of ramus posterior*)至后壶腹,再向后抵达球囊后背方之瓶状囊,在瓶状囊内侧分为许多网状细枝,形成圆形之瓶状囊听嵴神经丛(*plexus crest lagena*)与瓶状囊听嵴(*crest lagena*)相对,听嵴则与星耳石之凹面相对。(图3, 5)。

2 讨 论

大黄鱼内耳球囊的矢耳石很发达,几占内耳各质的大部,耳石腹面具一蝌蚪形“印迹”尤为特殊,第八脑神经的后枝在球囊腹面分别构成前、中、后三个听斑神经丛,听斑神经丛又与前、中、后三个听斑相对,听斑神经丛在与听斑所接触之感觉上皮处均密布神经细枝和毛细管

丛。前听斑神经丛圆形,最大;中听斑神经丛长圆形,中大;后听斑神经丛最小,球形,三者互相联接,形似蝌蚪,而腹面紧贴于听斑上的矢耳石之蝌蚪形印迹正好与3听斑的位置相对应和吻合。因此,矢耳石的蝌蚪形“印迹”之由来是与第八脑神经的分枝所形成的听斑神经丛及与其相对应的听斑之分布有着密切关系。

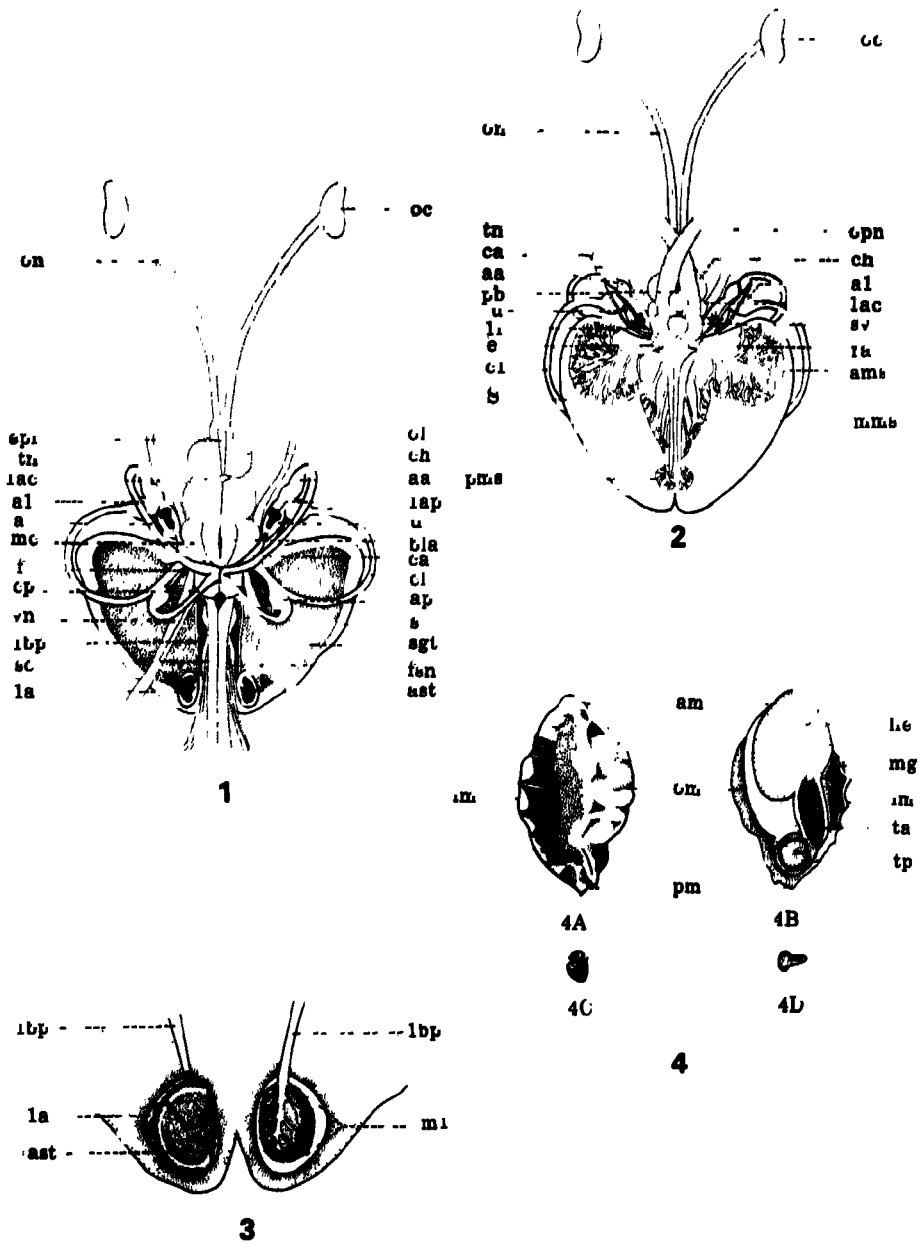
内耳的机能是司平衡和听觉。许多鱼类如鲤、鲢、鳙和日本鲭,其椭圆囊较发达,等于或大于球囊,瓶状囊末分化,与球囊连续。但大黄鱼球囊非常发达,比椭圆囊大好几十倍,后延占整个耳腔的大部,瓶状囊明显分化,位于球囊背部后方内侧。此外鲤、鲢、鳙均以星耳石为最大,微耳石次之,矢耳石最小。在许多硬骨鱼类,球囊不甚发达,矢耳石尖长,与星耳石同在一球囊内,上下交叠,一般具3个听斑(嵴)(1个在椭圆囊,2个在球囊);但在大黄鱼矢耳石巨大,盾形,满盛于整个球囊中,具5个听斑(嵴)(椭圆囊和瓶状囊各1个,3个在球囊),星耳石小,仅稍大于微耳石,微耳石最小(图3.4,5)。

如众所知,大黄鱼以发声闻著,特别是在生殖季节,雌鱼和雄鱼均能依靠声肌(又称鼓肌)的收缩压迫内脏,使鳔壁共振,发出“呜呜”“咯咯”的叫声,音调高朗,在水面上即可听到^[5]。水中低频率的机械震荡,声浪或鱼群的鸣声,随水流在鱼体口腔或鳃腔附近的耳囊外壁产生震荡,由外淋巴、球囊、内淋巴而达各听斑,经第八脑神经传入中枢。^[7,9]大黄鱼发声的生物学意义一般认为是用来作为连络的方法,在生殖时期是作为鱼群集合识别的信号,因而听觉器官之感觉甚为重要。大黄鱼具有发达的球囊、巨大的矢耳石和听斑数目的增多,及瓶状囊的分化,与其发声的机能直接有关,均为适应水中听觉之需,因此认为大黄鱼对声浪之感觉较其他鱼类为强。大黄鱼的内耳可以认为是一特别化类型。

朱元鼎教授曾参加内耳的部分解剖工作;本文承苏锦祥教授审阅并提出宝贵意见,作者在此一并表示感谢。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 朱元鼎等, 1963. 中国石首鱼类分类系统的研究和新属新种的叙述. 上海科学技术出版社.
- [2] 沈世杰, 余立诚, 1987. 台湾近海产石首鱼科之研究. 台湾省立博物馆年刊, 30:65-134.
- [3] 孟庆闻等, 1978. 鱼类比较解剖, 285-327. 科学出版社(京).
- [4] 孟庆闻等, 1989. 鱼类学, 151-154. 上海科学技术出版社.
- [5] 陈毓楮, 1965. 大黄鱼、小黄鱼生物声的初步研究, 海洋渔业资源论文选集, 81-83. 农业出版社(京).
- [6] Harder, W., 1975. *Anatomy of Fishes*, 327-333, figs. 257-264. E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (Stuttgart).
- [7] Katsuki, Y. *et al.*, 1951. On the endorgan of the acoustico-lateralis system of fish. *Jap. J. Physiol.*, 2: 93-102.
- [8] Lowenstein, O., 1937. The tonic function of the horizontal semicircular canal in fishes. *J. Exp. Biol.*, 14:473-482.
- [9] Schneider, H., 1962. The labyrinth of two species of drumfish (Sciaenidae). *Copeia*, (2):336-338.
- [10] Trewavas, E., 1977. The sciaenoid fishes (croakers or drums) of the Indo-West-Pacific. *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 33 (4):253-541, pls. 1-14.



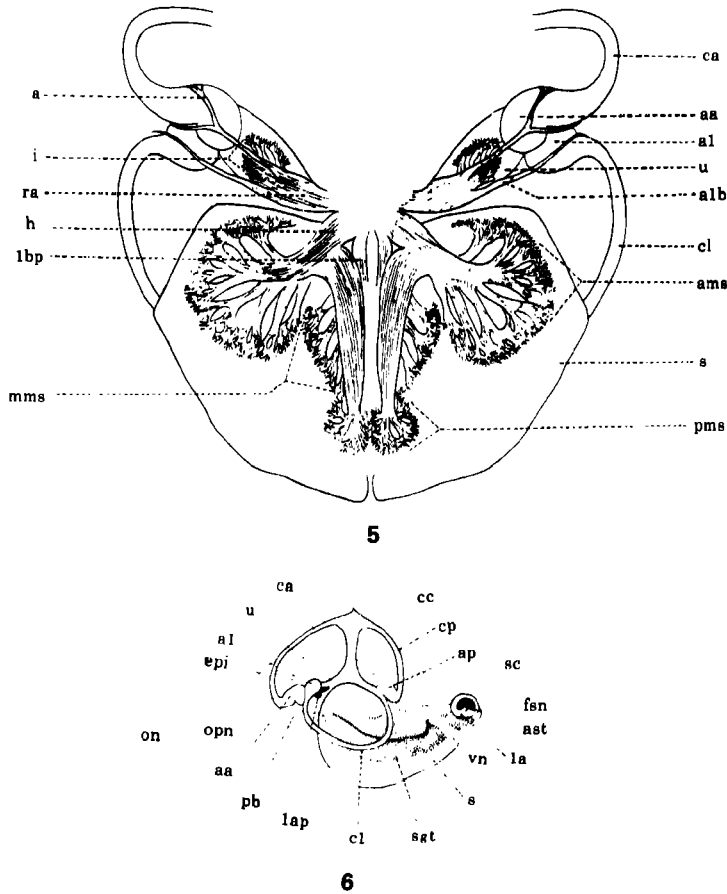


图1 内耳背视; 2 内耳腹视; 3 球囊后端背视(左侧去除瓶状囊听斑, 示星耳石); 4 右侧耳石: A 矢耳石背视, B 矢耳石腹视 C 呈耳石背视, D 微耳石腹视; 5 球囊腹视(示第八脑神经的分布); 6 内耳侧视。

Figs. 1 Dorsal view of inner ear; 2 Ventral view of inner ear; 3 Dorsal view of posterior end of sacculus (left side with removal of macula lagena, showing asteriscus); 4 right otoliths : A dorsal view of sagitta, B ventral view of sagitta, C dorsal view of asteriscus, D ventral view of lapilus; 5 Ventral view of sacculus (showing branches of the n. VIII); 6 Lateral view of inner ear.

a 第八脑神经前枝前壶腹分枝; aa 前壶腹; al 侧壶腹; alb 侧壶腹分支; am 前缘; ams 球囊前听斑神经丛; ap 后壶腹; ast 星耳石; bla 小脑; ca 前半规管; cc 总脚; ch 大脑; cl 侧半规管; cp 后半规管; e 第八脑神经的后枝; epi 脑上腺(松果体); f 第八脑神经后枝后壶腹分; fsn 第一脊神经; h' 第八脑神经后枝球囊听斑分析; he 蝌蚪形印迹的“头”区; i 椭圆囊听斑神经丛; im 内线; la 瓶状囊; lac 中脑(视叶); lbp 第八脑神经后枝瓶状囊分枝; li 间脑下叶; mc 小脑侧叶; mg 边缘沟; ml 瓶状囊听斑神经丛; mms 球囊中听斑神经丛; lc 嗅囊; ll 嗅叶; on 嗅神经; om 外缘; opn 视神经; pb 脑下垂体; pm 后缘; pms 球囊后听斑神经丛; ra 第八脑神经的前枝; s 球囊; sc 脊髓; sgt 矢耳石; sv 血管囊; ta 蝌蚪形印迹的“尾”区前部; tn 三叉神经; tp 蝌蚪形印迹“尾”区后端; u 椭圆囊; vn 迷走神经。

ANATOMY OF THE INNER EAR OF *PSEUDOSCIAENA CROCEA* (RICHARDSON)

Wu Han-ling

(Laboratory of Ichthyology, SFU, 200090)

ABSTRACT This paper describes the general structure in the inner ear of greater yellow croaker (*Pseudosciaena crocea*). The inner ear is composed of utriculus and a sacculus. The former has three semicircular canals, each has an ampulla. There is a small sac-like structure, named lagena, on the posterior end of the latter. There are three stony structures in the inner ear of the croaker. Firstly, the lapillus is a small, compressed, T-shaped structure. Secondly, the sagitta, which is the largest, is a shield-like structure that nearly fills up the sacculus. Finally, the asteriscus is a small, kidney-like, flat earstone, located at the cavity of the lagena.

The nerve VIII (auditory nerve) is divided into two main branches, ramus anterior and ramus posterior, the former is again divided into three branches, one extending to the anterior ampulla, another to the lateral ampulla and the third to the floor of the utriculus and forms a plexus macula utriculus, which is opposed to the macula utriculus, where the lapillus lies in contact with the sensory epithelium. The ramus posterior is divided into two branches. The first running on the ventral surface of the sacculus and being subdivided into two branchlets; the anterior one, named plexus anterior macula of sacculus, opposed to the anterior macula of sacculus, while the posterior one forms respectively two plexus, plexus medium macula of sacculus and plexus posterior macula of sacculus, which also opposed respectively to two maculas the medium and the posterior macula of sacculus. The second extending backward along the inner part of the dorsal surface of the sacculus to form a plexus crest lagena, and opposed to the crest lagena, where the asteriscus lies.

As mentioned above, the posterior main branch of the auditory nerve forms respectively, the plexus of anterior, median and posterior macula, which are connected with each other and opposed to the anterior, median and posterior macula, where the tadpole-shaped impression of the sagitta lies. Therefore, the source of the tadpole-shaped impression of the sagitta is closely related with the distribution of the branches of the auditory nerve and the plexus maculae acusticae. It is apparent that the sound production of the great yellow croaker is well-known. In the breeding season both the male and female of the croaker produce sounds by constricting the sonific muscle and impelling the air-bladder and the neighboring organs. The sound wave transmitted in water causes the auditory capsule to vibrate it passed from the perilymph to the maculae acusticae via sacculus, endolymph, and finely transmits into the medulla. The well-developed sacculus, the large sagitta, and the plexus macula acusticae for their hearing in the water. Hence, we recognized that the auditory power of the croaker is well developed than the other fishes.

KEYWORDS *Pseudosciaena crocea*, inner ear, sagitta, macula acusticas