

HOME RANGE OF *A. DRACO* (BARETT-HAMILTON)

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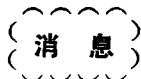
The home range study of *Apodemus draco*, which ran from May, 1983 to April, 1984 was carried out in a subtropical mountainous evergreen broad-leaf forest, Jingdong County, Yunnan Province. The trapping grid covered an area of 2 ha, and consisted of 200 points, 10 m apart, with 1 trap at each point. Home ranges were estimated by mark and release trapping method, and this field work was done from 10th to 24th every month. Material consisting of a total of 3504 captures for 143 individuals was collected. Using exclusive boundary strip method, areas were calculated.

with the increase of trapping times, home ranges became greater in size. So it's necessary to estimate trapping times for getting certain ranges at first. The results studied showed 10 trapping times were reasonable.

The mean home range of male adults was $4520.6 \pm 491.4 \text{ m}^2$, larger than that of female adults ($2390.5 \pm 171.6 \text{ m}^2$). Home range of juveniles was smaller than that of adults.

With habitat variation encountered on the grid, one might expect mice to occupy some parts of the grid in preference to others. To test this idea, the trapping on the slope and the plain of grid were scored separately and discovered that during dry season from Nov. to May, the plain was more "preferred" by mice while the slope was avoided.

Home ranges of the individuals at different sexes and ages often overlapped one another. The amount of overlap in home ranges of both sexes for adults at all seasons was investigated. Between male and female individuals, their overlap amount in May-Oct. was larger than that in Nov.-Jan.. There was a significant difference in overlap amount for both sexes between Aug.-Oct. and Nov.-Jan.. The changing of spatial relationships in the mouse population has relation to reproductive activity to certain extent, is not due to shift of home ranges.



由英国重引进的麋鹿今春产仔

MILU (*ELAPHURUS DAVIDIANUS*) REINTRODUCED
GIVING BIRIH TO FAWNS THIS SPRING IN BEIJING

麋鹿 (*Elaphurus davidianus*) 1900年在我国绝迹后, 已80多年了。近年来, 国内外的动物学家与环境保护部门都主张在中国恢复这一特产动物的种群, 故由北京市政府和国家环保局共同进行麋鹿的重引进, 并组织北京麋鹿生态实验中心承担此任务。在塔维新托克侯爵 (Marquess of Tavistock) 的支援下, 1985年8月由英国乌邦寺引进 20头麋鹿, 散放到原皇家猎苑—北京南海子, 并在此顺利地渡过了第一个冬季。1986年5—7月交配繁殖, 于1987年3—4月出生了第一批仔鹿14头, 成活10头, 4头因难产等原因死亡。由此可以证明麋鹿原产地—北京南海子的生态条件仍适合于离开家乡80多年的麋鹿后代。

北京麋鹿生态实验中心

我国灵长目一种的新记录

A NEW RECORD OF PRIMATE SPECIES IN CHINA

1986年3—6月,个旧市动物园在云南省文山、蒙自和马关一带先后获得5只蜂猴,运抵个旧市后,其中1雌猴产下1胎仔。该动物园转让给北京动物园的2只活体标本,经鉴定应为矮蜂猴*Nycticebus pygmaeus* Bonhote,系我国灵长类新记录,简报如下:

鉴别特征体型显然小于*N. concang*,约为后者的1/2。体被毛细丝绒状,橙—赤褐色,头或背往下没有任何暗色的界限。腹部、手和脚有银灰色光泽,口鼻、唇白色,并从鼻部向上伸展到两眼之间形成一白色条纹,至额部突然终止。耳中等大小,圆形。尾极短。

头骨小,上颌第2臼齿大于第1臼齿,更大于第3齿。而*N. concang*的头骨大,第1臼齿大,第2、3齿依次减小。

我们鉴定的2只活体标本,外形及毛色基本与模式标本的特征描记相符,但在背部中央沿脊背经颈部直到头顶,显然有一条深色的纹,这一深色毛区在头顶部更加宽大,并隐约伸向耳廓及眼眶上缘。耳、鼻、手和脚裸露的皮肤为黑色。

我们观察了活体标本的牙齿,并与中国科学院动物研究所收藏的来自震旦博物馆的1件无记录的*N. pygmaeus*头骨标本对比,牙齿形态是一致的。

外形量度 2♀♂ 体重325、425克、体长210、225毫米,尾长12、13毫米,后足长40、40毫米,耳长24、26毫米。

*N. pygmaeus*模式标本产于越南东部庄芽(Nha-trang),地理位置约为北纬12°20′东经109°20′,而我们的标本获自云南东南缘,与模式标本产地相距约1400公里,由于我们的标本具明显的深色背纹,腹面毛色亦较深。因此,*N. pygmaeus*的亚种分化,尚有待进一步研究。

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本文于1986年5月10日收到。

国际野生动物保护会议将于今年在北京举行

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
IN CHINA, 1987

由中国科协,中国野生动物保护协会、英国剑桥大学生物系和香港天龙影业公司联合召开的“国际野生动物保护会议”将于1987年7月14—19日在北京举行。这是在我国举行的第一次规模较大的旨在进一步加强对野生动物保护工作的国际性会议。

这次会议内容主要有5个方面:1.濒危动物的生物学及其栖息地与保护;2.物种保护与经济发展的关系;3.合理利用野生动物资源和物种保护的关系;4.野生动物保护利用与科学普及教育的关系;5.野生动物的管理和法制。会议期间,除讨论交流工作经验以外,还将有国内外著名动物学家的专题工作报告。

会后还组织国外专家到我国有代表性的野生动物自然保护区进行专业旅游参观。已确定的5条参观路线是:1.海南岛;2.四川卧龙大熊猫自然保护区;3.东北吉林长白山自然保护区;4.山西五台山盘井沟自然保护区;5.云南西双版纳热带雨林。

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