

寄主烟草粉螟冷藏对麦蛾茧蜂适合度的影响

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摘要: 为评估在5℃条件下冷藏不同时间的寄主烟草粉螟 *Ephestia elutella* 对麦蛾茧蜂 *Habrobracon hebetor* 适合度的影响, 利用年龄-龄期两性生命表评估麦蛾茧蜂在0、15、30和60 d不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的发育历期、存活率、繁殖力、种群参数、麻痹率参数、种群数量和麻痹潜能。结果表明, 在冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟上, 麦蛾茧蜂成虫前期较短, 存活率、平均繁殖力和雌成虫比例均最高; 内禀增长率、周限增长率和净增殖率等种群参数均优于其他3个冷藏处理; 净麻痹率、稳定麻痹率和周限麻痹率等麻痹率参数与其他冷藏处理间均无显著差异, 但转化率(0.36)显著低于对照(0.39)和冷藏60 d处理(0.40)。预测结果显示在冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟上麦蛾茧蜂种群数量和麻痹潜能均最大, 分别为3 587 837 818头和539 670 155头。表明麦蛾茧蜂能在冷藏60 d内的烟草粉螟上完成整个世代周期, 而冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟最有利于麦蛾茧蜂的规模化繁殖, 建议以冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟为寄主繁育麦蛾茧蜂。

关键词: 烟草粉螟; 麦蛾茧蜂; 低温冷藏; 生命表; 规模化繁殖

Effects of cold storage of the tobacco moth *Ephestia elutella* on the fitness of ectoparasitoid wasp *Habrobracon hebetor*

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Abstract: In order to evaluate the effects of tobacco moth *Ephestia elutella* stored at 5℃ for different durations on the fitness of ectoparasitoid wasp *Habrobracon hebetor*, the age-stage, two-sex life table was used to evaluate the developmental duration, survival rate, fecundity, population parameters, paralysis rate, population size and paralytic potential of *H. hebetor* on *E. elutella* for different periods of cold storage. The results showed that the pre-adult duration of *E. elutella* stored for 30 days was shorter, and its survival rate, mean reproduction rate and the proportion of females were the highest. The population parameters such as intrinsic rate of increase, finite rate of increase, and net reproduction rate were higher than those under other three treatments. The net paralysis rate, stable paralysis rate and finite paralysis rate were not significantly different from those in other treatments, but the transformation rate (0.36) was significantly lower than the control (0.39) or under cold storage treatment for 60 days (0.40). The predicted population size and paralytic potential of *H. hebetor* were the largest on *E. elutella* stored for 30 days,

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which were 3 587 837 818 and 539 670 155, respectively. The results indicated that *H. hebetor* could complete the whole generation cycle on *E. elutella* within 60 days of cold storage, and the host stored for 30 days was most beneficial to the mass rearing of *H. hebetor*. It suggested that cold storage of *E. elutella* for 30 days was optimal for rearing *H. hebetor*.

Key words: *Ephestia elutella*; *Habrobracon hebetor*; cold storage; life table; mass-rearing

麦蛾茧蜂 *Habrobracon hebetor* 又名麦蛾柔茧蜂, 属膜翅目茧蜂科, 世界各地均有分布, 是一种群居性、抑性的鳞翅目幼虫外寄生蜂 (Jervis et al., 1994; İşıtan et al., 2011), 其寄主包括玉米螟 *Pyrausta nubilalis*、大 腊 螟 *Galleria mellonella*、米 蛾 *Corcyra cephalonica* (邵岩岩等, 2008)、棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* (Bagheri et al., 2019)、地中海粉螟 *Ephestia kuehniella* (Castañé et al., 2018)、印度谷螟 *Plodia interpunctella* (陈浩梁, 2011) 和烟草粉螟 *Ephestia elutella* (欧后丁等, 2019; Ou et al., 2021) 等 40 多种夜蛾科和螟蛾科害虫。因该蜂具有世代周期短、寄生和繁殖能力强等优点, 在害虫综合治理中具有良好的应用前景。目前, 麦蛾茧蜂已成功用于对粉斑螟 *Ephestia cautella* (郭超等, 2021) 和谷暗实夜蛾 *Heliocheilus albipunctella* (Amadou et al., 2019) 等多种重要鳞翅目经济害虫的防治。

冷藏是延长寄生性和捕食性天敌以及寄主或猎物货架期的一种重要方法 (Rathee & Ram, 2018; 唐思琼等, 2021), 在害虫生物防治中具有重要作用。冷藏处理天敌昆虫和寄主具有 2 个突出优点, 一是根据需求积累大量天敌, 以便在适当的时机于田间释放; 二是解决天敌规模化繁殖过程中天敌与寄主数量不协调的问题 (Rathee & Ram, 2018)。前者常用于储存天敌昆虫, 而后者主要用于无法在短时间内获得大量寄主或需要通过储存中间寄主来繁育的寄生蜂。冷藏寄主不仅有利于繁育寄生蜂, 还可以储存过剩寄主, 减少寄主的浪费 (Peverieri et al., 2015; Krechemer & Foerster, 2016)。适宜的冷藏寄主对寄生蜂的繁育有利, 如陈倩等 (2007) 将黄粉甲 *Tenebrio molitor* 蛹在 -9°C 条件下冷藏 15 d 后用于繁育管氏肿腿蜂 *Scleroderma guani*, 其出蜂量是对照的 3.17 倍; 张琛等 (2019) 研究发现在 4°C 条件下冷藏米蛾卵 20 d 能繁育出优质的稻螟赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma japonicum* 和玉米螟赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma ostrinae*。但不合理的冷藏则不利于天敌繁育, 如冷藏米蛾卵超过 30 d 对稻螟赤眼蜂和玉米螟赤眼蜂子代出蜂量和质量均会产生不利影响 (周淑香等, 2019)。因此, 通过适当的方法冷藏寄主对天敌的规

模化繁殖具有重要意义。

在增强型生物防治中, 为了积累足够的麦蛾茧蜂, 通常采取直接储藏麦蛾茧蜂的方式 (Mansour, 2017; Askari et al., 2018; Noosidum et al., 2018), 而麦蛾茧蜂经低温冷藏后其成蜂存活率、寿命和产卵量均显著下降 (陈浩梁, 2011)。有研究表明低温冷藏寄主能用于繁育麦蛾茧蜂, 且通过冷藏寄主的方式能够实现麦蛾茧蜂的规模化繁殖 (阿克旦·吾外士, 2006; Sanower et al., 2018)。因此, 低温冷藏寄主更有利于麦蛾茧蜂的大量繁育, 不仅弥补了寄生蜂偏好寄主 (末龄幼虫) 历期较短 (Wang et al., 2021) 的不足, 而且还使得寄生蜂的饲养更为灵活。但是, 目前关于用冷藏烟草粉螟来繁育麦蛾茧蜂的研究鲜有报道 (胡勇等, 2022; 韦兰等, 2022)。

年龄-龄期两性生命表考虑了龄期的分化, 并且对雌雄个体存活率能够进行准确描述 (齐心等, 2019; Chi et al., 2020), 同时还能将生命表、麻痹率和种群预测结合起来, 是正确评估各种环境因素对昆虫适合度和天敌控害潜力 (捕食或寄生率) 以及指导生物防治的重要工具 (Chi et al., 2020; Ding et al., 2021)。为了解冷藏烟草粉螟繁育的麦蛾茧蜂种群适合度和其对烟草粉螟的控制效果, 本研究采用年龄-龄期两性生命表分析以 5°C 条件下冷藏不同时间的烟草粉螟为寄主的麦蛾茧蜂生命表和麻痹率参数, 以期对烟草粉螟的冷藏技术和麦蛾茧蜂的规模化繁殖提供理论参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试虫源: 烟草粉螟采自贵州省贵阳市烟叶营销中心仓库, 用人工饲料连续饲养多代供试, 饲料参考欧后丁等 (2019) 方法配制, 饲养条件为温度 $(28 \pm 1)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、光周期 L 16 h:D 8 h、相对湿度 $(75 \pm 5)\%$ 。麦蛾茧蜂由本实验室以烟草粉螟为寄主自 2017 年 5 月连续饲养至今, 将麦蛾茧蜂雌雄成虫配对饲养, 每对选取 10 头烟草粉螟 5 龄幼虫作为寄主, 饲养条件同烟草粉螟, 待麦蛾茧蜂卵发育为成虫时备用。

仪器: RXZ-380A-LED 人工气候箱、DRXM-

358A 低温人工气候箱, 宁波江南仪器厂。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 烟草粉蛾的冷藏处理

挑取烟草粉蛾5龄幼虫于直径6.0 cm、高2.9 cm、口径7.5 cm的养虫盒中, 养虫盒壁用昆虫针扎孔保持空气流通, 每盒10头, 并将养虫盒置于5℃低温气候箱中分别冷藏0(对照)、15、30和60 d, 各处理均重复3次, 每个重复20盒。

1.2.2 麦蛾茧蜂年龄-龄期两性生命表和麻痹率测定

将羽化24 h内的1对麦蛾茧蜂雌雄成虫配对后分别引入装有冷藏0(对照)、15、30和60 d烟草粉蛾的养虫盒中, 用脱脂棉蘸取20%(w/V)的蜂蜜水粘于养虫盒内壁供麦蛾茧蜂取食, 置于温度(28±1)℃、光周期L 16 h:D 8 h、相对湿度(75±5)%的人工气候箱内饲养, 每个冷藏时间处理重复30次。24 h后检查被寄生(幼虫上有卵)的烟草粉蛾, 再随机将每头幼虫上多余的卵挑出仅保留1粒卵, 冷藏0(对照)、15、30和60 d四个处理分别共挑取98、88、97和73粒卵, 每天观察记录卵的孵化情况和各虫态的发育历期。成虫羽化后, 将羽化24 h内的麦蛾茧蜂雌雄成虫配对, 如有多余未配对的成虫, 则从相同处理、同批饲养挑选异性成虫进行配对, 但统计分析将其排除。然后用10头烟草粉蛾5龄幼虫作为寄主(28℃饲养), 每24 h将麦蛾茧蜂移至新的养虫盒并记录产卵量和麻痹量(麦蛾茧蜂致死寄主的数量), 直至所有成虫死亡。

1.2.3 麦蛾茧蜂年龄-龄期两性生命表的建立和分析

根据年龄-龄期两性生命表理论(Chi & Liu, 1985; Chi, 1988)统计和计算麦蛾茧蜂各龄期的发育历期、成虫寿命和繁殖力。使用TWOSEX-MSChart 2020(Chi, 2020a)程序计算各参数的平均数, 标准误由bootstrap技术估计, 重复100 000次(Huang & Chi, 2012)。参考Ou et al. (2021)方法计算特定年龄-龄期存活率 s_{xy} 、特定年龄存活率 l_x 、内禀增长率 r 、周限增长率 λ 、净生殖率 R_0 、平均世代周期 T 等参数。其中特定年龄-龄期存活率 s_{xy} 表示1粒新生卵发育至年龄 x 、龄期 y 的概率; 特定年龄存活率 l_x 表示新生卵发育到年龄 x 的概率; 内禀增长率 r 为当时间趋于无穷和种群达到稳定年龄-龄期分布时的最大瞬时增长率; 周限增长率 λ 指在不受外界环境影响下, 种群平均每天增长的速率; 净生殖率 R_0 指个体一生产生的后代数; 平均世代周期 T 指种群达到稳定增长率(r 和 λ)时, 种群增加 R_0 倍所需要的时间。

1.2.4 麦蛾茧蜂麻痹率分析

根据Chi et al. (1990)的理论利用CONSUME-

MSChart程序(Chi, 2020b)计算特定年龄-龄期麻痹率 k_x 、特定年龄-龄期净麻痹率 q_x 、净麻痹率 C_0 、周限麻痹率 ω 、稳定麻痹率 ψ 和转化率 Q_p 等麻痹率参数, 其中转化率表示麦蛾茧蜂每产1粒卵平均需要麻痹烟草粉蛾5龄幼虫的数量, 数值越小代表麦蛾茧蜂对烟草粉蛾的利用率越高。各参数的计算公式参考Ou et al. (2021)。

1.2.5 麦蛾茧蜂种群增长和麻痹潜能预测分析

整合生命表参数和麻痹率参数, 利用TIMING-MSChart程序(Chi, 2020c)预测烟草粉蛾4种冷藏时间下, 麦蛾茧蜂在60 d内的种群增长动态和麻痹潜能。4种冷藏时间处理的初始种群数均为10粒卵, 参考Ou et al. (2021)方法进行计算。

1.3 数据分析

试验数据使用Excel 2019进行整理, 用TWOSEX-MSChart软件采用Paired bootstrap test法对各处理间进行差异显著性检验(Wei et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2021)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 冷藏烟草粉蛾对麦蛾茧蜂生长发育和繁殖的影响

冷藏烟草粉蛾显著延长了麦蛾茧蜂卵的发育历期, 而冷藏30 d烟草粉蛾上的麦蛾茧蜂蛹期以及冷藏60 d烟草粉蛾上的麦蛾茧蜂幼虫期和蛹期则显著缩短。冷藏不同时间的烟草粉蛾对麦蛾茧蜂成虫前期有显著影响, 除冷藏15 d处理与对照无显著差异外, 其余2个处理均随冷藏时间延长, 发育时间显著缩短。除冷藏15 d烟草粉蛾上的麦蛾茧蜂成虫前期存活率(60.23%)显著短于冷藏30 d处理和对照外, 其余各处理间均无显著差异。冷藏不同时间的烟草粉蛾对麦蛾茧蜂雌雄成虫寿命、繁殖力、产卵天数和雄成虫比例均无显著影响, 但繁殖力以冷藏30 d处理最高, 为560.60粒, 冷藏60 d处理最低, 为508.82粒。冷藏30 d处理和60 d处理烟草粉蛾上的麦蛾茧蜂总产卵前期显著低于冷藏15 d处理和对照, 呈现出随着冷藏时间延长而显著缩短的趋势。冷藏15 d处理的麦蛾茧蜂雌成虫比例显著低于对照和冷藏30 d处理, 其余处理间差异不显著(表1)。

2.2 冷藏烟草粉蛾对麦蛾茧蜂存活率的影响

麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉蛾上存在世代重叠。各处理麦蛾茧蜂卵的存活率均在85%以上, 冷藏15 d处理的存活率最低(图1)。由于雌成虫比例高于雄成虫比例, 说明雌成虫存活率明显高于雄成虫。此外, 冷藏30 d处理时, 麦蛾茧蜂成虫前期存

活率最高,为80.41%,但与对照和冷藏60 d处理无显著差异(表1)。

表1 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉蛾上的发育历期、存活率和繁殖力

Table 1 The developmental duration, survival rate and fecundity of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

参数 Parameter	冷藏时间 Cold storage period/d			
	0(CK)	15	30	60
卵期 Egg duration/d	1.16±0.04 b	1.42±0.05 a	1.31±0.05 a	1.35±0.06 a
幼虫期 Larval duration/d	2.92±0.14 a	2.97±0.14 a	2.74±0.11 a	2.32±0.08 b
蛹期 Pupal duration/d	6.76±0.09 a	6.64±0.09 ab	6.37±0.09 b	6.42±0.09 b
成虫前期 Pre-adult duration/d	10.53±0.07 a	10.72±0.08 a	10.24±0.06 b	10.00±0.03 c
成虫前期存活率 Pre-adult survival rate/%	77.55±4.22 a	60.23±5.23 b	80.41±4.04 a	72.60±5.20 ab
雌成虫寿命 Female adult longevity/d	36.27±0.86 a	38.32±1.22 a	35.82±0.85 a	35.74±1.42 a
雄成虫寿命 Male adult longevity/d	35.00±0.97 a	36.00±2.16 a	34.19±1.12 a	35.36±2.56 a
总产卵前期 Total pre-oviposition period/d	10.59±0.07 a	10.74±0.07 a	10.33±0.08 b	10.05±0.04 c
繁殖力 Fecundity/(eggs/female)	511.57±22.98 a	543.21±26.54 a	560.60±24.56 a	508.82±33.70 a
产卵天数 Oviposition days/d	20.86±0.72 a	21.16±0.99 a	20.33±0.72 a	20.69±1.28 a
雌成虫比例 Proportion of female adults	0.57±0.05 a	0.43±0.05 b	0.59±0.05 a	0.53±0.06 ab
雄成虫比例 Proportion of male adults	0.20±0.04 a	0.17±0.04 a	0.22±0.04 a	0.19±0.05 a

表中数据是平均数±标准误。同行不同小写字母表示经 Paired bootstrap test 法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data in the table are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by paired bootstrap test.

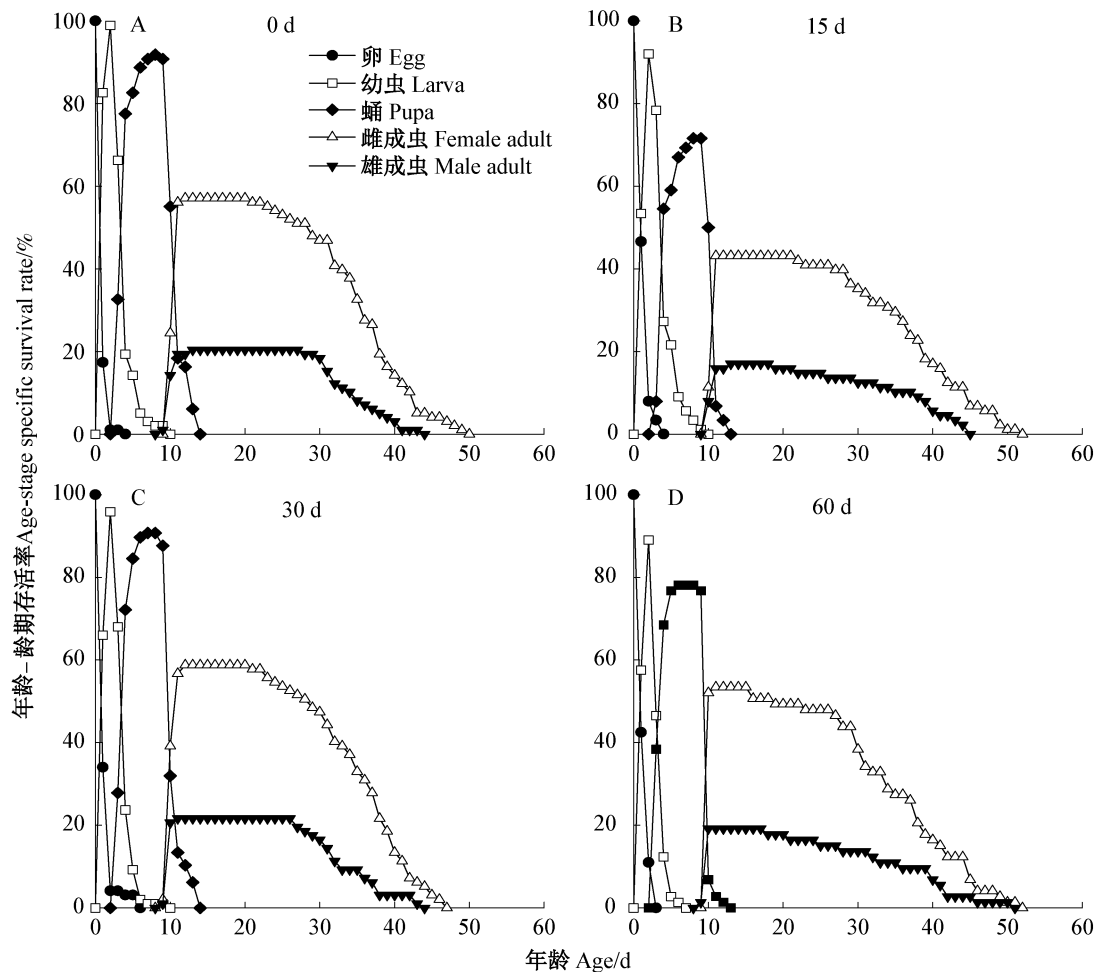


图1 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉蛾上的年龄-龄期存活率

Fig. 1 The age-stage specific survival rate of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

2.3 冷藏烟草粉螟对麦蛾茧蜂种群生命表参数的影响

在冷藏不同时间烟草粉螟上的麦蛾茧蜂种群生命表参数均存在显著差异。冷藏30 d烟草粉螟上的麦蛾茧蜂种群参数最优,其内禀增长率、周限增长率和净增殖率分别为0.35、1.42和329.42,均显著高于

冷藏15 d处理的各参数,但与其他2个处理的参数间差异不显著。平均世代周期随冷藏时间的延长而缩短,冷藏30 d和60 d处理的平均世代周期显著短于对照和冷藏15 d处理(表2)。

表2 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的种群参数

Table 2 Population parameters of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

冷藏时间 Cold storage period/d	内禀增长率 Intrinsic rate of increase/d ⁻¹	周限增长率 Finite rate of increase/d ⁻¹	净增殖率 Net reproduction rate	平均世代周期 Mean generation time/d
0	0.33±0.01 ab	1.40±0.01 ab	292.33±28.82 a	16.92±0.15 a
15	0.32±0.01 b	1.37±0.01 b	234.57±30.85 b	17.32±0.16 a
30	0.35±0.01 a	1.42±0.01 a	329.42±31.46 a	16.42±0.13 b
60	0.34±0.01 a	1.41±0.01 a	271.84±34.62 ab	16.37±0.17 b

表中数据是平均数±标准误。同列不小写字母表示经Paired bootstrap test法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data in the table are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by paired bootstrap test.

2.4 冷藏烟草粉螟对麦蛾茧蜂麻痹率的影响

冷藏不同时间烟草粉螟上的麦蛾茧蜂净麻痹率、稳定麻痹率和周限麻痹率均无显著差异,其中冷藏15 d处理的净麻痹率和周限麻痹率最低。麦蛾茧

蜂的转化率在0.36~0.40之间,冷藏烟草粉螟30 d上麦蛾茧蜂的转化率最低,为0.36,即麦蛾茧蜂每产1粒卵平均需要麻痹0.36头烟草粉螟,显著低于对照(0.39)和冷藏60 d处理(0.40)(表3)。

表3 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的麻痹率参数

Table 3 Paralysis rates of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

冷藏时间 Cold storage period/d	净麻痹率 Net paralysis rate	转化率 Transformation rate	稳定麻痹率 Stable paralysis rate	周限麻痹率 Finite paralysis rate
0	114.50±11.06 a	0.39±0.01 a	0.16±0.01 a	0.22±0.02 a
15	89.08±11.69 a	0.38±0.01 ab	0.15±0.02 a	0.21±0.03 a
30	118.92±11.02 a	0.36±0.01 b	0.15±0.01 a	0.22±0.02 a
60	109.60±13.84 a	0.40±0.01 a	0.18±0.02 a	0.25±0.03 a

表中数据是平均数±标准误。同列不同小写字母表示经Paired bootstrap test法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data in the table are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by paired bootstrap test.

在对照及各冷藏处理条件下,麦蛾茧蜂麻痹率和净麻痹率均随年龄增大呈先升后降的趋势,但是在发育后期由于存活率较低又导致麻痹率出现上升的趋势。此外,由于麦蛾茧蜂卵期、幼虫期和蛹期不能麻痹烟草粉螟,因此前9 d对烟草粉螟的麻痹率为0(图2)。

2.5 冷藏烟草粉螟对麦蛾茧蜂种群和麻痹潜能的影响

在不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的麦蛾茧蜂种群数量和麻痹潜能随时间变化的趋势如图3所示,约在40 d以后,麦蛾茧蜂种群数量和麻痹率均呈现稳定增长的趋势,至60 d时,在冷藏30 d烟草粉螟上的麦

蛾茧蜂种群增长潜力最大且麻痹潜能最高,分别为3 587 837 818头和539 670 155头。在冷藏15 d烟草粉螟上的麦蛾茧蜂种群增长潜力最低,为380 702 978头。在麻痹潜能预测中,4种冷藏处理的麦蛾茧蜂在成虫前期对烟草粉螟的麻痹率均为0(图3)。

3 讨论

本研究运用年龄-龄期两性生命表技术研究冷藏寄主烟草粉螟不同时间对麦蛾茧蜂适合度的影响,从而进一步明确麦蛾茧蜂寄主的冷藏时间。麦

蛾茧蜂的世代发育、存活率和繁殖力参数与寄主类型有关(Ghimire & Phillips, 2014; Ou et al., 2021),甚至还与同一寄主不同处理条件有关(Sanower et al., 2018)。麦蛾茧蜂在适宜寄主上具有发育时间短、存活率和繁殖力较高的特点(Ghimire & Phillips, 2014)。因此,这些参数可以用来评价冷藏寄主对麦蛾茧蜂适合度的影响。本研究中,麦蛾茧蜂在冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟上具有较短的成虫前期,较高的存活率、平均繁殖力和雌成虫比例。它们共同作用使得麦蛾茧蜂在此条件下具有较高的内禀增长率、周限增长率、净增殖率和较短的世代周期。其中

内禀增长率综合考虑了种群的死亡、年龄组成、发育速率及繁殖力等多种因素,是评价各种因素对昆虫种群影响的最优指标(郑晓敏等, 2016);内禀增长率能反映昆虫种群增长潜力,数值越高,种群发展越快(王文倩等, 2020)。本研究中,各处理的内禀增长率均较高(均大于0.3),高于该蜂在地中海粉螟(Badran et al., 2022)和甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* (Fathipour et al., 2020)上的内禀增长率,这表明冷藏烟草粉螟更有利于迅速增大麦蛾茧蜂的种群数量。因此,建议规模化饲养麦蛾茧蜂可以用冷藏60 d内的烟草粉螟作为繁殖寄主。

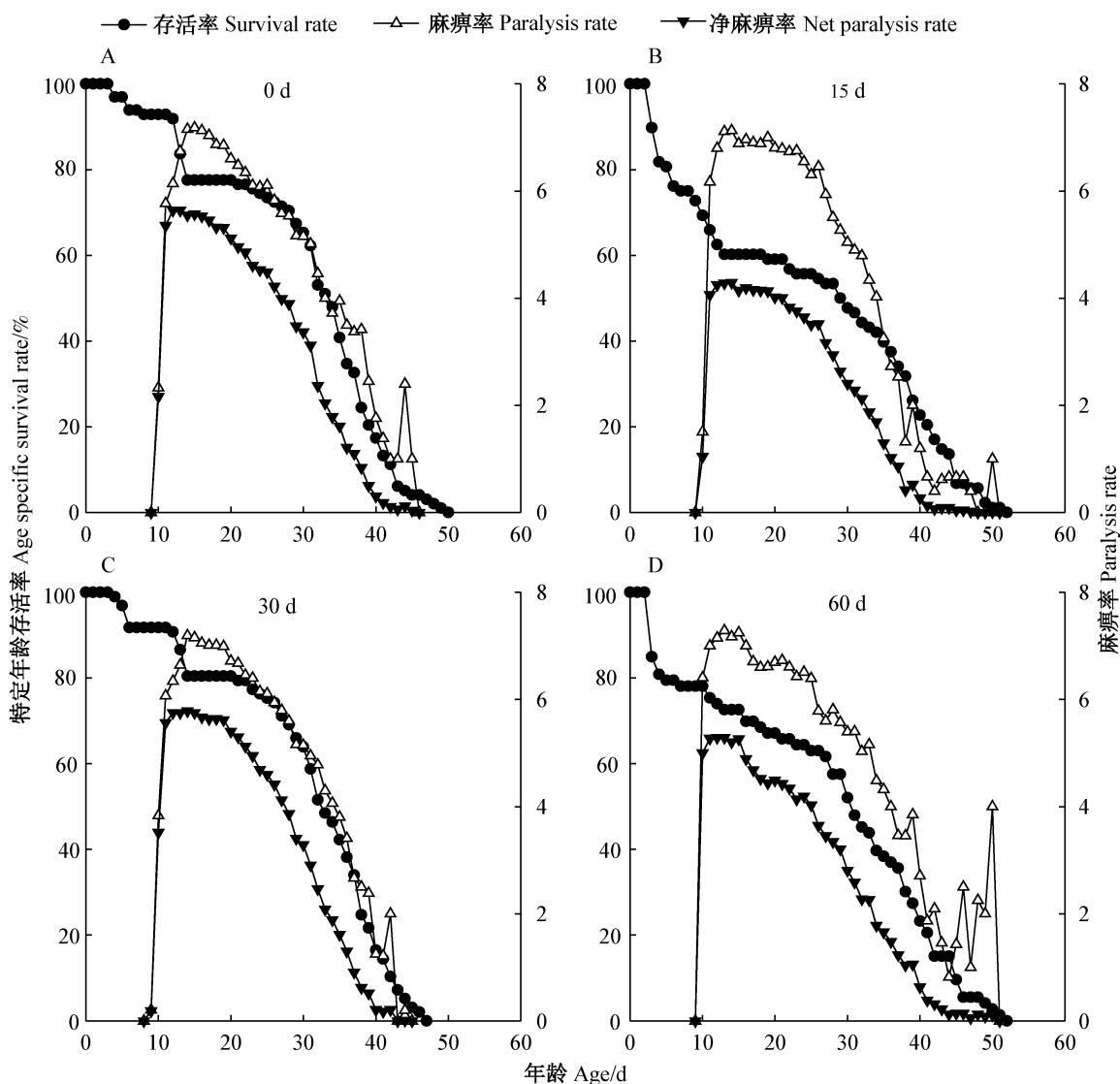


图2 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的特定年龄存活率、特定年龄-龄期麻痹率、特定年龄-龄期净麻痹率

Fig. 2 The age-specific survival rate, age-specific paralysis rate, and age-specific net paralysis rate of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

繁殖力和寄生率可以用来作为优化天敌冷藏时

间的评价指标(Askari et al., 2018; Zhang et al.,

2020),也可以作为量化冷藏寄主对天敌适宜性的指标(Wu et al.,2018)。在本研究中,麦蛾茧蜂平均繁殖力在冷藏60 d的烟草粉螟上最低(508.82粒),而在冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟上最高(560.60粒),原因可能是冷藏30 d的幼虫储存了大量的脂肪有利于麦蛾茧蜂产更多的卵(Sanower et al.,2018)。本研究获得的麦蛾茧蜂在烟草粉螟上的平均繁殖力均大于在大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella*、印度谷螟和地中海粉螟上的平均繁殖力(Amir-Maafi & Chi,2006;李晶津等,2007;陈浩梁,2011),存在这些差异可能是寄主种类不同所致。在4种冷藏处理中,麦蛾茧蜂的净麻痹率无显著差异,说明冷藏寄主不影响成虫的净麻痹率,这与直接冷藏麦蛾茧蜂后其寄生能力随冷

藏时间的延长而逐渐降低的结果不同(Mansour,2017;Askari et al.,2018)。此外,转化率是净麻痹率与净增殖率的比值,是评价寄生蜂对寄主资源利用率的重要参数。本研究发现麦蛾茧蜂在冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟上转化率为0.36,低于Ou et al.(2021)研究报道的转化率0.55,表明用冷藏30 d的烟草粉螟繁殖麦蛾茧蜂能有效节约寄主。本研究结果还说明群居性的外寄生蜂转化率低于内寄生的单寄生蜂(转化率为1)(Chi & Su,2006),也远低于捕食性天敌的转化率(程丽媛等,2014)。转化率低说明天敌需要的寄主少且成本低。因此,为有效保持麦蛾茧蜂对害虫的控制潜力(麻痹率)和利于该蜂的规模化繁殖,建议用冷藏的寄主烟草粉螟繁殖麦蛾茧蜂。

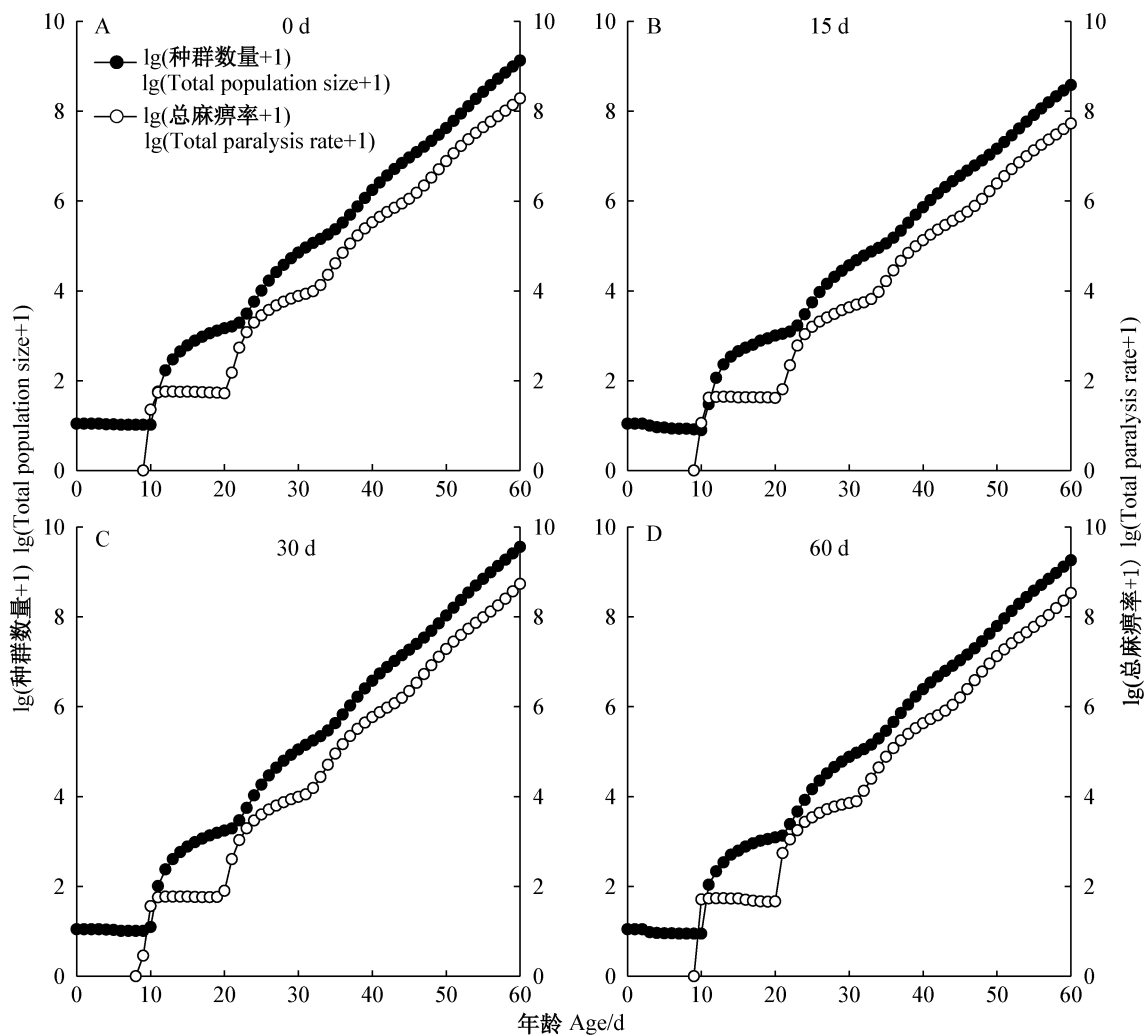


图3 麦蛾茧蜂在不同冷藏时间烟草粉螟上的种群数量和总麻痹率预测

Fig. 3 The predicted population size and paralysis rate of *Habrobracon hebetor* on *Ephestia elutella* under different periods of cold storage

性比也可以用来评估不同处理对昆虫种群性能影响的重要指标(Ou et al.,2021),尤其在寄生蜂中

比较常见(Chen et al.,2013)。本研究所有处理的雌成虫比例约是雄成虫比例的2~3倍,即麦蛾茧蜂

种群偏雌性,这与其他研究结果一致(Ghimire & Phillips, 2014; Ou et al., 2021),但也有不同的研究结果报道,如 Yu et al. (2003) 研究发现麦蛾茧蜂雌雄性比约为 1:1,表明麦蛾茧蜂的性比变异可能与寄主类型或处理有关。Chen et al. (2013) 直接冷藏麦蛾茧蜂后发现雌成虫比例在 20%~40% 之间,而对照为 52%。麦蛾茧蜂偏雌性有利于生物防治,因为只有雌成虫对害虫有麻痹作用。因此,在生物防治中利用冷藏适当时间的寄主烟草粉螟来规模化繁殖麦蛾茧蜂具有重要的价值。

综上,麦蛾茧蜂能在冷藏 60 d 内的烟草粉螟上完成整个世代周期且对该蜂繁殖力和麻痹率无显著影响。在冷藏 30 d 处理的烟草粉螟上,麦蛾茧蜂种群参数和麻痹率参数均最优。因此,为保证以冷藏烟草粉螟为寄主繁育的麦蛾茧蜂的品质,建议以冷藏 30 d 的烟草粉螟为寄主繁育麦蛾茧蜂。

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