

刺五加、短梗五加的花蜜分泌节律、花蜜成分及访花者多样性的比较研究

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摘要:野外定位观测刺五加(*Eleutherococcus senticosus*)、短梗五加(*E. sessiliflorus*)的花蜜分泌节律、访花者的多样性, 室内分析其花蜜的主要成分。结果表明, 刺五加雄株的花朵在开花 1~3(4)d 分泌花蜜, 雌株在开花 5~7, 6~8 或 7~9d 分泌花蜜; 短梗五加以及刺五加两性株的部分花朵, 在开花后有两次分泌花蜜的过程: 第 1 次与花药开裂散粉时间一致, 第 2 次与柱头具可授性的时间一致。而且, 刺五加和短梗五加都由动物帮助传粉, 花蜜分泌的时间与多数访花者的访花时间一致。在一天之中, 散出花粉的花朵分泌花蜜的时间早于接受花粉的花朵, 这种时间差异应该是植物控制访花者流向并导致传粉成功的关键。短梗五加与刺五加之间以及刺五加不同性别的植株之间, 花蜜的成分及相对含量各有特点, 但都以果糖和葡萄糖为主。在刺五加、短梗五加花朵上记录到的访花昆虫分别有 50 余种和 40 余种, 多数隶属于膜翅目、鳞翅目、鞘翅目、双翅目和半翅目。其中, 膜翅目的胡蜂、马蜂、熊蜂, 双翅目的食蚜蝇、寄蝇等是刺五加、短梗五加的常见访花者。

关键词:刺五加; 短梗五加; 花蜜分泌; 分泌节律; 花蜜成分; 访花者多样性; 传粉者; 传粉生态

The Relations Among the Nectar Secretive Rhythms, Nectar Compositions and Diversities of Floral Visitors for Both *Eleutherococcus senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

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Abstract: It is widely accepted that nectar plays an important role in plant-pollinator interactions reflecting co-evolution between the plants and their pollinators. The common variations of nectar relevant to pollination are its concentration, volume, and sugar and amino acid contents. In this paper, the nectar secreting rhythm, nectar compositions, and diversities of floral visitors for both species of *Eleutherococcus senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus* were examined at Maoershan Forest Ecosystem Research Station (127°30'~127°39'E, 45°20'~45°26'N), in Northeastern China.

The nectar compositions and secreting rhythms are different between both species, and also different among different sexes of *E. senticosus*. But the main compositions of nectars are glucose and fructose

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without exception. In *E. sessiliflorus*, the content of fructose is 8.88% in nectars, which is 2 or 3 times higher than that of *E. senticosus*. In female *E. senticosus*, the main compositions of nectar are similar to that of *E. sessiliflorus*, but its compositions are very different from that of male *E. senticosus* and bisexual *E. senticosus*, both of which not only contain glucose and fructose, but also contain many kinds of organic acids. However, the sucrose could not be found in the nectars of both species. Besides fructose and glucose, there are other substances in the nectars, such as D-glucopyranose, D-galactopyranose or D-galactopyranoside, etc.

There are two processes of nectar secretion for most flowers of *E. sessiliflorus*, and for some bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*. The first secreting period happens while the anther disperses pollens (male phase). The second period happens during the time that the stigma receives pollens (female phase). In both species, the nectar secreting time, while supplying pollens, is 1~3 days after anthesis. When getting pollens, the secreting time is 5~7 days, or 6~8, or 7~9 days. Within a day, the nectar production peak of pollen donors is earlier than that of pollen recipients. It is suggested that the differences of secreting time in one day, between the two peaks of nectar production, be the key factor that affects the pollinators' visiting direction from the pollen donors to the pollen recipients, and also it should be the key to pollination success. The two processes of nectar secreting, for most flowers of *E. sessiliflorus* and some bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*, correlated with the divorce of male phase from female phase, which is important to the success of cross-pollination.

More than 50 species of insects in inflorescences of *E. senticosus* and 40 in *E. sessiliflorus* were recorded respectively. The visitors, most frequently observed, are arranged in *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Diptera*. The common floral pollinators in both plants, within observing time, are these species of *Vespidae*, *Polistidae*, *Bombidae*, *Syrphidae*, and *Larvaevovidae*, which belong to the orders of *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera* respectively.

Field observation further shows that the temperature, humidity, cloudy and rainy days have influences upon the nectar secretions and the diversities of floral visitors for both plants. From July to September in the experimental field, before 8:00~8:30, there is no nectar secreted, and no insects, except fewer beetles, visit the flowers of both plants due to the lower temperature and heavy dew at this time. At 8:30~9:30, the temperature becomes higher and the dew gradually fades away, some floral visitors appear on the inflorescences of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus* which are only in male phase. After 9:30, the floral visitors increase notably both in species and in amount. But as for the flowers in female phase, visitors come after 10:30~11:30, which is consistent with the time of flower nectar secreting. After 16:30~17:00, the visitors disappear quickly due to the lower temperature. At night, only a few beetles, night moths, and earwigs visit the flowers. Some beetles will stay on the same inflorescence for one or two days. On the cloudy days before the storm coming, though nectar secreting continues, and the amount of the nectar is more than that on sunny days, no other floral visitors have been found on the flowers except spiders and ichneumon flies. The cloudy and rainy days, if continuing for more than 2 days, not only make the insects visiting activities stop, but also make the pollens stick together and lose their functions, and even make the female or bisexual flowers which are in female phase receive no pollens and fall off without fruiting.

No matter for the plants of different sexes of *E. senticosus*, or for the plants of *E. sessiliflorus*, the diversities of floral visitors and frequencies are all different. The peak of visiting is always strictly corresponding to the time of the nectar secreting. The insects visiting peak per day on the male flowers of *E. senticosus* is always earlier than that on female flowers. That is to say, in one day, most of

the insects visit the male flowers first, and then the female flowers, therefore completing the process of pollination. When the bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*, and the flowers of *E. sessiliflorus*, are providing pollens (in male phase), the visiting peak in a day is obviously earlier than that of receiving pollens (in female phase). This also indicates that, in one day, the insects visit the bisexual flowers in female phase, after having visited the male flowers or flowers in male phase, and bring success to cross-pollination.

The nectar secreting of the flowers is a complicated physiological phenomenon. Why are there such big differences of the nectar compositions in the sexes of flowers of *E. senticosus*, and in both plant species? What ingredients in nectars have the functions restricting the insect species and the diversities of floral pollinators? These issues are required to further research in latter experiments. Similarly, the time of nectar secreting, of pollen spreading, and of stigma receptivity are closely related, which can be regarded as a result of a long time evolution, and also need to be studied at the levels of physiological ecology and molecular ecology.

Key words: *Eleutherococcus senticosus*; *Eleutherococcus sessiliflorus*; nectar secretion; secreting rhythm; nectar compositions; diversities of visitors; pollinators; pollination ecology

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虫媒植物通过提供多种多样的报偿来吸引访花昆虫帮助传授花粉;多数情况下,花蜜是有花植物提供给访花者最重要的报偿,也是影响访花者行为的主要性状^[1~4]。半个多世纪以来,许多学者对植物的蜜腺从不同角度进行过研究。从众多报道看,蜜腺的类型、结构、分布特点、发育规律、泌蜜机理、花蜜成分及泌蜜节律等在不同种属的植物中都各有特点^[5]。对刺五加和短梗五加来说,花蜜中有哪些主要成分、花蜜分泌节律与访花者之间关系如何等问题均未见前人报道。本研究拟在以前工作的基础上^[6],对刺五加和短梗五加(又名无梗五加)的有关问题做些探讨。

1 研究地点与研究方法

1.1 研究地点自然概况

本研究在黑龙江省尚志市境内的东北林业大学帽儿山森林生态系统定位研究站进行。该生态定位站位于张广才岭西北部小岭余脉,地理坐标为 127°30'~127°39'E, 45°20'~45°26'N。地带性植被为原始红松阔叶混交林破坏后形成的天然次生林。平均海拔 300m,山地土壤主要为暗棕壤。该地区年平均气温 2.8℃, 1 月份平均温度 -19.7℃, 7 月份平均温度 20.9℃。年降水量 723.8mm 左右,无霜期 120~140d,≥10℃ 积温 2900℃ 左右。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 花蜜分泌体积和速率的测定 参照 Dafni 的方法^[7],在开花前用细眼纱网给待观测花序套袋。花开后,每隔 2~3h 观测是否有花蜜分泌,如有,则用微量刻度吸管吸取 10~30 朵花的花蜜,测量其体积。每次用两组花朵(甲组为吸净花蜜后新套袋的 10~30 朵花,乙组为不套袋的 10~30 朵花)测量特定时间间隔内的花蜜分泌体积。这样,根据甲组花朵获得的数据计算观测期间的花蜜分泌速率(nectar secretion rate);用乙组花朵获得的数据表示花蜜常备量(nectar standing crop)^[7]。

1.2.2 花蜜成分分析 用 6,2 甲 2 硅烷烷和三甲基硅烷对花蜜进行衍生化处理,之后分别进行气相色谱分析和气谱-质谱分析。其中,气相色谱分析用 GC-9A 日本岛津气相色谱仪,C-R3A 数字处理机,FID 检测器。色谱柱为 OV-101 石英毛细管柱($\Phi=0.32\text{mm}$, $L=50\text{mm}$),载气为氮气,程序升温:100℃(3min)→5℃/min→250℃(30min),进样口温度为 280℃,分流比为 55:1,空气流速为 50ml/min,氢气流速为 60ml/min。质谱分析用美国 PE 公司产 Qmass-910 型 GC-MS 联用仪。色谱柱为 DB-5 石英毛细管柱($\Phi=0.32\text{mm}$, $L=30\text{m}$),载气为氦气,程序升温:100℃(5min)→10℃/min→200℃(20min),进样口温度为 220℃,轰击电压 70eV。

1.2.3 访花动物及花蜜分泌状况的观察 选择刺五加、短梗五加相隔一定距离的标记花序,于开花后定

期观察访花者及其活动规律。在观察访花者时,注意观测花蜜分泌节律,并记录天气变化对花蜜分泌及访花者多样性的影响。

2 实验结果

2.1 花蜜分泌速率的测定结果

刺五加、短梗五加花朵开放后不同天数的花蜜分泌速率见表 1。从中可以看出,不同物种及不同性别的花朵,花蜜分泌的时间、速率均各有特点。值得注意的是,短梗五加和刺五加两性花都有 2 次分泌花蜜的现象,而且第 2 次分泌的量有比第 1 次分泌的量还多的趋势。此外,在天气晴好、访花者频繁访花时很难检测出花蜜常备量。

2.2 花蜜的主要组成成分

刺五加、短梗五加花蜜的主要成分见表 2。从中可以看出,刺五加不同性别的花朵,及与短梗五加花朵相比,所分泌花蜜的成分各有特点。短梗五加的花蜜中果糖含量为 8.88%,是刺五加花蜜的 2~3 倍,另含有葡萄糖、吡喃葡萄糖、吡喃半乳糖、呋喃核糖等多种成分。刺五加雌花的花蜜,除含有果糖、葡萄糖外,还有吡喃葡萄糖、吡喃半乳糖脂、吡喃核糖、吡喃甘露糖、塔罗糖等多种成分。刺五加雄花和两性花的花蜜除与雌花一样含有果糖、葡萄糖之外,另含有多多种有机酸类物质。

表 2 刺五加、短梗五加花蜜的主要成分(%)

| Table 2 Main compositions of nectars of <i>E. senticosus</i> and <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 短梗五加花朵 Flowers of <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | 刺五加雄花 Male flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i> | 刺五加雌花 Female flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i> | 刺五加两性花 Bisexual flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i> |
| 蔗糖 0 | 蔗糖 0 | 蔗糖 0 | 蔗糖 0 |
| Sucrose 0 | Sucrose 0 | Sucrose 0 | Sucrose 0 |
| 果糖 8.88 | 果糖 2.29 | 果糖 3.38 | 果糖 2.82 |
| Fructose 8.88 | Fructose 2.29 | Fructose 3.38 | Fructose 2.82 |
| 葡萄糖 6.96 | 葡萄糖 4.80 | 葡萄糖 7.07 | 葡萄糖 7.08 |
| Glucose 6.96 | Glucose 4.80 | Glucose 7.07 | Glucose 7.08 |
| D-吡喃葡萄糖 | 十八酸 | D-吡喃葡萄糖 | 十八酸 |
| D-glucopyranose | Octadecanoic acid | D-glucopyranose | Octadecanoic acid |
| D-吡喃半乳糖 | 16-甲基-十七酸 | D-吡喃半乳糖脂 | 16-甲基-十七酸 |
| D-galactopyranose | 16-methyl-heptadecanoic acid | D-galactopyranoside | 16-methyl-heptadecanoic acid |
| D-呋喃核糖 | 十八碳烯酸 | D-吡喃核糖 | 十八碳烯酸 |
| D-ribofuranose | Octadecenoic acid | D-吡喃甘露糖 | Octadecenoic acid |
| 呋喃型葡萄糖苷脂 | 十八碳二烯酸 | D-mannopyranose | 十八碳二烯酸 |
| Glucofuranoside | Octadecadienoic acid | DL-吡喃阿拉伯糖 | Octadecadienoic acid |
| DL-呋喃来苏糖苷脂 | | DL-吡喃阿拉伯糖 | |
| DL-lyxofuranoside | | 塔罗糖 | |
| 6-脱氧-1-吡喃半乳糖 | | Talose | |
| 6-deoxy-1-galactopyranose | | 呋喃葡萄糖脂 | |
| | | Glucofuranoside | |
| | | 木质酸 | |
| | | Xylonic acid | |

2.3 访花者的多样性与花蜜分泌节律及天气状况的关系

在刺五加花蜜分泌节律的访花者种类有 50 余种,在短梗五加花朵上的有 40 余种,两种植物上的访花者均以膜翅目、鳞翅目、鞘翅目和双翅目昆虫为主,但具体种类仍有所差异。有关访花昆虫的鉴定结果见表 3。

表 1 刺五加、短梗五加花蜜的分泌速率(μl/h)

Table 1 Nectar secretion rate of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

| 观测时间 Day of observation | 短梗五 加花朵 Flower of <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | 刺五加 雄花 Male flower of <i>E. senti- cosus</i> | 刺五加 雌花 Female flower of <i>E. senti- cosus</i> | 刺五加 两性花 Bisexual flower of <i>E. senti- cosus</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.5~1.5 | 0.8~1.2 | 0 | 0.8~1.3 |
| 2 | 0.5~1.5 | 0.8~1.2 | 0 | 0.8~1.3 |
| 3 | 0~1.5 | 0~1.0 | 0 | 0~1.3 |
| 4 | 0 | 0~0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0~0.3 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0~1.4 | 0 |
| 7 | 0~2.0 | 0 | 0.6~1.4 | 0~1.8 |
| 8 | 0.8~2.0 | 0 | 0~1.4 | 0~1.8 |
| 9 | 0~2.0 | 0 | 0~1.4 | 0~1.4 |
| 10 | 0~0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

实地观测发现,温度、湿度、阴天及降雨,对短梗五加和刺五加的花蜜分泌以及访花者的多样性有明显影响。7~9月份的生态站地区,8:00~8:30之前,气温较低,露水较大,刺五加、短梗五加花朵均没有花蜜分泌,除个别小甲虫外,刺五加、短梗五加花序上极少观察到访花者。8:30~9:30,温度升高,露水渐退,处

表 3 刺五加、短梗五加访花者的种类比较

| Table 3 Comparison of visitors on flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i> and <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | | |
|---|---|---|
| 目 Order | 短梗五加访花者 Floral visitors on <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | 刺五加访花者 Floral visitors on <i>E. senticosus</i> |
| 膜翅目 Hymenoptera | 胡蜂科 Vespidae | 胡蜂科 Vespidae |
| | 金环胡蜂 <i>Vespa mandarina</i> Smith | 黑尾胡蜂 <i>Vespa tropica ducalis</i> Smith |
| | 胡蜂 <i>Vespa</i> sp. | 黄边胡蜂 <i>Vespa crabro crabro</i> Linnaeus |
| | | 常见黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula vulgaris</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 马蜂科 Polistidae | 马蜂科 Polistidae |
| | 华马蜂 <i>Polistes chinensis</i> | 柞蚕马蜂 <i>Polistes gallicus gallicus</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 马蜂 <i>Polistes</i> sp. | 斯马蜂 <i>Polistes nelleni</i> Saussure |
| | 熊蜂科 Bombidae | 熊蜂科 Bombidae |
| | 熊蜂 <i>Bombus</i> spp. | 熊蜂 <i>Bombus</i> spp. |
| | 姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae 2 种 | 姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae |
| | 2 species | 黑瘤姬蜂 <i>Pimpla disparis</i> |
| | | 切叶花蜂科 Megachilidae |
| | | 黄腹切叶蜂 <i>Megachile taiwana</i> Cockerell |
| | | 甜花蜂科 Halictidae |
| | | 花蜂 <i>Halictus</i> sp. |
| | 凤蝶科 Papilionidae | 凤蝶科 Papilionidae |
| | 碧凤蝶 <i>Papilio bianor</i> Cramer | 碧凤蝶 <i>Papilio bianor</i> Cramer |
| | 蛱蝶科 Nymphalidae | 蛱蝶科 Nymphalidae |
| | 孔雀蛱蝶 <i>Inachis io</i> (Linnaeus) | 绿豹蛱蝶 <i>Argynnis paphia</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 绿豹蛱蝶 <i>Argynnis paphia</i> (Linnaeus) | 伊诺小豹蛱蝶 <i>Brenthis ino</i> (Rottemburg) |
| 鳞翅目 Lepidoptera | 花斑蛱蝶 <i>Araschnia levana</i> Linnaeus | 老豹蛱蝶 <i>Argyronome laodice</i> (Pallas) |
| | | 紫闪蛱蝶 <i>Apatura iris</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | | 白斑迷蛱蝶 <i>Mimathyma schrenckii</i> (Menetries) |
| | | 扬眉线蛱蝶 <i>Limenitis helmanni</i> Lederer |
| | | 直纹蜘蛱蝶 <i>Araschnia prorsoides</i> (Blanchard) |
| | | 白矩朱蛱蝶 <i>Nymphalis vau-album</i> (Schiffermuller) |
| | 灰蝶科 Lycaenidae | 灰蝶科 Lycaenidae |
| | 小灰蝶 <i>Celastrina</i> sp. | 琉璃灰蝶 <i>Celastrina argiola</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 粉蝶科 Pieridae | 粉蝶科 Pieridae |
| | 菜粉蝶 <i>Pieris rapae</i> Linnaeus | 东方菜粉蝶 <i>Pieris canidia</i> (Sparrman) |
| | 眼蝶科 Satyridae | 眼蝶科 Satyridae |
| | 蛇眼蝶 <i>Minois dryas</i> Linnaeus | 蛇眼蝶 <i>Minois dryas</i> Linnaeus |
| | | 华北白眼 <i>Melanargia epimede</i> (Staudinger) |
| | | 黄环链眼蝶 <i>Lopinga achine</i> (Scopoli) |
| | | 宁眼蝶 <i>Ninguta schrenkii</i> (Menetries) |
| | | 阿芬眼蝶 <i>Aphantopus hyperanthus</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 夜蛾科 Noctuidae | 夜蛾科 Noctuidae |
| | 北兔夜蛾 <i>Amphipoea ussuriensis</i> Petersen | 迪裳夜蛾 <i>Catocala elocata</i> (Esper) |
| | | 杨裳夜蛾 <i>Catocala nupta</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | | 冥杂夜蛾 <i>Amphipyra acheron</i> Draudt |
| 后黄黑边天蛾 | 天蛾科 Sphingidae | 弄蝶科 Hesperiidae |
| | 后黄黑边天蛾 <i>Haemorrhagia radians</i> (Walker) | 蛱型飒弄蝶 <i>Satarupa nymphalis</i> (Speyer) |

续表

| 目 Order | 短梗五加访花者 Floral visitors on <i>E. sessiliflorus</i> | 刺五加访花者 Floral visitors on <i>E. senticosus</i> |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 鞘翅目 Coleoptera | 瓢虫科 Coccinellidae | 瓢虫科 Coccinellidae |
| | 异色瓢虫 <i>Leis axyridis</i> (Pallas) | 异色瓢虫 <i>Leis axyridis</i> (Pallas) |
| | 奇变瓢虫 <i>Aiolocaria mirabilis</i> (Motschulsky) | |
| | 天牛科 Cerambycidae | 天牛科 Cerambycidae 3 种 3 species |
| | 赤杨褐天牛 <i>Anoplodera rubra dichroa</i> (Blanch.) | |
| | 虎天牛 <i>Xylotrechus</i> sp. | |
| | 鳃角金龟科 Melolonthidae | 鳃角金龟科 Melolonthidae 1 种 1 species |
| | 黑绒鳃金龟 <i>Maladera orientalis</i> Mots. | |
| | 花金龟科 Cetonidae | 丽金龟科 Rutelidae 1 种 1 species |
| | 小青花金龟 <i>Oxycetonia jucunda</i> (Faldermann) | |
| 双翅目 Diptera | 斑金龟科 Trichiidae | 花蚤科 Mordellidae 1 种 1 species |
| | 虎皮斑金龟 <i>Trichius fasciatus</i> Linnaeus | 象甲科 Curculionidae 1 种 1 species |
| | 郭公虫科 Cleridae 1 种 1 species | 叶甲科 Chrysomelidae 1 种 1 species |
| | | 芫菁科 Meloidae 1 种 1 species |
| | 食蚜蝇科 Syrphidae | 食蚜蝇科 Syrphidae 数种 3or more species |
| | 黄条蚜蝇 <i>Helophilus</i> sp. | |
| | 裂带黑带食蚜蝇 <i>Episyrphus cretensis</i> | |
| | 管蚜蝇 <i>Eristalis</i> sp. | |
| | 细腹蚜蝇 <i>Sphaerophoria</i> spp. 2 种 2 species | |
| | <i>Volucella tabanoides</i> Motsch. | |
| 半翅目 Hemiptera | 寄蝇科 Larvaevovidae 数种 3 or more species | 寄蝇科 Tachinidae 数种 3 or more species |
| | | 丽蝇科 Calliphoridae 数种 3 or more species |
| | | 麻蝇科 Sarcophagidae 1 种 1 species |
| | | 蝇科 Muscidae 数种 3 or more species |
| | 蝽科 Pentatomidae | 蝽科 Pentatomidae |
| | 菜蝽 <i>Eurydema dominulus</i> (Scopli) | 益蝽 <i>Picromerus lewisi</i> Scott |
| | 赤条蝽 <i>Graphosoma rubrolineata</i> (Westwood) | 金绿真蝽 <i>Pentatoma metallifera</i> Motshulsky |
| | 华麦蝽 <i>Aelia nasuta</i> Wagner | 斑须蝽 <i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus) |
| | 缘蝽科 Coreidae 1 种 1 species | 猎蝽科 Reduviidae |
| | | 斑缘真猎蝽 <i>Harpactor sibiricus</i> Jakovlev |
| 直翅目 Orthoptera | | 姬蝽科 Nabidae |
| | | 泛希姬蝽 <i>Himacerus apterus</i> (Fabricius) |
| 革翅目 Dermaptera | 螽斯科 Tettigoniidae | |
| | 螽斯 <i>Chizuella bonneti</i> Bolivar | |
| | 蠼螋科 Labiduridae 1 种 1 species | |

于雄性期(提供花粉)的刺五加、短梗五加的花朵上未见花蜜分泌,但可见个别访花者来访;待 9:30 后,花蜜在雄花及两性花(雄性期)花盘上出现,访花者的种类和数量逐渐增多,10:00~13:00 访花者的种类和数量最多。处于雌性期(接受花粉)的刺五加、短梗五加花朵,10:30~11:00 之后逐渐有访花者访问,11:30~15:00 访花者的种类和数量最多,这与花蜜旺盛分泌的时间一致。16:30~17:00 之后,天气渐暗,温度下降,花蜜逐渐停止分泌,访花者的种类和数量迅速下降。夜间仅见个别小甲虫、夜蛾、蠼螋等访花,个别甲虫则停在某个花序上 1~2d 不离去。另外,在暴风雨来临前的阴天里,尽管花蜜仍分泌甚至比晴天时分泌量还大,除蜘蛛和姬蜂之外,未见别的访花者访花;连续 2d 以上的阴雨天不但使得访花者不出动,而且会使花粉粘成团块失去功能,还使处于雌性期的花朵接受不到花粉、不能受精结实而脱落。在风雨过后即将放晴的白天里,访花者大量出动,其数量和晴天时相近甚至比晴天时还多。

3 讨论

植物分泌花蜜是一种复杂的生理现象,其分泌与否和浓度高低取决于植物的生理状态、营养条件以及时辰和机体内部活动的节律^[8]。如许多作者报道,花蜜产量是季节内时间的函数、一天内时间的函数、花朵开放时间的函数、花蜜在植物中位置的函数、花的大小的函数、植株大小的函数、植物位置的函数,还是天气状况的函数等等^[9,10]。另外,花蜜产生也受植株性别、花蜜输出、落叶、土壤水分特别是干旱的影响^[11~14]。本

研究也表明,刺五加花与短梗五加花相比,刺五加不同性别的植株之间相比,蜜腺分泌花蜜的日期不尽相同,而且花蜜分泌速率也明显受天气状况的影响;至于其它因素如花朵开放时间、花在植物中的位置、花的大小、植株大小、植物位置等对刺五加、短梗五加花蜜分泌速率的影响如何,则有待继续调查研究。

刺五加不同性别的花朵以及短梗五加花朵,在开花后不同天数,访花者的多样性及访花频率都各不相同;访花高峰总是与花朵分泌花蜜的日期及时间严格对应,刺五加雄花上的每日访花高峰早于雌花上的。这预示着,多数访花者在一天之中,先访问雄花、之后再访问雌花,从而完成传粉过程。刺五加两性花及短梗五加花朵在提供花粉时(雄性期),访花者的访花高峰明显早于接受花粉时(雌性期)的,这同样预示着,多数访花者在一天之中,先访问处于雄性期的花朵、之后才访问处于雌性期的花朵,从而完成传粉过程。一些刺五加两性花,和短梗五加的多数花朵,都有两次分泌花蜜的过程,从而有两次接受访花者访问的过程,这与它们的雄性期和雌性期分离相关联,可能是促进异花传粉成功的关键。

花蜜中,糖是主要的能量物质;蔗糖、果糖和葡萄糖是最常见的。但在短梗五加与刺五加所分泌的花蜜中检测不到蔗糖。短梗五加和刺五加花蜜中可能还含有氨基酸、蛋白质、色素、维生素、挥发油和低聚糖等其它物质,因本研究的条件所限而未检测出来。但为什么不同性别的刺五加植株之间、刺五加与短梗五加之间,在检测到的花蜜成分中差别如此之大,以及花蜜中到底是哪些成分起着限定访花者种类与多样性的作用等等都需要进一步探讨。同样,花蜜分泌时间与散粉时间及柱头具可授性的时间都相当一致,这应该是长期进化的结果,值得从生理生态学角度和分子生态学角度加以研究其协调机理。

生物多样性是近年来受到广泛关注的研究课题。由于不同种类的访花者访问花朵的目的不同,它们在植物传粉中是否发挥作用及发挥作用的大小便有很大差异。特定植物的访花者构成该植物花序上的一个动态的动物群落,其中,谁是建群种,谁是优势种,以及如何从生物多样性的研究角度来探讨特定植物访花者的多样性及其特征等,都有待进一步研究。

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