SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC AND BIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF *HEPIALUS GONGGAENSIS* EGG

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ABSTRACT

The egg of *Hepialus gonggaensis* was oval in shape and the surface of chorion under scanning electron microscopy revealed a portion of micropyle which was on the egg crown forming into irregular pear - like pulvinus. The micropyle was in the medial hollow part at the top of pulvinus. The other portion of egg was covered densely by tiny granules.

During the last ten days of June to July every year, the eggs were laid dispersively near the host plants. Under 8 - 10℃ average temperature and 80% - 90% relative humidity, the incubation period was about 50 days with an hatching rate over 75%. In egg stage, the ova always endangered by fungus and natural enemy parasitic wasp.

Key words *Hepialus gonggaensis* scanning electron microscopy biology

黑龙江省鸟类新记录种——斑背大尾莺*

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于 1996 年 5 月 20 日在黑龙江省扎龙自然保护区林甸保护站采集到一只斑背大尾莺(*Megalurus pryeri*)标本。依据文献,确定为黑龙江省鸟类新记录种。标本存放东北林业大学鸟兽标本室。量度如下(单位:mm):

性别	体重(g)	体长	翼长	嘴峰	跗蹠	尾长
♂	14.7	126	59	8	16	56

所采标本个体上嘴黑色,下嘴粉红色。上体黄褐色,具较粗的黑色纵纹。眉纹浅白色。下体污白色,两胁橄榄褐色。尾为典型楔尾。跗蹠及趾肉色。

斑背大尾莺历史上我国只在湖北武汉和辽宁朝阳地区有分布记录,被认为是罕见和濒危种类(郑作新,1987)。日本文献记载仅在北海道的 3 个地区有繁殖记录。该种在扎龙自然保护区为繁殖鸟,在标本采集地遇见率为 8 - 10 只/小时。栖息于典型的芦苇沼泽生境。平时在苇丛中活动,偶至苇梢,性机警,遇人则窜入苇丛底层,不易接近辩认和采集标本,因而多被误认为小蝗莺(*Locustella certhiola*)。雄鸟在整个繁殖期内有从苇梢飞向上空然后展翼尾边降落边啭鸣的习性,借此可以识别。在其生境内活动的常见鸟种有黑眉苇莺(*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*)、芦鹀(*Emberiza schoeniclus*)、红颈苇鹀(*Emberiza yessoensis*)等。

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