

# 寄主作物对 B 型烟粉虱生长发育和种群增殖的影响

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**摘要:**在恒温 28℃、湿度 80% 的条件下研究了 5 种寄主植物对 B 型烟粉虱 (*Bemisia tabaci*) 生长、发育和繁殖的影响。结果表明:取食棉花、烟草、花生、大豆和玉米的烟粉虱,其形态、发育历期、存活率、成虫繁殖力和寿命等生命参数均有明显差异。棉花、大豆和玉米不利于烟粉虱卵和若虫的生长发育,表现为虫体较小、卵期和生命周期延长、存活率降低。烟粉虱在棉花、大豆、花生、烟草和玉米上的生命周期分别为 32.03d, 32.11d, 25.69d, 24.43d 和 20.68d, 其存活率分别为 49.86%, 54.41%, 86.86%, 69.93% 和 29.38%。与烟草和玉米相比,棉花、大豆和花生明显有利于烟粉虱的种群繁殖,在棉花、大豆、花生、烟草和玉米上生长发育的成虫寿命和单雌产卵量分别是 27.8d 和 235.0 粒、23.2d 和 191.1 粒、22.0d 和 131.1 粒、6.25d 和 28.0 粒、2.42d 和 5.1 粒。在花生、大豆、棉花、烟草和玉米上的内禀增长率 ( $r_m$ ) 分别为 0.1590、0.1364、0.1236、0.0841 和 -0.0285, 其种群趋势指数 ( $I$ ) 分别为 113.85、117.38、103.98、19.58 和 0.4274。

**关键词:**烟粉虱; 寄主; 发育历期; 生命参数

## The effects of host plants on growth and development of *Bemisia tabaci* populations in China (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae)

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**Abstract:** The tobacco (or cotton, sweetpotato) whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae), is a tropical and subtropical pest insect with 11-15 generations per year. *B. tabaci* is primarily a polyphagous species with host range up to 500 species of 74 plant families (Greathead, 1986). Its damage to crops and adaptability to environment are closely related to the differentiation of biotypes. In the southwestern US, the introduced B-biotype displaced the A-type in 1991 and caused an estimated loss of 5 millions of dollars per year (Gerling, 2000). Presently, the tobacco whitefly has become an important pest of the agriculture the many countries of the world, including: the U. S., India, Pakistan, Sudan, Israel (Brown, 1995). In China, *B. tabaci* has been considered as a sporadic pest of cotton for a long term, but its B-biotype has become an important pest in northern China since 2000 due to its serious damages to cotton and vegetables. It is reported that there are significant difference in the development

基金项目:科技部 973 资助项目;科技攻关资助项目(2001BA509B05)

收稿日期:2002-07-17;修订日期:2003-02-20

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**Foundation item:** The 973 projects and the state key program of the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology (No. 2001BA509B05)

Received date: 2002-07-17 Accepted date: 2003-02-20

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duration, survival, fecundity and longevity of adult among the whiteflies reared on different host plants, such as, cotton, tobacco, lettuce, cucumber, eggplant, squash, broccoli, guar, alfalfa and carrot (Coudriet, 1985; Moohanty, 1986; Mound, 1963; Tsai, 1996). However, the relationship between Chinese population of *Bemisia tabaci* and its major host plants has not yet been studied. The present paper is a report of the research results that the effect of several important host plants on the growth, development and reproduction of *Bemisia tabaci*.

The experiment was conducted in the laboratory with Butler's method (Butler, 1983). The adults were blown into cages made of plastic papers with nylon cloth tops (8 cm in diameter by 20 cm long), and placed over different host plant seedlings grown in 60 ml glass bottles. Only a single true leaf was left on the stem of seedlings. The cages were held in the cabinets for 24h under continuous light and a constant temperature of 28°C, then the adults were removed. All the seedlings were then placed in constant temperature cabinets (28°C, LD 14:10). The seedlings leaves were examined and the nymphs were counted daily until adults emerged. The fecundity was determined by collecting adults emerged daily and isolating one pair per cage (previously described). Then leaves were examined every other days and the eggs on it were counted until the adults died.

The results showed that there were significant differences in the development duration, survival rate, fecundity and longevity of adult among the whiteflies reared on cotton, tobacco, peanut, soybean and corn. The sizes of nymphs that developed on the peanut and soybean were larger than those reared on cotton, tobacco and corn. The pupal duration that developed on peanut was the longest one, 1.42 times of that on tobacco. The pupae cultured on the hairless leaves, such as cotton, peanut and corn, had smooth margin without bristles on dorsal surface; but those reared on the hairy leaves of tobacco and soybean, had irregular margin with four to seven pairs of bristles on dorsal surface.

There were of development durations were significant different in whiteflies fed on different host plants. The developmental times of egg stages on soybean and cotton were longer than those on peanut and corn. The development duration from egg to larval stage while the insects were reared on cotton, soybean, peanut, tobacco and corn were 32.03, 32.11, 25.69, 24.43 and 20.68 d, respectively. The experimental results also indicated that there were significant differences of larval survival rates on several hosts, ranging from 70.62% to 99.44%. It was found that the highest and lowest survival rates in egg and larval stages were respectively 86.86% on peanut and 29.38% on corn. The longevity of adults and the average number of eggs per female on cotton, soybean, peanut, tobacco and corn were 27.8 d and 235.0 eggs, 23.2 d and 191.1 eggs, 22.0 d and 131.1 eggs, 6.25 d and 28.0 eggs, and 2.42 d and 5.1 eggs, respectively. The intrinsic rate of natural increase ( $r_m$ ) of the populations on peanut, soybean, cotton, tobacco and corn were 0.1590, 0.1364, 0.1236, 0.0841 and -0.0285, respectively. It was conclude that population increase of the pest that fed on these hosts was presented in the following order, peanut > cotton and soybean > tobacco > corn.

**Key words:** *Bemisia tabaci*; host plants; development duration; life parameter

文章编号:1000-0933(2003)05-0870-08 中图分类号:Q968,Q969.37 文献标识码:A

烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius), 又名棉粉虱、甘薯粉虱, 属同翅目粉虱科粉虱亚科, 广泛分布于世界各地, 是热带和亚热带地区棉花、大豆等多种农作物主要害虫之一。该虫 1a 可发生 11~15 代, 世代重叠严重。其寄主植物多达 74 科 500 余种, 主要危害棉花、大豆和蔬菜等作物<sup>[1,2]</sup>。烟粉虱主要发生于中南美、亚洲、非洲和南美洲, 具有较强的生态适应性。20 世纪 80 年代以后, 烟粉虱在世界各地危害日趋严重, 造成极大的经济损失。根据烟粉虱的适应范围和传播病毒能力的不同将其分为 A、B、E、J、非木薯、木薯、秋葵、

Sida 等生物型<sup>[3]</sup>,其中以 A、B 型常见,几乎全世界都有分布。20 世纪 90 年代初,寄主范围广、产卵量大和传播病毒能力强的 B 型烟粉虱在美国成为优势生物型,年均受害损失达 5 亿美元之多<sup>[4,5]</sup>,在世界范围内引起粮食作物和经济作物的损失达 30%~100%<sup>[6]</sup>。在美州南部地区的巴西,1996 年烟粉虱仅在 5 个州发生,到 1998 年已发展到 14 个州<sup>[7]</sup>。目前,烟粉虱已成为美国,印度,巴基斯坦,苏丹和以色列等国家农业生产的重要害虫<sup>[3]</sup>。

我国烟粉虱的发生始记载于 1949 年,20 世纪 80 年代后曾有有害棉花等作物的报道,但种群数量低,发生较轻不需防治<sup>[8]</sup>。1999 年烟粉虱在新疆南部地区局部发生,2000 年烟粉虱在河北北部和天津地区大发生并对棉花和蔬菜生产造成严重影响,经鉴定为 B 型烟粉虱<sup>[9]</sup>。至今烟粉虱已成为棉花、蔬菜上的主要害虫,对我国蔬菜和园林作物的生产构成了严重威胁<sup>[10]</sup>。1985 年 Coudriet<sup>[11]</sup>研究了烟粉虱在生菜、黄瓜、茄、南瓜、花椰菜、胡萝卜、瓜尔豆和苜蓿上的体形变化、发育历期、存活率和生殖率的差异; Mohanty<sup>[12]</sup>和 Mound<sup>[13]</sup>研究了棉花和烟草上烟粉虱的个体差异;1996 年 Tsai 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究了烟粉虱在茄子、番茄、甘薯、黄瓜和豆角 5 种蔬菜上的发育、存活和繁殖的情况,以上实验结果表明不同寄主植物对烟粉虱的体形、生长发育、存活和繁殖的有显著的影响,但在我国尚未对其生长发育与主要寄主关系进行系统的研究。鉴于 B 型烟粉虱发生与危害的严重性,了解其在不同寄主植物上的种群动态、生命参数及调控因子显得尤为重要,本文报道了几种重要寄主作物对其形态、生长发育、存活和繁殖力影响的研究结果。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试虫源

试验所用烟粉虱采自北京近郊的棉花田,经鉴定为 B 型烟粉虱。在温室(温度 28 C 左右,湿度约为 70%~90%)中用烟草和番茄进行饲养。

### 1.2 供试寄主植物

供试棉花品种为新棉 33B、大豆品种为 CA975、花生品种为白沙、玉米品种为沈试 29、烟草品种为 NC89。

### 1.3 试验方法

本试验设计参照 Butler<sup>[15]</sup>的方法,待棉花、大豆、花生长到二片真叶时,烟草和玉米长到 3 片叶时,留一真叶,去除其它叶子,然后置于装有植物营养液的 60ml 的广口瓶中,广口瓶置于培养皿中,套上自制的透明塑料罩(直径 8cm,高 20cm,一头用沙布封口)。然后用简易吸虫器接成虫 20~30 头于寄主上,先置于 28 C(LD24:0)的培养箱中,24 h 后将成虫接出,查产卵数,然后转到 28 C(LD14:10)的处理中,每个处理设置 6 个重复,之后每天记录不同龄期的若虫数,直到成虫羽化。同时把当天羽化的成虫接出,置于新的叶片上(在 10ml 的小烧杯内注入少量以琼脂为原料的培养基,然后将寄主叶片正面粘于培养基上以保持湿度,同时模拟烟粉虱在自然状态下取食叶片背面,再接入烟粉虱成虫同时将烧杯倒扣在培养皿上),在同样的条件下 2~3d 更换一次叶片并记录产卵量,直到成虫死亡。

### 1.4 分析方法

生命表参数的计算:根据试验资料,组建烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上的特定年龄生命表。其中  $x$  为代表性年龄( $d$ ), $L_x$  为  $x$  期的存活率, $m_x$  为每雌产卵数。净生殖率( $R_0$ )、内禀增长率( $r_m$ )、平均世代周期( $T$ )和增殖率极限( $\lambda$ )分别用下列公式计算<sup>[16]</sup>:

$$R_0 = \sum L_x m_x \quad r_m = \ln R_0 / T \quad T = \sum x L_x m_x / R_0 \quad \lambda = e^{r_m}$$

种群趋势指数的计算 根据 Morris 1963 和 Watt 1961 提出的种群数学模型( $I = S_E \cdot S_{L1} \cdot \dots \cdot S_{L5} \cdot S_P \cdot S_A \cdot P_F \cdot E$ )来估计种群趋势指数。式中  $S_E$  为卵孵化率; $S_{L1}, \dots, S_{L5}$  为 1~5 龄若虫存活率; $S_P$  为蛹的存活率; $S_A$  为雌虫概率; $P_F$  为正常产卵的雌虫概率; $E$  为平均产卵量。

数据分析 实验数据通过方差分析并采用 Duncan's 新复极差法进行多重比较。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 寄主植物对烟粉虱生长发育的影响

2.1.1 体形差异 取食不同寄主植物的烟粉虱,各虫态在体形上差别很大(表 1)。取食棉花、烟草、花生、

大豆和玉米的一、二龄若虫无论在体长和体宽差异均达显著水平( $P < 0.05$ ),其中一龄若虫在花生上体型最大(长  $0.35 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.21 \pm 0.02$ mm),在烟草上体型最小(长  $0.24 \pm 0.01$ mm, 宽  $0.13 \pm 0.01$ mm);二龄若虫在大豆上生长较好(长  $0.51 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.30 \pm 0.02$ mm),最差的是棉花(长  $0.33 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.21 \pm 0.02$ mm);三龄若虫在 5 种寄主上的体形差异不显著;在花生和大豆上生长的四龄若虫个体明显大于其它三种寄主若虫,最大的是花生上的若虫(长  $1.15 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.80 \pm 0.02$ mm),其次是大豆上的若虫(长  $1.07 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.71 \pm 0.02$ mm),最小的是烟草上的若虫(长  $0.81 \pm 0.02$ mm, 宽  $0.53 \pm 0.02$ mm)。另外,在实验过程中发现取食烟草和大豆的四龄若虫边缘大多凹陷,体背具 4~7 对刚毛不等,而取食棉花、花生和玉米的四龄若虫边缘光滑,背面刚毛少或无。

表 1 烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上的体形差异对照(mm)

Table 1 The physique difference of *Bemisia tabaci* on the different hosts

龄期 stage		棉花 Cotton	烟草 Tobacco	花生 Peanut	大豆 Soybean	玉米 Corn
一龄若虫 1 <sup>st</sup> instar nymphs	长 Length	$0.26 \pm 0.01b$	$0.24 \pm 0.01b$	$0.35 \pm 0.02a$	$0.34 \pm 0.02a$	$0.35 \pm 0.01a$
	宽 Width	$0.15 \pm 0.01c$	$0.13 \pm 0.01d$	$0.21 \pm 0.02a$	$0.20 \pm 0.01b$	$0.20 \pm 0.01b$
二龄若虫 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar nymphs	长 Length	$0.33 \pm 0.02d$	$0.42 \pm 0.02c$	$0.48 \pm 0.02b$	$0.51 \pm 0.02a$	$0.47 \pm 0.02b$
	宽 Width	$0.21 \pm 0.02b$	$0.22 \pm 0.01b$	$0.31 \pm 0.02a$	$0.30 \pm 0.02a$	$0.29 \pm 0.01a$
三龄若虫 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs	长 Length	$0.71 \pm 0.02a$	$0.75 \pm 0.02a$	$0.72 \pm 0.02a$	$0.70 \pm 0.02a$	$0.64 \pm 0.02a$
	宽 Width	$0.48 \pm 0.02ab$	$0.46 \pm 0.02bc$	$0.47 \pm 0.02a$	$0.46 \pm 0.02bc$	$0.38 \pm 0.02c$
四龄若虫 4 <sup>th</sup> instar nymphs	长 Length	$0.86 \pm 0.02b$	$0.81 \pm 0.02b$	$1.15 \pm 0.02a$	$1.07 \pm 0.02a$	$0.87 \pm 0.02b$
	宽 Width	$0.61 \pm 0.02b$	$0.53 \pm 0.02c$	$0.80 \pm 0.02a$	$0.71 \pm 0.02ab$	$0.62 \pm 0.02b$

\* 表中数据为平均值  $\pm$  标准误,每行数据中具相同字母的表示在 5% 水平无显著差异 The data in the table represented means  $\pm$  SE and the means in each row followed by the same letter were not significantly different at 0.05 level when tested by Duncan's multiple range test

表 2 不同寄主植物上烟粉虱的卵及若虫历期(d)

Table 2 The development duration of egg and nymphs of *B. tabaci* on different hosts

发育阶段 Development		棉花 Cotton	烟草 Tobacco	花生 Peanut	大豆 Soybean	玉米 Corn
卵期 Egg stage		$6.02 \pm 0.20a$	$5.74 \pm 0.18ab$	$5.34 \pm 0.23b$	$6.05 \pm 0.08a$	$5.26 \pm 0.10b$
	一龄 First	$1.60 \pm 0.13b$	$2.11 \pm 0.19b$	$1.99 \pm 0.23b$	$2.45 \pm 0.25b$	$3.14 \pm 0.20a$
若虫期 Nymphal stage	二龄 Second	$3.34 \pm 0.17a$	$3.19 \pm 0.24ab$	$2.58 \pm 0.15bc$	$2.44 \pm 0.15c$	$2.46 \pm 0.07bc$
	三龄 Third	$5.76 \pm 0.20a$	$5.17 \pm 0.52a$	$3.02 \pm 0.20b$	$3.08 \pm 0.33b$	$2.84 \pm 0.06b$
	四龄 Fourth	$3.74 \pm 0.17b$	$2.93 \pm 0.12b$	$3.40 \pm 0.13b$	$5.29 \pm 0.39a$	$3.37 \pm 0.23b$
卵期和若虫期 The egg and nymphal stage		$20.46 \pm 1.10a$	$19.14 \pm 0.94c$	$16.33 \pm 0.90cd$	$19.31 \pm 0.61b$	$17.07 \pm 0.90d$

\* 表中数据为平均值  $\pm$  标准误,每行数据中具相同字母的表示在 5% 水平无显著差异 The data in the table represented means  $\pm$  SE, and the means in each row followed by the same letter were not significantly different at 0.05 level when tested by Duncan's multiple range test

2.1.2 发育历期 取食不同寄主植物的烟粉虱的发育历期有明显差别(表 2)。从不同发育阶段看,取食大豆的烟粉虱,其成虫寿命比取食其它寄主的长,若虫期也较长。在大豆上的若虫期平均 13.6d,最长达 14.9d;与取食大豆的相比,在棉花和烟草上的若虫期分别延长 1.18 和 0.14d;在花生和玉米上的若虫期分别缩短 2.27d 和 1.45d。烟粉虱在不同寄主的卵期以大豆为最长(6.05d),其次是棉花(6.02d),而玉米上的卵期最短(5.26d)。从一个世代来看,烟粉虱从卵到蛹期(四龄若虫)在棉花上需要的时间为 20.46d,大豆、烟草、花生和玉米上的分别为 19.31d、19.14d、16.33d 和 17.07d。

2.1.3 存活率 烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上各虫态的存活率如表 3 所示。在烟草、花生和大豆上的卵的存活率(即孵化率)差异不显著,但明显比棉花和玉米上的高,最大的相差 21.6%;一龄若虫在 5 种寄主植物上的存活率(即存活率)  $P < 0.05$ ,最高的是烟草(99.44%),最低的是玉米(79.29%);二龄若虫在烟草、

表 3 烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上的存活率(%)

Table 3 The survival rates of *B. tabaci* on the different hosts

龄期 Stage	棉花 Cotton	烟草 Tobacco	花生 Peanut	大豆 Soybean	玉米 Corn
卵孵化率 Hatch ratio	82.68±1.85ab	87.30±2.40a	92.28±2.63a	91.11±2.05a	70.62±6.56b
一龄 First	95.39±2.99ab	99.44±0.51a	97.55±0.64ab	91.65±3.60b	79.29±0.98c
若虫存活率 Survival of nymphs	80.87±0.68b	95.65±2.52a	99.15±0.85a	97.03±1.17a	95.00±2.50a
二龄 Second					
三龄 Third	79.48±4.23b	86.40±4.78b	98.52±0.71a	76.85±6.74b	70.51±2.18c
四龄 Fourth	98.53±1.45a	97.48±1.67a	98.78±0.52a	87.38±3.22b	78.81±6.47c
卵期和幼虫期存活率 Survival rate in egg and nymphal stages	49.86±6.68c	69.93±2.45b	86.86±1.77a	54.41±2.39b	29.38±4.78c

\* 表中数据为平均值±标准误,每行数据中具相同字母的表示在 5%水平无显著差异 The data in the table represented means ±SE, and the means in each row followed by the same letter were not significantly different at 0.05 level when tested by Duncan's multiple range test

花生、大豆和玉米上的存活率差异不显著,但略高于棉花上的若虫存活率;三龄若虫在不同寄主植物上的存活率差异显著,与花生(98.52%)相比,棉花、烟草、大豆和玉米上的存活率分别降低 19.04%、12.12%、21.67%和 28.01%;四龄若虫在棉花、烟草和花生上的存活率差异不大,平均 98.26%,但明显高于大豆(87.38%)和玉米(78.81%)上的存活率。烟粉虱在棉花、烟草、花生、大豆和玉米上总体存活并羽化的成虫数所占的比率分别为 49.86%、69.93%和 86.86%、54.41%和 29.38%。

2.1.4 生殖率 烟粉虱营孤雌产雄的生殖方式,成虫经过交配后产下的后代雌雄比例接近 1:1,未经交配的成虫产下的后代全部为雄性。烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上的寿命及产卵量如表 4 所示。烟粉虱在棉花、烟草、花生和玉米上的成虫寿命差异显著,最长的是在棉花上平均 27.8d;烟草、花生和玉米分别比棉花上的短 21.55d、5.8d 和 4.6d。烟粉虱在棉花上的产卵量最高,平均 235 粒/雌,最高达 283 粒/雌;其次是大豆,平均 191.1 粒/雌,最高为 333 粒/雌;再次是花生,平均 131.1 粒/雌,最高为 261 粒/雌;在烟草上产卵最少,平均 28 粒/雌,最高才 44 粒/雌。由于玉米到生长后期植株叶片表面布有蜡层且纤维化,含水量低,成虫虽在上面停留但不产卵或产极少数的卵,成虫寿命最短,最多只能存活 2~3d。

表 4 烟粉虱成虫在不同寄主植物上的寿命及产卵量

Table 4 The fecundity and longevity of adult of *B. tabaci* on the different hosts

寄主 Host plant	平均寿命 Average longevity (d)	寿命范围(d) Range of longevity (d)	平均单雌产卵量(粒) Average fecundity of a female (eggs)	产卵量范围(粒) Range of fecundity (eggs)
棉花 Cotton	27.8±1.47a	21~31	235.0±28.42a	135~283
烟草 Tobacco	6.25±0.94b	2~9	28.0±4.78d	8~44
花生 Peanut	22.0±1.88a	14~29	131.1±21.56c	76~261
大豆 Soybean	23.2±4.74a	9~37	191.1±35.32b	86~333
玉米 Corn	2.42±0.49c	2~3	5.1±0.8e	0~6

\* 表中数据为平均值±标准误,每列数据中具相同字母的表示在 5%水平无显著差异 The data in the table represented means ±SE, and the means in each column followed by the same letter were not significantly different at 0.05 level when tested by Duncan's multiple range test

## 2.2 寄主植物对烟粉虱生命参数的影响

不同寄主植物对烟粉虱种群生命参数的影响较大(表 5)。烟粉虱在棉花、烟草、花生、大豆和玉米上的内禀增长率分别为 0.1236、0.0841、0.1590、0.1364 和 -0.0285,以花生上最大,玉米上最小。烟粉虱在大豆上的世代净增殖率数据,为 55.31,是烟草上的 7 倍多,玉米的 98.7 倍。而世代周期和周限增长率相差不大,烟粉虱完成一个世代在大豆上最长,为 32.11d,玉米上最短,为 20.68d。通过内禀增长率、世代净增殖

表 5 不同寄主植物上烟粉虱的生命参数

Table 5 The life parameters of *B. tabaci* on the different hosts

寄主 Host plant	生命参数 Life parameters				
	$r_m$	$R_0$	$T$	$\lambda$	$I$
棉花 Cotton	0.1236	43.07	32.03	1.12	117.38
烟草 Tobacco	0.0841	7.74	24.43	1.09	19.58
花生 Peanut	0.1590	43.57	25.69	1.16	113.85
大豆 Soybean	0.1364	55.31	32.11	1.13	103.98
玉米 Corn	-0.0285	0.56	20.68	0.97	0.4274

率和种群趋势指数的比较可以看出,烟粉虱在花生上的种群数量增殖速度最快,可见花生是烟粉虱的最适宜的寄主,棉花和大豆次之,而烟粉虱种群在玉米上的  $r_m$  值和  $I$  值最小,增长最慢是因为烟粉虱成虫不在玉米上产卵或产极少数的卵。在实验中还发现烟粉虱在大豆上分泌蜜露最多,花生次之,在棉花和烟草上较少,玉米上未见有蜜露。

### 3 讨论

3.1 烟粉虱属于多食性昆虫,目前的寄主植物超过 600 种<sup>[17]</sup>。在我国,据罗晨等<sup>[18]</sup>对北京郊区的调查,

在 9 科 32 种蔬菜上发现有烟粉虱,几乎遍及所有的蔬菜;在观赏植物上有 17 科 27 种受烟粉虱为害。邱宝利<sup>[19]</sup>对广州地区的调查结果是,烟粉虱在该地区的寄主植物达到了 46 科 123 属 176 种,包括蔬菜、果树、经济作物、园林作物及杂草等。但目前对烟粉虱在不同寄主植物上形态、发育、存活和繁殖等的差异的研究主要是其中在棉花、烟草和蔬菜上。

3.2 寄主植物对烟粉虱种群的影响主要体现在若虫个体大小、发育历期、存活率、成虫寿命和单雌产卵量。试验结果表明花生和大豆是烟粉虱嗜食的寄主,取食花生和大豆若虫个体明显大于取食棉花和烟草的个体,在花生和大豆上的生命周期分别比棉花上的生命周期短 6.5d 和 2.0d。玉米在三叶期之前可作为烟粉虱的第二寄主,但在五叶期之后,烟粉虱就不能在玉米上产卵,若虫也不能存活,这与林克剑等<sup>[20]</sup>在田间调查时结果一致,可能是因为成熟的玉米叶片表面的蜡层较厚,阻止了烟粉虱的产卵活动。另外,寄主植物叶片上叶毛的有或无、多或少,对烟粉虱若虫和蛹的影响较大,寄生于无毛叶片(棉花、花生和玉米)上的蛹,虫体边缘光滑,背面刚毛少或无;寄生于有毛的叶片(烟草和大豆)的蛹,虫体边缘大多凹陷,体背具刚毛 4~7 对不等。这说明烟粉虱的个体差异与寄主植物<sup>[21]</sup>密切相关。

3.3 烟粉虱的卵在发育期间需要连续不断从寄主植物的叶片上吸取水份<sup>[22,23]</sup>,因此不同寄主植物上的卵期会有一定的差异,实验结果表明在大豆上的卵期最长,其次是棉花,玉米上的卵期最短,同时 Powell<sup>[24]</sup>和 Butler<sup>[15]</sup>在不同寄主植物上也得出不同的结果。在 5 种寄主中,烟粉虱从卵发育至成虫,在棉花上需要的时间最长,为 31.0d,在玉米上时间最短,为 19.3d,这与 Powell<sup>[25]</sup>的结果相差很大,其报道的在 29℃ 条件下烟粉虱在棉花上的发育时间才 19.11d。Butler<sup>[15]</sup>和 Horowitz<sup>[25]</sup>也得出不同的结果,分别为 26.2d 和 22d。从不同寄主的世代周期的差异上可以看出,寄主植物的发育阶段与粉虱的发育息息相关,由于粉虱若虫不能在 5 叶期后的玉米上存活,导致其生活史缩短,提前完成发育。在田间,寄主植物的发育状况是烟粉虱种群增长的抑制因子之一<sup>[26]</sup>。

3.4 烟粉虱的产卵能力与温湿度<sup>[27]</sup>、寄主植物和不同地理种群<sup>[28,29]</sup>密切相关。实验结果表明,烟粉虱在棉花上产卵最多,最多达到 283 粒/雌;烟草上最少,平均 28.0 粒/雌。Dittrich<sup>[30]</sup>等发现烟粉虱在棉花上的繁殖力高达 344 粒/雌,在番茄上为 161 粒/雌,在茄子上每头大约产 50 粒卵<sup>[31]</sup>。同样是在棉花上,India 种群夏季平均每雌产卵 43 粒,而 Sudan 种群却能达到 160.4 粒/雌<sup>[28]</sup>。烟粉虱在烟草上产卵最少与其在烟草寿命最短有关系。烟粉虱成虫在棉花上的寿命长达 27.8d,而在烟草上仅为 6.25d。这可能是由于烟草叶片背面密布叶毛且具有很强的粘性,影响了成虫的寿命和产卵活动,在实验过程中常能观察到成虫的翅膀被叶毛粘住而致死的现象。

3.5 试验结果表明 5 种寄主植物对烟粉虱不同生命阶段的影响机制大不相同。烟粉虱的卵期及卵到蛹的历期在棉花上最长,而且若虫个体小、存活率低,这说明棉花不利于烟粉虱卵和若虫的生长发育,同样可以看出,大豆和玉米也不利于烟粉虱卵和若虫的存活。但烟粉虱成虫在棉花上则表现为寿命最长、单雌产卵量最大,大豆和花生次之,烟草和玉米最差。烟粉虱在 5 种寄主植物上的内禀增长率表现为:花生 > 大豆 > 棉花 > 烟草 > 玉米。种群趋势指数则是:棉花 > 花生 > 大豆 > 烟草 > 玉米,这说明棉花、花生和大豆有利于烟粉虱的种群繁殖,是烟粉虱在田间的重要寄主。烟粉虱在棉花、花生和大豆上的产卵量大,卵孵化率

高,发育时间短,世代重叠严重,可造成严重损失。据 Horowitz<sup>[26]</sup>报道影响烟粉虱种群增长的关键因子是一、二龄若虫的死亡率,而本实验中在 5 种寄主植物上的一、二龄若虫的死亡率均低于 20%,很容易造成烟粉虱大发生。而在华北地区棉花、大豆和花生是主要农作物,种植面积非常大,因此应合理安排农田种植布局,培育抗性品种,同时采取综合防治的策略,力争将烟粉虱的为害控制在经济损失允许水平之下。致谢:本文章在完成过程中得到本研究室张永军博士、梁革梅博士、王桂荣博士和封洪强博士的大力帮助,特此致谢!

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