巣材の表面粗さに応答するトビケラの分泌物量

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Silk secretion by the caddisfly *Goera japonica* for case construction with reference to particle surface texture (**P**oster)

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多くのトビケラの幼虫は砂から筒状をつくる際、巣の内側に分泌した糸で内張りをする.本研究では、日本で広く分布するニンギョウトビケラに、それぞれ3種の表面粗さが異なる人工砂(粗い、中間、滑らか)で、巣を修復させる実験を行った.また、3種のうちの2種の砂の組み合わせから、トビケラがどちらの砂を材料として選ぶかを観測した.その結果、粗い表面の砂を使った場合、滑らかな砂を使った場合より平均244%分泌物が多く、中間の表面粗さの砂よりも平均60%多かった.また、選択実験では滑らかな砂と中間の砂に比べ、粗い砂は巣材としてほとんど使われることがなかった.この結果から巣材選びのコストと巣をつくるための分泌物量の間にはトレード・オフ関係があると示唆された.

Caddisfly larvae secrete silk to line the inner walls of their portable cases to create smooth surfaces. In this study, *Goera japonica* Banks larvae were allowed to repair their cases using 3 types of artificial mineral particles with of different surface textures respectively to compare the quantity of silk secreted on the inner case surface. Also particle selection experiments were conducted for every possible pairing of the three particle types. The results show that the mean silk secretion rate was much higher (244%) with rough particles compared to smooth ones, while the rate was somewhat higher (60%) with intermediate particles. In addition, larvae exhibited a strong preference for smooth particles over rough particles, while smooth particles were only slightly more preferable than intermediate particles. These results suggest that there is a trade-off between the costs of material selection and silk secretion for case construction by caddisfly larvae.