

棉蚜对寄主的选择及寄主专化型研究

刘向东, 张立建, 张孝羲, 翟保平

(南京农业大学植保学院, 南京 210095)

摘要:采用叶片选择法、生命表及 EPG 技术研究了棉蚜对寄主植物的选择和专化性。结果表明,棉花上生长的棉蚜对棉花、西葫芦和西瓜叶片均具有强选择性,而对黄瓜和南瓜选择性弱。西瓜、南瓜和黄瓜上生长的棉蚜对其原寄主选择性较强,而对棉花选择性弱。棉花上的棉蚜转接到黄瓜和南瓜上,其存活率和繁殖力极低。棉蚜的取食行为在黄瓜和马铃薯、黄瓜和棉花之间存在明显的寄主专化型。黄瓜与棉花上的棉蚜相互转接均难成功,而黄瓜和马铃薯上的棉蚜转移具有不对称性。

关键词:棉蚜;寄主选择;寄主专化型;EPG 技术

Studies on Cotton Aphid *Aphis gossypii* Selectivity to Host and Its Host-type

LIU Xiang-Dong, ZHANG Li-Jian, ZHANG Xiao-Xi, ZHAI Bao-Ping (College of Plant Protection, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2002, 22(8): 1281~1285.

Abstract: The cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii*, is a worldwide and polyphagous pest. The host plants are more than 300 species in various botanical families. The adaptations of this aphid to various host plants are different, but so far, the special host-biotypes of cotton aphid have not been identified. In this paper, the selectivity of cotton aphid to different host plants, the survival rate, reproduction capability and feeding behavior of the aphid after host transformation are studied by directional selection, host transformation and feeding record (EPG) methods.

The results showed that the aphids originally feeding on cotton preferred cotton, summer squash, and water melon leaves to cucumber and pumpkin leaves. While the aphids on the water melon, pumpkin and cucumber had a preference for their original host plants to cotton leaves. The selecting rates of cotton aphid originally feeding on water melon, pumpkin and cucumber leaves to cotton leaves were 34.3%, 38.5% and 29.8%, respectively, but they were 53.8%, 52.1% and 56.9%, respectively on their original host plants.

The survival rates and net reproductions of the cotton aphid after transformation were also studied by life-table method. It was found that after transforming from cotton to cucumber and pumpkin, the survival rates and net reproductions of aphids were only 3.54%, 1.813 and 12.43%, 0.162, respectively. They were 40% and 0.902, while the aphids transformed from cucumber to cotton.

After host transformation the continual feeding behavior of the cotton aphid in 4 hours was recorded and analyzed by electrical penetration graphs (EPG) technique. The results showed that the proportion of wave form E was very low after inter-transformation between cotton and cucumber leaves, and the value is 5.79% and 0.05%, respectively. And the total proportion of non-feeding and probing waves (np+C) was as high as to 68.45% and 68.47%. But in those transformations, such as from potato or pumpkin to

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(30070127)

收稿日期:2000-11-10;修订日期:2001-12-10

作者简介:刘向东(1970~),男,湖南隆回人,硕士,讲师。主要从事昆虫生态及害虫生物防治等研究工作。E-mail:liuxd@njau.edu.cn

万方数据

cotton, pumpkin to cucumber and cucumber to potato, the proportions of wave E were more than 20%, and the waves of $np+C$ were less than 60%. The proportion of wave E was low for the aphids feeding on potato leaves transformed to cucumber, but on the contrary, it was high. The asymmetric feeding behavior of the cotton aphid was existed on potato and cucumber leaves.

In conclusion the cotton aphid feeding on different host plants has different capabilities of selecting and adapting to cotton, cucurits and potato leaves. Moreover, the cotton aphid has exhibited significant host biotypes on cucumber and cotton. The transformation roads of the cotton aphid among various host plants may be symmetrical or asymmetrical.

Key words: *Aphis gossypii*; host selectivity; host biotype; EPG technique

文章编号:1000-0933(2002)08-1281-05 中图分类号:Q9681 文献标识码:A

棉蚜是棉花和多种蔬菜及观赏植物上的主要害虫之一,它具有广泛的寄主,同时能产生有翅蚜进行迁飞或迁移。棉蚜在寄主间的迁移不仅造成多种作物受害,而且使病毒病得以传播,从而造成较为严重的间接损失^[1~3]。棉蚜在不同寄主间存在适应性的差异,不同冬寄主上着卵量明显不同,南京地区木槿上最多,石榴次之,而花椒上最少^[4]。在夏寄主黄瓜和棉花、西瓜,黄瓜和马铃薯间的相互转移存在明显的适应性差异^[5]。Mackenzie 报道黑豆蚜 *Aphis fabae* 对蚕豆和旱金莲两种寄主的适合度存在明显差异^[6],杨效文等报道烟蚜 *Myzus persicae* 对油菜和桃树的适应性也不同,表现为油菜上的烟蚜不能成功的转接到桃树上^[7]。Barro 等利用多位点 (multilocus) 探针研究小麦和路边杂草上的麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* 存在遗传物质上的差异^[8]。Vanlerberghe 等对 18 种寄主上的棉蚜进行的 RAPD 分析而将棉蚜分为瓜类型和其它型两类^[9]。近年来,许多研究表明棉蚜已对多种常用杀虫剂产生了较高的抗性^[10,11],同时在蔬菜及观赏植物上防治棉蚜又受药剂种类及施药时间的限制。因此对棉蚜的治理不能仅依赖于化学农药,而应寻找符合绿色食品及可持续发展要求的新措施。本文从棉蚜对寄主的选择定向、取食行为及转移后的适合度 3 个方面来探讨棉蚜是否存在寄主型及产生的原因。以期阐明棉蚜在各寄主上的适应程度及可能转移通道,明确棉蚜在各寄主间的专化型,为棉花和蔬菜作物上棉蚜有效治理及病毒病的防治在作物布局上提供理论指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 棉蚜对寄主的定向选择

取直径 22cm、高 2.5cm 带盖的培养皿,用硬塑料膜将其隔成大小相等的 4 块扇形区域,并在中间留出一直径为 6cm 的圆形区域作为接虫区,从而做成自制的选择仪,然后在不放叶片的情况下每次用 30 头棉蚜进行仪器可信性检测 1 h,4 次重复中,棉蚜进入 4 块区域的百分率无显著差异,因此用于实验。试验时将重量相似的两种寄主植物叶片(叶柄处用棉絮沾水保湿)分邻位、对位两种方式放入扇形区域,叶片距接虫区约 5cm。每次将 30 头左右棉蚜用小毛笔接于接虫区内,盖上培养皿盖,在室温下放置 1 h 后计数每张叶片及所在区域内的蚜虫数目。两种叶片分邻、对位各重复 6 次。

试验所用各植物品种 棉花:苏棉 11 号(江苏省农科院经作所研制);西瓜:苏蜜五号(江苏省农科院蔬菜所研制);黄瓜:露丰品种(江苏省农科院蔬菜所研制);西葫芦、马铃薯、南瓜为常规品种。以下试验同。

1.2 黄瓜和南瓜叶片上棉蚜生命表的组建

在室温下,分别取黄瓜、南瓜和棉花叶片置于塑料盒(9.4cm×5.8cm×2cm)内,每盒一片处理叶,叶柄端部用棉絮保湿,适时换叶以保持叶片新鲜。将棉花(或黄瓜)上即将产仔的成蚜转接于处理叶上,当 1 夜內所产仔蚜达 10 头以上时刷除母蚜,留下全部仔蚜并记数。自即日起每日调查仔蚜的存活及产仔量,直至全部蚜虫死亡。各转接 6 次重复。

1.3 棉蚜取食行为的 EPG 记录

采用 DC-EPG Giga-4 电刺吸仪(荷兰 Wageningen 农业大学昆虫系提供),选择棉花、南瓜、黄瓜、西瓜、西葫芦、土豆等数据体大小较一致的无翅成蚜,用 3~5cm 长直径 10 μ m 的导电金丝将昆虫电极的自由端与蚜虫体背相连,按雷宏等^[12]方法接通 EPG 仪各元件。每种转接连续记录 4 h,10 次重复。EPG 取食

波型分 np(不取食)、C (A+B+C)(刺探叶片)、E1(口针到达韧皮部并分泌水溶型唾液)、E2(在韧皮部被动吸食)、F(口针在细胞膜外运动)和 G(口针在木质部主动吸取水分)6 种波型进行分析,分别计算各波型在整个记录时间内所占的百分比。

2 结果与分析

2.1 棉蚜对寄主植物的定向选择

2.1.1 棉花上的棉蚜对寄主叶片的选择性 研究结果表明(表 1),棉花上生长的棉蚜在对棉花、黄瓜、南瓜、西葫芦和西瓜叶片均有明显的定向选择性,表现出叶片上蚜虫数量极显著大于无叶片的空白区域(两空白区之和),并且邻、对位放置无显著差异。不同叶片组合表现出选择性大小的差异,在棉花-黄瓜、棉花-南瓜之间,棉蚜更多地选择棉花叶片,而较少选择黄瓜和南瓜叶片;在西葫芦-棉花、黄瓜-南瓜、黄瓜-西葫芦间,棉蚜对两种叶片的选择性较为接近;而在南瓜-西葫芦、黄瓜-西瓜间,棉蚜多趋于西葫芦和西瓜,表现出对葫芦科蔬菜的选择性差异。

表 1 棉蚜对不同寄主叶片的选择率(%, 均值±标准差)

| 处理组合 Treatment | 供 试 叶 片 Leaves for selecting | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 棉花 Cotton | 黄瓜 Cucumber | 南瓜 Pumpkin | 西葫芦 Squash | 西瓜 Water melon | 空白 No leaf |
| 棉花+黄瓜 Cotton+cucumber | 49.80±16.12a | 32.06±10.30b | — | — | — | 18.14±13.59c |
| 棉花+南瓜 Cotton+pumpkin | 50.35±7.94a | — | 41.61±4.93b | — | — | 8.04±6.32c |
| 棉花+西葫芦 Cotton+squash | 43.03±15.24a | — | — | 46.09±14.35a | — | 10.88±15.14b |
| 南瓜+黄瓜 Pumpkin+cucumber | — | 47.58±15.79a | 45.15±6.94a | — | — | 7.27±10.03b |
| 南瓜+西葫芦 Pumpkin+ squash | — | — | 27.76±20.48b | 64.03±17.60a | — | 8.21±10.87c |
| 黄瓜+西葫芦 Cucumber+ squash | — | 49.87±34.59a | — | 46.65±33.52a | — | 3.48±6.19b |
| 黄瓜+西瓜 Cucumber+melon | — | 29.66±21.26b | — | — | 55.65±17.13a | 14.69±15.57c |

表中数据后的相同字母表示横向新复极差比较无差异($P>0.05$) Means within the row followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P>0.05$), LSD test

2.1.2 瓜类叶片上的棉蚜对棉花的定向选择 由表 2 可知,3 种瓜类上的棉蚜对其原来寄主的选择性显著强于棉叶,特别是黄瓜上的棉蚜对棉叶的选择率很小,基本与空白区一致。结合表 1 可知,3 种瓜类上的棉蚜在选择寄主的过程中表现出对寄主信号的专化性强于棉花上的棉蚜。

2.2 棉蚜在黄瓜和南瓜叶片上的存活与繁殖力

棉蚜在转换后的寄主上的生命表参数表明(表 3),棉花上的棉蚜转接于黄瓜和南瓜叶片上后,存活率和产仔量均较低,6 次重复中仅有 2 次能产仔,从而表现出较大的标准差。同时棉花上的棉蚜对黄瓜和南瓜存在适应性上的差异,表现为黄瓜叶片上存活的棉蚜,其净增殖率(1.813)明显高于南瓜叶片上的,而转接到南瓜叶片上的棉蚜存活率(12.43%)虽高于黄瓜叶片上的(3.54%),但其产仔量却显著低于后者,表现出种群衰退的趋势。黄瓜上的棉蚜转接到棉花上也表现出不适应的现象,表现为净增殖率(0.902)低,种群趋于衰退($R_0<1, r_m<0$),但是其平均寿命(T)延长。黄瓜、南瓜和棉花上的棉蚜在相互转接后出现的寄主不适应性可能与寄主叶片表面的绒毛及内部营养有关。

2.3 棉蚜在不同寄主叶片上取食的 EPG 分析

对不同寄主上的棉蚜进行转接后的取食 EPG 波型分析,结果表明(表 4)棉蚜无论在何种寄主上取食,其所花的刺探时间(C 波)均较长,并且刺探时间与不取食时间(np)之和,除南瓜转到棉花上的棉蚜外,均占所测试时间的 80% 以上,这说明棉蚜在转换寄主后的前 4 h 内,大部分时间用于寻找取食部位和刺探寄主是否适合取食。

表 2 3 种瓜类叶片上的棉蚜对棉花的选择性(%, 均值±标准差)

Table 2 Selectivity of the cotton aphid on three cucurits to cotton leaves(%, Mean±SD)

| 处理组合 Treatment | 试虫来源 Resource of aphids for test | 供试叶片 Leaves for selecting | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | 棉花 Cotton | 西瓜 Melon | 南瓜 Pumpkin | 黄瓜 Cucumber | 空白 No leaf |
| 棉花+西瓜 Cotton+melon | 西瓜 Melon | 34.4±25.7b | 53.8±29.5a | — | — | 11.8±21.7c |
| 棉花+南瓜 Cotton+pumpkin | 南瓜 Pumpkin | 38.5±25.8b | — | 52.1±26.0a | — | 9.4±11.9c |
| 棉花+黄瓜 Cotton+cucumber | 黄瓜 Cucumber | 29.8±18.1b | — | — | 56.9±20.9a | 13.3±16.3b |

表中数据后的相同字母表示横向新复极差比较无差异($P>0.05$)Means within the row followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P>0.05$), LSD test

表 3 棉蚜在不同寄主叶片上的生命表参数

Table 3 Life parameters of the cotton aphid on cucumber and pumpkin leaf

| 寄主转换 Host transformation | 供试虫数 Number | 存活率 Survival rate(%) | 净增殖率 R_0 | 平均寿命 T | 内禀增长率 r_m |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 棉花-黄瓜 Cotton-cucumber | 113 | 3.54 | 1.813±2.817 | 4.857±4.216 | 0.058±0.039 |
| 棉花-南瓜 Cotton-pumpkin | 177 | 12.43 | 0.162±0.258 | 4.860±5.356 | -0.023±0.036 |
| 黄瓜-棉花 Cucumber-cotton | 15 | 40.00 | 0.902±0.585 | 9.792±2.653 | -0.036±0.078 |

表 4 不同寄主转接后棉蚜取食的 EPG 各波型比率(%, 均值±标准差)

Table 4 Rates of different EPG wave forms for the cotton aphid after transformation (%, Mean±SD)

| 寄主转接 Host transform | 波型 Wave forms | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | np | C | E1 | E2 | F | G |
| 黄瓜-棉花 Cucumber to cotton | 17.98±17.72 | 50.47±10.96 | 2.43±4.21 | 3.36±5.82 | 3.51±3.93 | 15.00±13.02 |
| 马铃薯-棉花 Potato to cotton | 0.27±0.03 | 55.98±20.18 | 14.37±8.37 | 29.38±14.53 | 0 | 0 |
| 南瓜-棉花 Pumpkin to cotton | 3.91±4.41 | 25.03±15.58 | 19.81±32.44 | 3.38±6.78 | 7.70±12.47 | 40.16±22.35 |
| 棉花-黄瓜 Cotton to cucumber | 31.94±21.04 | 36.53±22.15 | 0 | 0.05±0.07 | 13.44±14.61 | 18.04±28.65 |
| 马铃薯-黄瓜 Potato to cucumber | 26.78±25.83 | 63.10±23.33 | 3.86±5.24 | 0.57±1.05 | 0 | 5.69±4.63 |
| 南瓜-黄瓜 Pumpkin to cucumber | 16.77±15.84 | 34.38±15.00 | 4.90±3.29 | 40.47±0.89 | 0 | 3.49±1.05 |
| 黄瓜-马铃薯 Cucumber to potato | 18.27±14.95 | 36.47±13.72 | 11.28±4.70 | 19.76±16.29 | 0 | 14.23±8.81 |
| 黄瓜-南瓜 Cucumber to pumpkin | 39.08±7.01 | 44.91±5.77 | 0.54±0.31 | 6.58±4.18 | 0 | 8.91±4.09 |

棉蚜在寄主叶片上取食,E1、E2 波的出现,表明棉蚜口针已达到叶片韧皮部筛管内,开始进行被动取食,如果 E1、E2 波一次持续时间大于 10min,则可认为能在该种寄主上正常取食^[13]。因此 E1、E2 波所占时间的比例,可定性分析棉蚜对寄主的适应程度。由转接后棉蚜取食的 E1、E2 波比例表明,黄瓜、马铃薯和南瓜上的棉蚜对棉花的适应性表现为:马铃薯>南瓜>黄瓜。棉花、马铃薯和南瓜上的棉蚜对黄瓜的适应性表现为:南瓜>马铃薯>棉花。

对两种寄主上棉蚜的相互转接实验表明,棉花上的棉蚜在黄瓜叶片上寻找取食部位的时间较长(np=31.94%),并且表现出很少比例的 E 波和一定比例的 G 波,表明只能在木质部吸取水分和无机盐,很难从韧皮部吸取植物营养。而尽管从黄瓜上转接到棉花上的棉蚜取食 E 波的比例大于从棉花转接到黄瓜上的棉蚜,但两者持续时间都小于 10min,由此说明棉花上的棉蚜与黄瓜上的棉蚜在取食行为上存在专化性,不能相互转接。在马铃薯与黄瓜之间,黄瓜上的棉蚜转到马铃薯上时出现了 30%左右的 E 波,这表明黄瓜上的棉蚜能在马铃薯上正常取食;但马铃薯上的棉蚜转到黄瓜上后,其取食 E 波仅占 4.43%,而寻食和刺探(np 和 C 波)占 89.88%,表明黄瓜不适合马铃薯上的棉蚜取食。

3 讨论

本实验对棉花和几种蔬菜上的棉蚜进行寻食选择、寄主适应及取食行为的研究,表明在这几种夏寄主之间,棉蚜表现出了较明显的寄主专化性。如棉花上的棉蚜对黄瓜和南瓜叶片的选择性差,人为转接后,其存活和产仔量极低,较难建立种群。而黄瓜上的棉蚜也不适应在棉花叶片上生活。在取食行为上也表现了棉花上的棉蚜转接到黄瓜上后,在记录的 4 h 内,其大部分时间用于寻食刺探,只有极短时间用于吸食水分和无机盐,其口针很难在韧皮部吸取植物营养。黄瓜上的棉蚜转到棉花上后也表现出同样的规律。从寄主叶片选择、对寄主叶片的适应性及取食行为 3 方面均表明,棉花与黄瓜上的棉蚜具有明显的寄主专化型,它们之间基本不能进行自由的转移。

在取食行为上还可看出,黄瓜与马铃薯上的棉蚜存在转移通道的不对称性,即黄瓜上棉蚜可在马铃薯上正常取食,而马铃薯上的棉蚜则不能在黄瓜上正常取食。实验也表明,棉蚜对多种夏寄主的选择利用不是均衡的,夏寄主上的棉蚜转移到棉花上的机率,马铃薯明显大于黄瓜和南瓜,而转移到黄瓜上的机率则南瓜明显大于棉花和马铃薯,这与张克斌等的研究结果相一致^[14]。这也说明,在作物栽培布局时,黄瓜和南瓜、马铃薯和棉花混种时易造成棉蚜的转主为害及病毒病的传播。棉蚜在广泛的寄主间存在寄主专化型,这种专化型产生与棉蚜对寄主植物的选择、取食行为及对寄主植物的适合度相关,但是否具遗传特性值得进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] Vehrs S L C, Walker G P, Parrella M P. Comparison of population growth rate and within-plant distribution between *Aphis gossypii* and *Myzus persicae* (Homoptera: Aphididae) reared on potted chrysanthemums. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 1992, **85**(3):799~807.
- [2] Weathersbee III A A & Hardee D D. Abundance of cotton aphids (Homoptera: Aphididae) and associated biological control agents on six cotton cultivars. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 1994, **87**(1):258~265.
- [3] Castle S J, Perring T M, Farror C A, *et al.* Field and laboratory transmission of watermelon mosaic virus 2 and zucchini yellow mosaic virus by various aphids species. *Phytopathology*, 1992, **82**(2):235~240.
- [4] Liu X D (刘向东), Zhang X X (张孝羲). Studies on the fitness to different host plants and season type of cotton aphids. In: *Proceedings of 2000 annual congress of Chinese Entomology Society* (in Chinese). Beijing, 2000. 747~750.
- [5] Zhang X X (张孝羲), Zhao J Y (赵静雅), Zhang G X (张广学), *et al.* Studies on population adaptation and differentiation of *Aphis gossypii* Glover, among host plant transplantation. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, (in Chinese) (生态学报), 2001, **21**(1):106~111.
- [6] Mackenzie A. A trade-off for host plant utilization in the black bean aphid, *Aphis fabae*. *Evolution*, 1996, **50**(1):155~162.
- [7] Yang X W (杨效文), Zhang X X (张孝羲), Tan H Y (谭宏宇). The effects of host alteration on the population characteristics of *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer). *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (in Chinese) (生态学报), 1999, **19**(5):715~719.
- [8] Baro PJ De, Sherratt TN, Carvalho GR, *et al.* Geographic and microgeographic genetic differentiation in two aphid species over southern England using the multilocus (GATA)4 probe. *Molecular Ecology*, 1995, **4**(3):375~382.
- [9] Vanlerberghe M F, Chavigny P. Host-based genetic differentiation in the aphid *Aphis gossypii* Glover, evidenced from RAPD fingerprints. *Molecular Ecology*, 1998, **7**(7):905~914.
- [10] O'Brien P J, Abdel-Aal Y A, Ottea J A, *et al.* Relationship of insecticide resistance to carboxylesterases in *Aphis gossypii* (Homoptera: Aphididae) from midsouth cotton. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 1992, **85**(3):651~657.
- [11] Zheng B C (郑炳宗), Gao X W (高希武), Wang Z G (王政国), *et al.* Resistant mechanism of organophosphorous and carbamate insecticides on *Aphis gossypii* Glover. *Acta Phytophylacica Sinica* (in Chinese) (植物保护学报), 1989, **16**(2):131~138.
- [12] Lei H (雷宏), Xu Y M (徐汝梅), Tjallingii W F, *et al.* Electrical penetration graphs of greenhouse whitefly, *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* (Westwood). *Acta Entomologica Sinica* (in Chinese) (昆虫学报), 1998, **41**(2):113~123.
- [13] Tjallingii W F, Mayoral A. Criteria for host acceptance by aphids. In: Menken S. B. J., Vusser J. H., Harrewijn P. eds. *Proceeding 8th Int. Symp. Insect-Plant Relationships*. Kluwer Acas. Publ. Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1992, 280~282.
- [14] Zhang K B (张克斌), Liu H X (刘惠霞), Wang L L (王玲莉). The relationship between the yearly life cycle and host nutrients of *Aphis gossypii* Glover. *Acta Univ. Septentrionali Occident Agric.* (in Chinese), 1987, **14**(4):15~21.