

树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质研究进展



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摘要: 树蜂科 Siricidae 均为蛀干昆虫, 幼虫钻蛀木材使树木死亡或木材质量下降, 其中少数物种如松树蜂 *Sirex noctilio* 可严重威胁森林资源。树蜂科雌蜂在卵巢基部形成贮菌囊, 产卵时将共生真菌注入树体, 导致寄主树种快速死亡。在长期进化适应中, 树蜂-寄主-共生真菌形成了高度稳定的互利共生关系, 而信息化学物质巧妙地将虫-树-菌三者耦合在一起。这些信息化学物质包括种内信息素(虫)、寄主植物挥发物(树)、共生真菌挥发物(菌), 它们具有各自特殊的化学指纹图谱, 在虫-树-菌系统中协同互作, 共同调控树蜂的繁殖行为。其中 α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯和 3-萜烯等单萜烯类寄主植物挥发物的引诱效果最好, 而种内信息素、共生真菌挥发物虽然在触角电位试验和嗅觉行为试验中有较好活性, 但在田间试验中难以有效诱捕树蜂。该文综述了树蜂科昆虫各个信息化学物质的收集、鉴定、室内和林间引诱效果及相关化学通信分子机制, 探讨了这些信息化学物质在害虫监测和防控等方面可能的应用前景, 以期对树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质综合利用提供参考。

关键词: 树蜂科; 信息素; 植物挥发物; 共生真菌挥发物; 化学通信

Advances in the studies on semiochemicals of family Siricidae

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Abstract: Siricidae, known for their wood-boring larvae that damage trees, lead to tree death or reduced timber quality. Certain species, such as *Sirex noctilio*, present a significant threat to forest resources. Female Siricidae possess specialized structures called mycangia at the base of their ovaries, which house symbiotic fungi. During egg-laying, these fungi are introduced into the tree, resulting in the swift demise of the host. Over time, an intricate and stable mutualistic relationship has evolved among the Siricidae, their host trees, and the symbiotic fungi. Semiochemicals play a pivotal role in linking these three components. These semiochemicals include intraspecific pheromones (from the insects), host plant volatiles (from the trees), and volatiles from the symbiotic fungi. Each of these has a unique chemical fingerprint, and they interact synergistically within the insect-tree-fungus system to regulate the reproductive behavior of Siricidae. Among these, monoterpenes like α -pinene, β -pinene, and 3-carene, emitted by host plants, have demonstrated the most potent attraction. Although intraspecific pheromones and fungal volatiles show significant activity in electroantennogram and behavioral assays, they have proven less effective in field trapping. This review provides an overview of the collection, identification, and both laboratory and field attraction effects of various semiochemicals from Siricidae, along with the underlying molecular mechanisms of their chemical communication. It also examines the potential

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(32371889), 国家重点研发计划(2023YFC2604802)

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收稿日期: 2023-10-12

applications of these semiochemicals in pest monitoring and management, aiming to provide references for the integrated use of semiochemicals for controlling Siricidae insects.

Key words: Siricidae; pheromone; host plant volatile; symbiotic fungus volatile; chemical communication

树蜂科 Siricidae 隶属于膜翅目广腰亚目,分为树蜂亚科 Siricinae、扁角树蜂亚科 Tremicinae 和 Megapteritinae 共 3 个亚科,其中 Megapteritinae 无现生种(卢钟宝,2018)。树蜂科现有 10 属,分别为隶属于树蜂亚科的树蜂属 *Sirex*、大树蜂属 *Urocerus*、斑树蜂属 *Xoanon* 和 *Sirotemex* 属;以及隶属于扁角树蜂亚科的扁角树蜂属 *Tremex*、绒树蜂属 *Eriotremex*、长尾树蜂属 *Xeris*、*Siricosoma*、*Teredon* 和 *Afrotremex*(卢钟宝,2018)。其中分布于我国的为树蜂属、大树蜂属、斑树蜂属、扁角树蜂属、绒树蜂属和长尾树蜂属(卢钟宝,2018)。

树蜂科昆虫通常在衰弱、受损或濒死的立木或木段中发育(Smith & Schiff,2002),例如白角大树蜂 *Urocerus albicornis*(Chrystal,1928)、松树蜂 *Sirex noctilio*(徐强,2020)都更倾向于攻击树势衰弱的树木。树蜂幼虫孵化后,先于树干纵向钻蛀,之后改变方向,通常先朝向树芯,直到化蛹前再转向树皮(Morgan,1968)。雌蜂在产卵时,同时将侵染寄主树木的共生真菌以及促进真菌生长的黏液连同虫卵一同注入木质部(Morgan,1968),而黏液本身可能也具有毒害寄主树木的作用(Fong & Crowden,1973;Bordeaux,2014;Bordeaux et al.,2014),这使得寄主树木同时受到幼虫钻蛀、真菌侵染和黏液毒害三方面胁迫,最终加速死亡。在一些地区,树蜂科昆虫作为入侵生物给当地带来了极大的损失,如松树蜂入侵澳大利亚(Haugen,1990;Simpson & McQuilkin,1976;Bashford & Madden,2011)、巴西(Iede et al.,2011)、南非(Hurley et al.,2015)、美国(Zylstra et al.,2010;Dodds & de Groot,2011;Faal et al.,2021)、加拿大(Dodds & de Groot,2011)和中国(刘瑞,2019;高慈元,2020;徐强,2020)等国家,导致了当地大批松树的死亡。

信息化学物质是开发昆虫监测和防控技术以及研究昆虫与昆虫之间、昆虫与植物之间互作机制的关键。树蜂科昆虫的聚集、交配、产卵行为都可能受到信息素的影响。例如树蜂雄蜂往往先于雌蜂羽化并在树冠上聚集(Morgan,1968;Madden,1982),这暗示了聚集信息素的存在。在当前被发现的广腰亚目昆虫信息素中,除树蜂科外,其他科昆虫的挥发性信息素均由雌蜂释放(Guignard et al.,2022),而对于

树蜂科而言,目前仅发现了雄蜂释放的挥发性信息素(Cooperband et al.,2012;Guignard et al.,2020;Lu et al.,2022)和雌蜂体表的性信息素(Böröczky et al.,2009;Faal et al.,2022)。松树蜂雄蜂释放的挥发性信息素对雌蜂和雄蜂均具有引诱能力(Cooperband et al.,2012;Sarvary et al.,2015),松树蜂雌蜂体表的接触性信息素则可以引发雄蜂交配(Böröczky et al.,2009)。寄主植物挥发物(Madden,1971;Chase et al.,2014;Batista et al.,2018)以及树蜂科昆虫的共生真菌挥发物(Fernández et al.,2015;Sarvary et al.,2016;Faal et al.,2021)都能够吸引雌蜂,这说明雌蜂在产卵时可能依靠这些信息化学物质来定位寄主。

由于松树蜂是国际上为害十分严重的林业入侵生物,目前国内外对树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质的研究多以松树蜂为主。早期的研究主要关注寄主植物挥发物,而近年来对松树蜂信息素和共生真菌挥发物的研究开始增多。相关研究从挥发物的收集、鉴定到蛋白-配体互作的分子机制(郭冰,2019;Li et al.,2021;Hao et al.,2022)和松树蜂共生真菌的基因组(Fu et al.,2020),内容不断深入。保敏等(2020)也曾对松树蜂繁殖行为和化学通信机制进行了综述,初步总结了树蜂科昆虫的信息化学物质。除松树蜂以外,其他树蜂科昆虫的信息化学物质也有较多研究涉及,这些研究大部分为测定植物挥发物对树蜂的田间诱捕效果。总体而言,有关树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质的文献内容较为零散,缺少综合归纳和梳理。基于此,本文以树蜂科为对象,在查阅相关文献的基础上,对该科内所有树蜂的信息化学物质涉及到的物质收集、化学鉴定、室内和林间引诱效果及其化学通信分子机制等进行全面综述,以期推动树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质的理论研究和实际应用。

1 研究技术与方法

1.1 挥发物的收集

1.1.1 顶空固相微萃取法

顶空固相微萃取(headspace solid-phase microextraction, HS-SPME)法是通过在密闭容器顶部气体中设置萃取纤维对样品挥发物进行吸附的方法。该方法被用于雄蜂信息素(Cooperband et al.,2012;刘瑞,2019;Guignard et al.,2020)和共生真菌挥发物

(Jofré et al., 2016; Sarvary et al., 2016; 王立祥, 2019) 的收集。

1.1.2 动态顶空吸附法

动态顶空吸附(dynamic headspace extraction, DHS)法是使气体连续通过样品后经过吸附剂从而对样品挥发物进行吸附的方法。该方法被用于雄蜂信息素(Cooperband et al., 2012; 刘瑞, 2019; Guignard et al., 2020)、寄主植物挥发物(Böröczky et al., 2012; 高慈元, 2020; 徐强, 2020)和共生真菌挥发物(Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013; Faal et al., 2021)的收集。

1.1.3 全虫浸提法

全虫浸提法是通过将树蜂浸入液体溶剂中萃取其体表的信息素的方法。该方法主要用于雌蜂信息素的提取(Böröczky et al., 2009; 刘瑞, 2019; Faal et al., 2022), 也有用于提取雄蜂信息素的案例(保敏等, 2018; 刘瑞, 2019)。

1.1.4 蒸馏法

蒸馏法是通过高温加热蒸腾样品中的水蒸气和植物精油, 经冷凝水冷凝成为液体样品, 再利用油水分离的特性去除下层水分(Sullivan et al., 2003)的方法。Shepherd et al. (2023)使用该方法通过Clevenger装置对胁迫后的火炬松*Pinus taeda*木段挥发物进行收集。

1.1.5 冷凝法

冷凝法是使气体通过样品后经过冷凝器从而分离其中挥发物成分的方法, 如Simpson & McQuilkin (1976)采用该方法收集辐射松*P. radiata*木段的挥发物。

1.2 挥发物的鉴定

气相色谱-质谱联用仪(gas chromatography-mass spectrometer, GC-MS)为目前树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质鉴定的主要手段。非极性色谱柱HP-5(Cooperband et al., 2012; 刘瑞, 2019; Faal et al., 2022)、弱极性色谱柱Equity-5(Böröczky et al., 2009)和强极性色谱柱DB-Wax(高慈元, 2020; Lu et al., 2022)等被应用于信息素的鉴定中; 弱极性色谱柱Equity-5(Böröczky et al., 2012)、SH-Rtx-5(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020)和强极性色谱柱Carbowax 20M(Simpson & McQuilkin, 1976)、DB-Wax(高慈元, 2020)、HP-INNOWax(Shepherd et al., 2023)等被应用于寄主植物挥发物的鉴定中; 非极性色谱柱DB-1(Bryant, 2010)、DB-5(王立祥, 2019)、HP-5MS(Cucura, 2013; Faal et al., 2021)、TR-5MS(Jofré et al., 2016)和极性色谱柱EC-WAX(Sarvary et al.,

2016)等被应用于共生真菌挥发物的鉴定中。此外, 全二维气相色谱-飞行时间质谱联用仪(two dimensional time of flight mass spectrometry, GC×GC-TOFMS)在对寄主植物挥发物的鉴定中也有应用(Guignard et al., 2020)。

2 信息化学物质研究进展

2.1 树蜂科昆虫信息素

目前, 树蜂科昆虫信息素的研究以松树蜂及我国本土物种新渡户树蜂*Sirex nitobei*为主, 现已发现了松树蜂雌蜂体表的性信息素(Böröczky et al., 2009; Faal et al., 2022)和雄蜂的聚集信息素(Cooperband et al., 2012; 刘瑞, 2019; Guignard et al., 2020), 以及新渡户树蜂雄蜂的聚集信息素(Lu et al., 2022)。松树蜂雄蜂释放的聚集信息素合成并储存于后足(Guignard et al., 2020), 对雄蜂和雌蜂都有引诱效果(Cooperband et al., 2012; Sarvary et al., 2015), 也被视作性信息素; 但雌蜂的接触性信息素会引发雄蜂的交配行为, 在交配中亦发挥着重要作用(Böröczky et al., 2009)。而新渡户树蜂雄蜂释放的信息素主要成分与松树蜂相同(Lu et al., 2022)。可见信息素在两性的雌雄交配中十分重要, 但在其他树蜂科昆虫中尚缺乏对信息素的相关研究。

2.1.1 信息素释放节律

松树蜂雄蜂在野外可于树冠层形成雄蜂群(Morgan, 1968; Madden, 1982; 1988), 而处于3只以上雄蜂群中的雄蜂会有更多行走、飞行、生殖器外翻、振动腹部或触角和扇动翅膀的行为(Cooperband et al., 2012), 推测雄蜂通过释放聚集信息素顺-3-癸烯醇进行聚集活动(保敏等, 2020)。此外, 单独的雄蜂个体也可以释放顺-3-癸烯醇(Cooperband et al., 2012)。

松树蜂雄蜂释放聚集信息素顺-3-癸烯醇具有明显的昼夜节律, 2日龄雄蜂信息素的释放从9:00开始, 释放在9:00—18:00期间呈先增高后降低的趋势, 于11:00—12:00期间达到最高(刘瑞, 2019; Lu et al., 2022), 这与2日龄松树蜂一天中的交配节律相一致(Lu et al., 2022), 但也有研究表明松树蜂的交配高峰期为9:00—11:00(保敏等, 2018)。此外, 2日龄松树蜂雄蜂信息素的释放量显著高于其他日龄, 2~6日龄雄蜂信息素释放量随日龄增加呈递减趋势(刘瑞, 2019; Lu et al., 2022), 而7日龄的雄蜂上则采集不到该信息素(Cooperband et al., 2012; Lu et al., 2022), 这与1~7日龄松树蜂各日交配次数的规律相一致(Lu et al., 2022)。研究表明,

松树蜂的交配次数与光照强度相关(保敏等,2018; Lu et al., 2022),说明信息素的释放与光照强度可能有一定相关性。

新渡户树蜂雄蜂的交配节律及其信息素顺-3-癸烯醇的释放节律均与松树蜂一致,不同之处是5日龄及以上的雄蜂不再释放信息素(Lu et al., 2022)。

2.1.2 信息素种类

本文对树蜂科昆虫信息素的物质结构、提取方法、鉴定方法及引诱能力验证方法进行总结(表1)。目前认为松树蜂雌蜂主要的信息素为顺-3-癸烯醇。Cooperband et al. (2012)研究表明,当顺-3-癸烯醇:顺-4-癸烯醇:反,反-2,4-癸二烯醛的质量比为100:1:1时对松树蜂的引诱效果最好。Guignard et al. (2020)使用GC×GC-TOFMS分析得到的雄蜂信息素顺-3-癸烯醇与顺-4-癸烯醇的色谱峰面积比为(98.1±0.6):(1.9±0.6),但并未收集到反,反-2,4-癸二烯醛。而目前国内研究仅发现了顺-3-癸烯醇(刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020; Lu et al., 2022)。此外, Guignard et al. (2020)还发现顺-3-辛烯醇和顺-3-十二烯醇2种雄蜂信息素。除上述雄蜂信息素外,刘瑞(2019)还鉴定出了其他多种雄蜂挥发物; Cooperband et al. (2012)也从雄蜂挥发物中发现了 α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯、(+)- α -长叶蒎烯、壬醛、马鞭草烯醇、(1S)-(-)-马鞭草烯酮、桃金娘烯醇、反-3-癸烯醇、顺-5-癸烯醇和9-癸烯醇,其中壬醛、反-3-癸烯醇和顺-5-癸烯醇可以引起雄蜂较强的触角电位反应, α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯、马鞭草烯醇和(1S)-(-)-马鞭草烯酮可引起雄蜂较弱的触角电位反应,而(+)- α -长叶蒎烯、桃金娘烯醇和9-癸烯醇无法引起雄蜂触角电位反应。对于雌性松树蜂,顺-7-二十七烯、顺-7-二十九烯和顺-9-二十九烯为最早发现的雌蜂信息素(Böröczky et al., 2009)。Faal et al. (2022)发现1种新的信息素10-羰基-癸酸,推测是由7,17-nonacosadiene和9,19-nonacosadiene两种二烯烃双键的氧化裂解产生; Böröczky et al. (2009)从松树蜂雌虫的浸提液中也发现了这2种二烯烃。目前发现的松树蜂雌蜂信息素均为通过全虫浸提法收集到的,尽管刘瑞(2019)分析得出了多种松树蜂雌蜂体表的挥发物,但并未对这些挥发物进行进一步研究。对于新渡户树蜂,目前发现的雄蜂信息素主要成分与松树蜂相同,为顺-3-癸烯醇(Lu et al., 2022);其雌蜂信息素暂未发现。

除表1中所列物质外,顺-马鞭草烯醇、小蠹二烯醇、甲基丁烯醇这3种小蠹虫信息素也曾成功诱捕松树蜂,这也是美国最早发现松树蜂的案例(Hoe-

beke et al., 2005; 保敏等, 2020)。刘瑞(2019)通过HS-SPME法收集松树蜂雌、雄蜂的体表挥发物并发现顺-马草烯醇。此外,一些田间诱捕试验表明小蠹虫信息素小蠹烯醇、小蠹二烯醇可能对树蜂科昆虫,如黑角树蜂 *Sirex nigricornis* 有引诱能力,且诱捕到的均为雌蜂(Johnson et al., 2013; Dodds, 2014)。

2.1.3 信息素引诱效果

本文总结了探究松树蜂信息素对其引诱能力的触角电位试验、嗅觉行为试验及田间诱捕试验(表2)。目前暂未见相关研究验证树蜂科其他物种信息素的引诱能力。触角电位试验和嗅觉行为试验是筛选树蜂科昆虫信息素的首要步骤,目前得到的信息素均在这些试验中具有良好效果。然而,所有田间试验中应用信息素的诱捕效果都很差(Hurley et al., 2015; 高慈元, 2020; Faal et al., 2022),导致这种情况的原因暂不明确。有研究表明顺-3-癸烯醇中含有1%异构体反-3-癸烯醇即可消除聚集作用(刘瑞, 2019)。通过对顺-3-癸烯醇气味结合蛋白的分子对接试验发现,这可能是由于反-3-癸烯醇与顺-3-癸烯醇竞争气味结合蛋白的结合位点并占据结合腔,使得顺-3-癸烯醇不能成功与之结合导致的(郭冰, 2019; 郭冰等, 2019; 刘瑞, 2019)。

2.1.4 信息素介导的化学通信分子机制

目前国内对于树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质的嗅觉感受机制研究较为丰富,且以松树蜂为主要对象,也有对新渡户树蜂的报道。

郭冰(2019)和Guo et al. (2021)通过转录组测序,得到松树蜂触角中气味结合蛋白(odorant binding protein, OBP)16种,化学感受蛋白(chemosensory protein, CSP)7种,气味受体(odorant receptor, OR)41种,味觉受体(gustatory receptor, GR)8种,离子型受体(ionotropic receptor, IR)13种,感觉神经元膜蛋白(sensory neuron membrane protein, SNMP)1种,并筛选出在触角中表达量最高的4个OBP,即SnocOBP4、SnocOBP6、SnocOBP9和SnocOBP12。分子对接结果显示,雌蜂信息素顺-7-二十七烯、顺-7-二十九烯与SnocOBP6结合最好,顺-9-二十九烯与SnocOBP4结合最好;雄蜂信息素顺-3-癸烯醇、顺-4-癸烯醇与SnocOBP9结合最好,反,反-2,4-癸二烯醛与SnocOBP6结合最好(郭冰, 2019; 郭冰等, 2019)。对于SnocOBP9与顺-3-癸烯醇的分子结合机制, Hao et al. (2022)进行了更为详细的研究,通过荧光竞争结合试验确定了顺-3-癸烯醇是目前与SnocOBP9结合能力最强的化学配体。而SnocOBP12与雌、雄蜂信息素的结合能力均不突出(Rong et al.,

2022)。除上述4种OBP外,也有关于SnocOBP7与气味分子的结合相关研究,Li et al.(2021)研究发现*SnocOBP7*只在雄蜂中表达,与之结合效果最好的信息素是雌蜂信息素顺-7-二十七烯和顺-7-二十九

烯,这与上述SnocOBP6结果类似。除OBP外,Hao et al.(2023)还对松树蜂SnocCSP4进行了研究,结果表明*SnocCSP4*在雄蜂生殖器中高表达,且与雌蜂信息素10-癸基-癸酸结合效果好。

表1 树蜂科昆虫信息素的提取鉴定及活性检测方法

Table 1 Methods of extraction, identification and activity detection of pheromones of *Sirex noctilio* insects

物种 Species	信息素类型 Pheromone type	信息素成分 Pheromone components	信息素提取 Pheromone extraction	结构鉴定 Structure elucidation	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	参考文献 Reference
松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	雌蜂性信息素 Female sex pheromones	顺-7-二十七烯、顺-7-二十九烯、顺-9-二十九烯 (Z)-7-heptacosene, (Z)-7-nonacosene, (Z)-9-nacosene	全虫浸提 Cuticle extraction	GC-MS	交配行为试验 Contact behavioral assay	Böröczky et al., 2009
		10-癸基-癸酸 10-oxo-decanoic acid	全虫浸提 Cuticle extraction	GC-MS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Faal et al., 2022
	雄蜂挥发性信息素 Volatile pheromones of males	顺-3-癸烯醇 (Z)-3-decenol	DHS, HS-SPME	GC-MS, GC×GC-TOFMS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、风洞试验、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, wind tunnel, field bioassay	Cooperband et al., 2012; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020; Guignard et al., 2020; Lu et al., 2022 Cooperband et al., 2012; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020; Guignard et al., 2020; Lu et al., 2022
		顺-4-癸烯醇 (Z)-4-decenol	DHS, HS-SPME	GC-MS, GC×GC-TOFMS	EAG、GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、风洞试验 EAG, GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, wind tunnel	Cooperband et al., 2012; 保敏等, 2018; Guignard et al., 2020 Cooperband et al., 2012; Bao et al., 2018; Guignard et al., 2020
		反,反-2,4-癸二烯醛 (E,E)-2,4-decadienal	DHS, HS-SPME	GC-MS	EAG、GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、风洞试验 EAG, GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, wind tunnel	Cooperband et al., 2012; 保敏等, 2018; Guignard et al., 2020 Cooperband et al., 2012; Bao et al., 2018; Guignard et al., 2020
		顺-3-辛烯醇、顺-3-十二烯醇 (Z)-3-octenol, (Z)-3-dodecenol	DHS, HS-SPME	GC-MS, GC×GC-TOFMS	GC-EAD	Guignard et al., 2020
雄蜂体表浸提物 Male cuticle extracts	全虫浸提 Cuticle extraction	-	EAG	保敏等, 2018 Bao et al., 2018		
新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	雄蜂挥发性信息素 Volatile pheromones of males	顺-3-癸烯醇 (Z)-3-decenol	HS-SPME	GC-MS	-	Lu et al., 2022

DHS: 动态顶空吸附法; HS-SPME: 顶空固相微萃取法; GC-MS: 气相色谱-质谱联用技术; GC×GC-TOFMS: 全二维气相色谱-飞行时间质谱联用技术; GC-EAD: 气相色谱-触角电位联用技术; EAG: 触角电位试验。DHS: Dynamic headspace extraction; HS-SPME: headspace solid-phase microextraction; GC-MS: gas chromatography-mass spectrometer; GC×GC-TOFMS: two-dimensional gas chromatography time of flight mass spectrometry; GC-EAD: gas chromatography-electroantennogram detection; EAG: electroantennogram.

新渡户树蜂大多数嗅觉相关基因与松树蜂同源,这也从基因层面说明了两物种的近缘关系(郭冰, 2019; Guo et al., 2021)。对于新渡户树蜂,研究发现*SnitCSP2*和*SnitCSP4*两者均在雌蜂触角中显著表达,其中*SnitCSP4*与雌蜂信息素顺-7-二十七烯、顺-9-二十九烯结合效果好(Guo et al., 2022)。

2.2 树蜂科昆虫相关植物挥发物

在树蜂的生活史中,雌蜂和雄蜂完成交配或初次飞行没有交配时,雌蜂会寻找寄主进行产卵(Morgan, 1968; Madden, 1988; Ryan & Hurley, 2012)。因此,对于树蜂来说,尤其是雌蜂很可能通过植物挥发物定位寄主(Guignard et al., 2022)。目前植物挥发物是树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质中研究最

丰富的一类,对树蜂引诱效果最好、应用最广泛。

对树蜂科昆虫具有引诱效果的植物挥发物基本来源于健康(Simpson & McQuilkin, 1976; Böröczky et al., 2012; 徐强, 2020)或受胁迫的寄主植物,胁迫手段包括树皮环割(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020; 高慈元, 2020)、注射除草剂(Böröczky et al., 2012)或熏蒸剂(Shepherd et al., 2023)。这些寄主植物包括辐射松(Madden, 1971)、欧洲赤松*P. sylvestris*、美国白松*P. strobus*(Böröczky et al., 2012)、兴安落叶松*Larix gmelinii*和红松*P. koraiensis*(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020)以及樟子松*P. sylvestris* var. *mongolica* 和

黑松*P. thunbergii*(Xu et al., 2019; 高慈元, 2020; 徐强, 2020)等。

2.2.1 植物挥发物的种类

本文对与树蜂科昆虫相关的植物挥发物及与之对应的触角电位试验、嗅觉行为试验和田间试验进行了总结(表2)。单萜烯类化合物是研究最丰富的植物挥发物种类。除Sato & Maeto(2006)和高慈元(2020)的研究外,其他研究使用植物挥发物在所有田间试验中诱捕到的树蜂基本都是雌蜂,仅有极少数为雄蜂,导致这种情况的原因还尚不明确。

表2 树蜂科昆虫植物挥发物相关研究

Table 2 Studies on attractive plant volatiles to Siricidae

挥发物类型 Kind of volatile	挥发物成分 Volatile component	树蜂种类 Species of woodwasp	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	触角电位反应效果/嗅觉行为试验引诱能力(田间诱捕总量) ^a Effects of antennal responses/attractive effects in olfactory assays (total amount of woodwasps caught in field bioassay) ^a	参考文献 Reference
单萜烯类化合物 Monoterpenes compound	α -蒎烯 α -pinene	枞大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	36	Costello et al., 2008
		黄角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas flavicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	261, 5	Morewood et al., 2002; Campbell & Borden, 2009
		加州大树蜂 <i>Urocerus californicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	161	Morewood et al., 2002
		白角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus albicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	29, 28, 1, 3	Morewood et al., 2002; Coyle et al., 2012; Dodds, 2014; Haack, 2020
		日本树蜂 <i>Urocerus japonicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	6	Sato & Maeto, 2006
		克森大树蜂 <i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	70, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1	Coyle et al., 2012; Barnes, 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014; Dodds, 2014; Haack, 2020
		异角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus antennatus</i>	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-shaped olfactometer	弱 Weak	Matsumoto & Sato, 2012
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG、GC-EAD、flight mill olfactometer、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 EAG, GC-EAD, flight mill olfactometer, Y-shaped olfactometer, field bioassay	强; 强; 强; 强; 10, 8, 2, 0, 650 Strong; strong; strong; strong; 10, 8, 2, 0, 650	Simpson, 1976; Bashford, 2008; Stone et al., 2010; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Crook et al., 2012; Dodds & de Groot, 2011; Haavik et al., 2014; Faal et al., 2021
		蓝黑树蜂 <i>Sirex juvencus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	8, 192, 15	Morewood et al., 2002; Costello et al., 2008; Coyle et al., 2012
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	249, 86	Morewood et al., 2002; Costello et al., 2008
		<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	268	Coyle et al., 2012
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD、田间试验 GC-EAD, field bioassay	强; 263, 121, 52, 74, 24, 202, 1 Strong; 263, 121, 52, 74, 24, 202, 1	Coyle et al., 2012; Barnes, 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014; Dodds, 2014; Haavik et al., 2014; Haack, 2020; Shepherd et al., 2023
		黄肩长尾树蜂 <i>Xeris spectrum</i>	Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 Y-shaped olfactometer, field bioassay	强; 38, 2, 10 Strong; 38, 2, 10	Morewood et al., 2002; Campbell & Borden, 2009; Coyle et al., 2012; Matsumoto & Sato, 2012

续表 2 Continued

挥发物类型 Kind of volatile	挥发物成分 Volatile component	树蜂种类 Species of woodwasp	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	触角电位反应效果/嗅觉行为试验引诱能力(田间诱捕总量) ^a Effects of antennal responses/attractive effects in olfactory assays (total amount of woodwasps caught in field bioassay) ^a	参考文献 Reference
		<i>Xeris morrisoni</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	34	Morewood et al., 2002
		<i>Xeris melancholicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	2	Haack, 2020
		鸽形树蜂 <i>Tremex columba</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	50, 6, 1, 6, 3	Coyle et al., 2012; Barnes, 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014; Dodds, 2014
		蓬萊平足树蜂 <i>Eriotremex formosanus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	2, 64, 2	Barnes, 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014
	(-)- α -蒎烯 (-)- α -pinene	黄角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas flavicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
		加州大树蜂 <i>Urocerus californicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	44	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		克森大树蜂 <i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	709	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		<i>Sirex behrensii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知, 109 Unknown quantity, 109	Gandhi et al., 2009; Erbilgin et al., 2017
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	1 080, 2, 4, 6	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020; Faal et al., 2021 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020; Faal et al., 2021
		<i>Sirex areolatus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	275	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		长尾树蜂 <i>Sirex longicauda</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	101	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	59	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	1 147	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	992	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		黄肩长尾树蜂 <i>Xeris spectrum</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
	(+)- α -蒎烯 (+)- α -pinene	鸽形树蜂 <i>Tremex columba</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	864	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		黄角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas flavicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
		加州大树蜂 <i>Urocerus californicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	8	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		<i>Sirex behrensii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知; 8 Unknown quantity; 8	Gandhi et al., 2009; Erbilgin et al., 2017
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	GC-EAD、田间试验 GC-EAD, field bioassay	强; 1 080; 9, 16 Strong; 1 080; 9, 16	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
		<i>Sirex areolatus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	18	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		长尾树蜂 <i>Sirex longicauda</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	8	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	24	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
		黄肩长尾树蜂 <i>Xeris spectrum</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
	β -蒎烯 β -pinene	白角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus albicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	28	Coyle et al., 2012
		克森大树蜂 <i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	70, 2, 3, 2	Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD、田间试验 GC-EAD, field bioassay	强; 263, 121, 52, 74, 202 Strong; 263, 121, 52, 74, 202	Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014; Haavik et al., 2014; Shepherd et al., 2023
		<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	268	Coyle et al., 2012

续表 2 Continued

挥发物类型 Kind of volatile	挥发物成分 Volatile component	树蜂种类 Species of woodwasp	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	触角电位反应效果/嗅觉行为试验引诱能力(田间诱捕总量) ^a Effects of antennal responses/attractive effects in olfactory assays (total amount of woodwasps caught in field bioassay) ^a	参考文献 Reference
		蓝黑树蜂 <i>Sirex juvencus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	15	Coyle et al., 2012
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG、GC-EAD、flight mill olfactometer、田间试验 EAG, GC-EAD, flight mill olfactometer, field bioassay	强;强;强;0,5,2, 0,650 Strong; strong; strong; 0, 5, 2, 0, 650	Simpson, 1976; Bashford, 2008; Stone et al., 2010; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Crook et al., 2012; Dodds & de Groot, 2011; Haavik et al., 2014; 高慈元, 2020 Simpson, 1976; Bashford, 2008; Stone et al., 2010; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Crook et al., 2012; Dodds & de Groot, 2011; Haavik et al., 2014; Gao, 2020
		黄肩长尾树蜂 <i>Xeris spectrum</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	10	Coyle et al., 2012
		鸽形树蜂 <i>Tremex columba</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	50, 6, 1, 6	Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014
		蓬莱平足树蜂 <i>Eriotremex formosanus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	2, 64, 2	Barnes, 2012; Johnson et al., 2013; Barnes et al., 2014
(-)- β -蒎烯 (-)- β -pinene		黄角大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas flavicornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
		加州大树蜂 <i>Urocerus californicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	53	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	1 080, 9, 16	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
		<i>Sirex areolatus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	325	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		<i>Sirex behrensii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知; 210 Unknown quantity; 210	Gandhi et al., 2009; Erbilgin et al., 2017
		长尾树蜂 <i>Sirex longicauda</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	100	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	38	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		黄肩长尾树蜂 <i>Xeris spectrum</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	数量未知 Unknown quantity	Gandhi et al., 2009
3-蒎烯 3-carene		枞大树蜂 <i>Urocerus gigas</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	36	Costello et al., 2008
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG	强 Strong	Simpson, 1976
		蓝黑树蜂 <i>Sirex juvencus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	192	Costello et al., 2008
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	86	Costello et al., 2008
(+)-3-蒎烯 (+)-3-carene		加州大树蜂 <i>Urocerus californicus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	501	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		克森大树蜂 <i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	189	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	GC-EAD、田间试验 GC-EAD, field bioassay	强; 1 080, 9, 16 Strong; 1 080, 9, 16	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
		<i>Sirex areolatus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	897	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		<i>Sirex behrensii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	654	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		长尾树蜂 <i>Sirex longicauda</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	593	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		蓝树蜂 <i>Sirex cyaneus</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	926	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
		<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	754	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	347	Erbilgin et al., 2017
		鸽形树蜂 <i>Tremex columba</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	426	Erbilgin et al., 2017

续表 2 Continued

挥发物类型 Kind of volatile	挥发物成分 Volatile component	树蜂种类 Species of woodwasp	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	触角电位反应效果/嗅觉行为试验引诱能力(田间诱捕总量) ^a Effects of antennal responses/attractive effects in olfactory assays (total amount of woodwasps caught in field bioassay) ^a	参考文献 Reference
	β -月桂烯 β -myrcene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, flight mill olfactometer、田间试验 EAG, flight mill olfactometer, field bioassay	强;弱;1 080, 2, 4 Strong; weak; 1 080, 2, 4	Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
	α -葑烯 α -fenchene	新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	茨烯 Camphene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, GC-EAD	强;强 Strong; strong	Simpson, 1976; 高慈元, 2020 Simpson, 1976; Gao, 2020
		新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	(+)-茨烯 (+)-camphene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	1 080; 9, 16	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
	萜品油烯 Terpinolene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG	强 Strong	Simpson, 1976
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	α -萜品烯 α -terpinene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG	强 Strong	Simpson, 1976
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	三环烯 Tricyclene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, flight mill olfactometer	强;强 Strong; strong	Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	D-柠檬烯 D-limonene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, flight mill olfactometer, GC-EAD	强;强;强 Strong; strong; strong	Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011; 高慈元, 2020 Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Gao, 2020
		新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
	(\pm)-柠檬烯 (\pm)-limonene	黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	(-)-柠檬烯 (-)-limonene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, 田间试验 EAG, field bioassay	1 080; 2, 4	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
	(+)-柠檬烯 (+)-limonene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	田间试验 Field bioassay	1 080; 2, 4	Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020 Hurley et al., 2015; Liu, 2019; Gao, 2020
	α -水芹烯 α -phellandrene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG, flight mill olfactometer	强;强 Strong; strong	Simpson, 1976; Bashford & Madden, 2011
	β -水芹烯 β -phellandrene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG	强 Strong	Simpson, 1976
		新渡户树蜂 <i>Sirex nitobei</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	高慈元, 2020 Gao, 2020
		黑角树蜂 <i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	GC-EAD	强 Strong	Shepherd et al., 2023
	α -侧柏烯、桧烯、 γ -松油烯 α -thujene, sabinene, γ -terpinene	松树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	EAG	强 Strong	Simpson, 1976

EAG: 触角电位试验; GC-EAD: 气相色谱-触角电位联用技术。a: 当文献没有研究单一化学物质的田间诱捕数量时, 田间诱捕总量表示含有该化学物质成分的引诱剂诱捕的树蜂总数。EAG: Electroantennogram; GC-EAD: gas chromatography-electroantennogram detection. a: When the number of woodwasps caught by the attractant containing a single chemical component was not studied in the literature, the total amount of woodwasps caught in field bioassay represents the total number caught by attractants containing this component.

2.2.2 α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯引诱效果

α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯是最受关注的植物挥发物,其中 α -蒎烯几乎是配制树蜂科昆虫引诱剂必不可少的。早在1976年, Simpson (1976)和 Simpson & McQuilkin (1976)发现辐射松挥发物中的 α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯可引起松树蜂触角电位反应。尽管单独使用 α -蒎烯即可引诱树蜂科昆虫 (Bashford, 2008; Matsu-moto & Sato, 2012; Dodds, 2014), 但 α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯同时使用对树蜂的诱捕效果明显更好 (Bashford, 2008; Stone et al., 2010; Coyle et al., 2012)。Bashford (2008)发现 α -蒎烯: β -蒎烯为70:30时,对松树蜂的诱捕效果最佳,这一配方被称为Sirex lure。这一比例在对松树蜂 (Stone et al., 2010; Bashford & Madden, 2011; Haavik et al., 2014)及其他树蜂如黑角树蜂 (Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012; Haavik et al., 2014)和*S. edwardsii* (Coyle et al., 2012)等的田间诱捕中得到了验证。尽管 α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯也有没能诱捕到松树蜂的案例 (Dodds & de Groot, 2011), 这可能是由于环境中树木挥发物与其竞争导致的 (Bashford & Madden, 2011; Dodds & de Groot, 2011)。此外, α -蒎烯包含(+)- α -蒎烯和(-)- α -蒎烯2种异构体,其中(-)- α -蒎烯对*S. areolatus*、*S. behrensii*、长尾树蜂*S. longicauda*和加州大树蜂*Urocerus californicus*的诱捕效果更好 (Erbilgin et al., 2017)。

对于 β -蒎烯,早期研究表明其浓度与松树蜂雌蜂触角电位反应呈正相关 (Simpson, 1976), 然而Bashford (2008)发现单独使用 β -蒎烯未能诱捕到松树蜂。但也有单独使用 β -蒎烯在田间成功诱捕到松树蜂的案例,尽管其效果不如 α -蒎烯与 β -蒎烯的混合物 (Stone et al., 2010)。

α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯也可与其他植物挥发物配制成植物源引诱剂。在南非对松树蜂进行监控的研究中, Hurley et al. (2015)使用了一种由(+)- α -蒎烯(12.5%)、(-)- α -蒎烯(12.5%)、(-)- β -蒎烯(25%)、(+)-3-萜烯(30%)、(+)-莰烯(5%)、 β -月桂烯(10%)、(+)-柠檬烯(2.5%)和(-)-柠檬烯(2.5%)共8种植物挥发物组成的引诱剂kairomone lure,其对松树蜂雌蜂显示出较好的引诱能力。国内外研究都有使用上述配方成功诱捕松树蜂的案例 (Hurley et al., 2015; 刘瑞, 2019; 高慈元, 2020)。在国内对松树蜂的田间诱捕试验中, 刘瑞 (2019)和高慈元 (2020)基于环割樟子松挥发物配制的4组分引诱剂均同时含有(+)- α -蒎烯和(-)- β -蒎烯,其诱捕效果均很好。

2.2.3 3-萜烯引诱效果

3-萜烯是一种重要的植物挥发物,多种松树如

辐射松 (Simpson & McQuilkin, 1976)、欧洲赤松 (Cucura, 2013)、美国白松 (Böröczky et al., 2012)和樟子松 (高慈元, 2020)挥发物中均含有大量 α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯与3-萜烯。3-萜烯对树蜂的引诱效果很好,如在 α -蒎烯与乙醇中添加3-萜烯可显著增强引诱剂对蓝黑树蜂*Sirex juvencus*的引诱能力 (Costello et al., 2008),相近挥发物释放速率下3-萜烯高含量型欧洲赤松引诱的松树蜂较低含量型更多 (Böröczky et al., 2012)。此外,除引诱剂kairomone lure配方也包含3-萜烯(30%)外 (Hurley et al., 2015),刘瑞 (2019)和高慈元 (2020)配制的4组分配方亦含高比例的3-萜烯(22.7%),其对松树蜂的引诱效果显著优于引诱剂kairomone lure。而仅使用3-萜烯对*S. areolatus*、*S. behrensii*、长尾树蜂、蓝树蜂*Sirex cyaneus*和加州大树蜂均具有较好的引诱能力,且明显好于仅使用(-)- α -蒎烯或(-)- β -蒎烯 (Erbilgin et al., 2017)。表明未来3-萜烯在树蜂科昆虫的植物源引诱剂中可能扮演重要角色。

2.2.4 乙醇引诱效果

在诱捕剂中常添加乙醇用于模仿树木受胁迫时的挥发物 (Miller & Rabaglia, 2009; Helbig et al., 2016; Erbilgin et al., 2017),例如脂松*Pinus resinosa*幼苗受二氧化硫胁迫后产生挥发物乙醇,并且释放量随胁迫程度增强而上升 (Kimmerer & Kozlowski, 1982)。此外,乙醇和 α -蒎烯组合是各种蛀干害虫的常见引诱剂 (Miller & Rabaglia, 2009; Millar & Hanks, 2017; Rabaglia et al., 2019)。尽管乙醇常用于树蜂科昆虫引诱剂制作中 (Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012; Faal et al., 2021),但单独使用乙醇几乎无法诱捕到树蜂 (Sato & Maeto, 2006; Stone et al., 2010; Barnes, 2012),且在 α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯中加入乙醇后其引诱效果却显著下降了 (Sato & Maeto, 2006; Barnes, 2012; Coyle et al., 2012)。少数例外,如Erbilgin et al. (2017)研究发现单独使用乙醇对*S. areolatus*、*S. behrensii*、长尾树蜂、蓝树蜂和加州大树蜂有一定诱捕效果。总之,乙醇对树蜂科昆虫的引诱效果可能并不理想,有待于进一步研究。

2.2.5 诱饵木及其他挥发物引诱效果

使用诱饵木 (Madden, 1971; Böröczky et al., 2012; 徐强, 2020)或寄主植物的木块和针叶组织 (Barnes et al., 2014; Chase et al., 2014; Batista et al., 2018)对树蜂进行引诱是一种效果很好的诱捕方法。相对于伐倒木段和除草剂注干木段,对树皮进行环剥后的樟子松对松树蜂的诱捕效果最好 (Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020)。

树木受害后释放的化合物可以快速吸引树蜂(Madden, 1988)。除表3中所列各植物挥发物外, 还有一些研究对受胁迫的辐射松(Simpson & McQuilkin, 1976)、欧洲赤松(Böröczky et al., 2012; Crook et al., 2012)、美国白松(Böröczky et al., 2012)、樟子松(Xu et al., 2019; 高慈元, 2020; 徐强, 2020)、红松(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020)、黑松(高慈元, 2020)和兴安落叶松(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020)挥发物进行了收集和分析, 但尚未对其引诱能力进行进一步探究。总体而言, 这些受到胁迫的松树挥发物都含有大量的 α -蒎烯, 其次是 β -蒎烯。此外, 少量蒎烯存在于所有胁迫后的松树挥发物中, 且大多数挥发物中都含有柠檬烯、 β -月桂烯、三环烯、桉烯、萜品油烯和 β -水芹烯。尽管并未发现有挥发物在环割树皮或除草剂注干胁迫后发生普遍性的显著变化(Böröczky et al., 2012; Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020), 但胁迫后挥发物的整体释放量显著增加了(Böröczky et al., 2012), 并且挥发物种类有所增加(Xu et al., 2019; 徐强, 2020), 这可能是受胁迫的松树挥发物更具吸引力的部分原因。

2.2.6 植物挥发物介导的化学通信分子机制

近年来, 许多国内研究以松树蜂为对象, 探究了其气味结合蛋白SnocOBP与植物挥发物的分子结合能力, 从分子层面验证和探究了这些挥发物的引诱能力和分子机制。郭冰(2019)和郭冰等(2019)筛选出的4个气味结合蛋白SnocOBP4、SnocOBP6、SnocOBP9和SnocOBP12中, α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯与SnocOBP4和SnocOBP12结合效果最好; 3-萜烯与SnocOBP6结合效果最好。而对于SnocOBP7, 与蒎烯、桉树醇和(-)-柠檬烯则结合效果较差(Li et al., 2021)。对于SnocOBP9, α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯、3-萜烯、(+)-柠檬烯、(-)-柠檬烯和蒎烯的结合效果也较差(Hao et al., 2022)。对于SnocOBP12, (-)- α -柏木烯与SnocOBP12的结合能力显著高于 α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯和3-萜烯等植物挥发物, 反式- β -金合欢烯与之结合效果也较好(Rong et al., 2022)。

对于本土物种新渡户树蜂, Guo et al. (2022; 2023)研究发现其SnitCSP2、SnitCSP4与 α -蒎烯、3-萜烯和蒎烯的结合效果较好。

2.3 树蜂科昆虫相关的共生真菌挥发物

树蜂科大部分属均能与真菌形成共生关系, 且目前已知的共生真菌均属于淀粉韧革菌属*Amylostereum*(李大鹏, 2015; 李大鹏等, 2015; 王明等, 2020)。树蜂科现存2个亚科中, 对共生真菌挥发物的研究主要集中在树蜂亚科的松树蜂上。对于扁角树蜂亚

科, Kuramitsu et al. (2019)研究发现黑顶扁角树蜂*Tremex apicalis*的共生真菌一色齿毛菌*Cerrena unicolor*对该树蜂及其寄生蜂日本枝附瘿蜂*Ibalia japonica*有引诱能力, 但尚未进行挥发物鉴定等试验。

松树蜂具有独特的虫-毒-菌复合致害机制, 雌蜂产卵时将共生真菌——网隙裂粉韧革菌*Amylostereum areolatum*、毒素和虫卵一同注入寄主体内, 使受害木加速死亡(Coutts, 1969a, b; Talbot, 1977)。其中主要的危害是由雌蜂在产卵孔内注入的共生真菌造成的, 菌丝侵染木材的活体组织从而使树木出现白腐现象, 内部供水中断, 最终导致树木死亡(Coutts, 1969a; Gitau et al., 2013)。

相关研究表明, 共生真菌对松树蜂卵的孵化(Madden, 1981)、幼虫的生长发育(King, 1966; Thompson et al., 2014; 王立祥, 2019)和钻蛀(Coutts & Dolezal, 1965; Gilmour, 1965)都有着重要意义。且目前已有较多研究发现, 共生真菌的挥发物对松树蜂有很强的引诱效果(Fernández et al., 2015; 王立祥, 2019; Faal et al., 2021), 其可能借助真菌挥发物定位衰弱树木。因此, 共生真菌挥发物在松树蜂的信息化学物质中是一个十分具有研究价值的类别。

当前共生真菌挥发物的收集对象为接种了共生真菌的欧洲赤松(Cucura, 2013)或人工培养基。人工培养基的主要配方为马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(potato dextrose agar, PDA)(Sarvary et al., 2016; 王立祥, 2019; Wang et al., 2019)或麦芽、酵母和松树提取物(Jofré et al., 2016)。

2.3.1 共生真菌挥发物种类

目前已有研究显示, 网隙裂粉韧革菌的挥发物种类差异很大(表3), 但有4种物质出现在多个研究中, 包括对甲氧基苯甲醛(Cucura, 2013; Sarvary et al., 2016; Faal et al., 2021)、里那醇(Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013; Faal et al., 2021)、香叶醇(Bryant, 2010; Faal et al., 2021)和3-乙基苯乙酮(Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013)。其中里那醇和香叶醇也属于植物挥发物(Simpson, 1976; 李晓峰等, 2020)。

2.3.2 共生菌挥发物引诱效果

网隙裂粉韧革菌的人工培养基对松树蜂雌蜂有明显的引诱效果(Fernández et al., 2015; 王立祥, 2019; Faal et al., 2021), 且对交配后的雌蜂引诱效果更好(Sarvary et al., 2016)。此外, 也有许多研究结果显示, 网隙裂粉韧革菌挥发物同样对松树蜂的寄生性天敌黑色枝附瘿蜂*Ibalia leucospoides*(Martínez et al., 2006; Jofré et al., 2016; Faal et al., 2021)和诺顿马尾姬蜂*Megarhyssa nortoni*(Fischbein et al.,

2018)有很强的引诱效果。可见,共生真菌挥发物具有开发为松树蜂引诱剂组分的潜力。

表3 松树蜂共生真菌挥发物提取鉴定及活性检测方法

Table 3 Methods of extraction, identification and activity detection of volatiles from *Sirex noctilio* symbiotic fungus

共生真菌挥发物 Volatiles from the symbiotic fungus <i>A. areolatum</i>	菌龄 Ages of <i>A. areolatum</i> /d	气味收集方法 Collection method	活性检测方法 Methods of activity detection	参考文献 Reference
2,2,8-trimethyltricyclo[6.2.2.0.1,6]dodec-5-ene	5, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 30	HS-SPME	—	Jofré et al., 2016
芳-姜黄烯 <i>ar-curcumene</i>	14	HS-SPME	风洞试验 Wind tunnel	Sarvary et al., 2016
β -愈创木烯、2-己烯、香树烯、 α -柏木烯、 β -石竹烯、环己烯、葑草烯	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; Wang, 2019
β -guaiene, 2-hexene, alloaromadendrene, α -cedrene, caryophyllene, cyclohexene, humulene				
β -红没药烯 β -bisabolene	21	DHS	GC-EAD、田间试验 GC-EAD, field bioassay	Bryant, 2010
α -蒎烯 α -pinene	14	DHS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Faal et al., 2021
倍半萜烯碳氢化合物、含氧倍半萜烯 Sesquiterpene hydrocarbon, oxygenated sesquiterpene	14	HS-SPME	风洞试验 Wind tunnel	Sarvary et al., 2016
萘 Naphthalene	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; Wang, 2019
乙醛 Acetaldehyde	5, 10	HS-SPME	—	Jofré et al., 2016
茴香醛 <i>p</i> -anisaldehyde	14, 21	HS-SPME, DHS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、风洞试验、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, wind tunnel, field bioassay	Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013; Sarvary et al., 2016; Faal et al., 2021
异绒白乳菇醛 Cycloprop[e]indene-1a,2(1H)-dicarboxaldehyde	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; Wang, 2019
乙醇 Ethanol	5, 10, 14, 17	HS-SPME	—	Jofré et al., 2016
蓝桉醇、 α -红没药醇、 β -红没药醇、 α -杜松醇、正辛醇、1-辛烯-3-醇、2-辛烯-1-醇 (-)-globulol, α -bisabolol, β -bisabolol, α -cadinol, 1-octanol, 1-octen-3-ol, 2-octen-1-ol	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; Wang, 2019
里那醇 Linalool	14, 21	DHS	EAG、GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 EAG, GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Simpson, 1976; Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013; Faal et al., 2021
香叶醇 Geraniol	14, 21	DHS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Bryant, 2010; Faal et al., 2021
丙酮 Acetone	5, 10, 14, 17	HS-SPME	—	Jofré et al., 2016
3-辛酮、环戊酮 3-octanone, cyclopentanone	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019
3-乙基苯乙酮 <i>m</i> -ethylacetophenone	21	DHS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Bryant, 2010; Cucura, 2013
4-乙基苯乙酮 <i>p</i> -ethylacetophenone	21	DHS	Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Cucura, 2013
6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮、(E)-3-己烯-1-醇乙酸酯 6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one, <i>trans</i> -3-hexenyl acetate	14	DHS	GC-EAD、Y型嗅觉仪、田间试验 GC-EAD, Y-tube olfactometer, field bioassay	Faal et al., 2021
正十三烷 Tridecane	14	HS-SPME	Y型嗅觉仪 Y-tube olfactometer	Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019 Wang et al., 2019; 王立祥, 2019

HS-SPME: 顶空固相微萃取法; DHS: 动态顶空吸附法; GC-EAD: 气相色谱-触角电位联用技术; EAG: 触角电位试验。
HS-SPME: Headspace solid-phase microextraction; DHS: dynamic headspace extraction; GC-EAD: gas chromatography-electroantennogram detection; EAG: electroantennogram.

本文总结了共生真菌挥发物对松树蜂的引诱效果。Bryant(2010)和Cucura(2013)使用松树蜂共生

真菌挥发物3-乙基苯乙酮、4-乙基苯乙酮、茴香醛、乙醛、里那醇和香叶醇均未能诱捕到松树蜂及黑色

枝跗瘿蜂。Faal et al. (2021)首次仅使用共生真菌挥发物在田间诱捕到松树蜂及黑色枝跗瘿蜂,其组分为一定浓度(73.5 ng/ μ L或244.7 ng/ μ L)的6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮、(E)-3-己烯-1-醇乙酸酯、里那醇、香叶醇和茴香醛,但诱捕到的2种昆虫数量均较少;此外,在添加植物挥发物(-)- α -蒎烯和乙醇后诱捕效果显著增强;该研究还认为松树蜂共生真菌可能释放与植物源立体化学结构不同的 α -蒎烯。Cucura (2013)研究发现,接种共生真菌的欧洲赤松木段作为诱饵木也未能成功诱捕到松树蜂及黑色枝跗瘿蜂。综上所述,尽管共生真菌挥发物对松树蜂具有引诱效果,当前使用人为配制的引诱剂对其进行田间诱捕的效果仍不理想。

2.3.3 共生菌挥发物介导的化学通信分子机制

近年来,已有较多研究对松树蜂气味结合蛋白与共生真菌挥发物的结合能力进行探究,从分子层面进一步证实了共生真菌对其的引诱效果。Li et al. (2021)探究了在雄蜂中特异表达的SnocOBP7与蓝桉醇、里那醇和3-乙基苯乙酮的结合能力,发现与蓝桉醇的结合效果好。SnocOBP12 (Rong et al., 2022)、SnocCSP4 (Hao et al., 2023)也可以与蓝桉醇稳定结合。而SnocOBP9与共生真菌挥发物2-己烯、香叶醇、环戊酮、蓝桉醇、里那醇和3-乙基苯乙酮6种物质的结合能力均较差(Hao et al., 2022)。除对松树蜂嗅觉蛋白的研究外,Fu et al. (2020)首次对网隙裂粉韧革菌基因组进行了测序、组装和注释,发现其中含有编码非植物萜烯环化酶(nonplant terpene cyclases, cd00687)的基因,从基因组角度证明了共生真菌挥发物可能影响松树蜂的寄主选择。

对于新渡户树蜂,Guo et al. (2022; 2023)研究了SnitCSP2、SnitCSP4与7种真菌挥发物2-己烯、terpene、6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮、(E)-3-己烯-1-醇乙酸酯、里那醇、香叶醇和蓝桉醇的结合能力,发现其中terpene、蓝桉醇与SnitCSP2和SnitCSP4结合效果最好。

3 展望

目前,树蜂科昆虫中仅松树蜂的信息素被鉴定出来,但其在田间诱捕中的效果却并不理想。其原因除前文提到的存在少量异构体外,虫口密度和释放速率也是应当引起重视的因素。如Faal et al. (2022)发现的松树蜂雌蜂信息素10-羧基-癸酸在田间第1天挥发速率为130 μ g/d,在剩余的1周内为7 μ g/d,并未引诱到任何树蜂。也有研究显示松树蜂在玻璃Y型嗅觉仪中反应不佳(Crook et al., 2012; Cucura, 2013),这可能与雌蜂无法在玻璃表面

行走有关(Faal et al., 2021; 2022), Faal et al. (2021; 2022)通过在Y臂内表面放置尼龙薄纱解决了这一问题,可为树蜂科的嗅觉行为试验提供参考。此外,当前仍然缺少针对其他树蜂科昆虫的信息素研究,这导致信息素在树蜂科或其下各属中究竟发挥怎样的作用并不清楚,除松树蜂外,树蜂科昆虫是否具有聚集信息素、性信息素乃至告警信息素、标记信息素等,仍然是一个尚待研究空白领域。

包括诱饵木在内,绝大多数植物挥发物诱捕到的树蜂都为雌蜂,然而自然条件下树蜂雄蜂数量多于雌蜂(Morgan & Stewart, 1966; Ryan & Hurley, 2012),这表明植物挥发物对雄蜂的引诱效果较差。尽管植物挥发物可以引发雄蜂的触角电位反应(高慈元, 2020; Shepherd et al., 2023),且雄蜂触角中也有与之结合较好的气味结合蛋白(郭冰, 2019; Guo et al., 2021; Rong et al., 2022),但尚缺少嗅觉行为试验探究植物挥发物对树蜂雄蜂的影响。因此,目前树蜂雄蜂与植物挥发物的关系尚未足够明确。此外,对于植物挥发物的触角电位试验、嗅觉行为试验乃至分子试验基本以松树蜂为主要对象,对于树蜂科其他属昆虫,除对黑角树蜂进行了气相色谱-触角电位联用(gas chromatography-electroantennogram detection, GC-EAD)试验外,只停留在田间诱捕阶段,暂缺少深入研究。值得一提的是,尽管 α -蒎烯与 β -蒎烯被证实比例为70:30时诱捕效果较优(Bashford, 2008),但在100:0与70:30之间,是否还有更好的比例并没有进一步研究。Crook et al. (2012)根据欧洲赤松枝干的挥发物成分,建议 α -蒎烯与(-)- β -蒎烯比例为20:1;刘瑞(2019)和高慈元(2020)使用的4组分环割樟子松松树蜂引诱剂中(+)- α -蒎烯与(-)- β -蒎烯体积比约为13.65:1,取得了较好的田间诱捕效果,可为 α -蒎烯与 β -蒎烯有效引诱松树蜂的配制比例提供参考。

目前,共有18种树蜂的共生真菌被鉴定出来,这些共生真菌共4种(李大鹏, 2015; Kuramitsu et al., 2019; 王明等, 2020),但只有少量关于共生真菌挥发物鉴定或引诱效果的研究。从共生真菌挥发物种类上来看,即便研究对象都为网隙裂粉韧革菌,各研究得出的挥发物组成差异却很大,这可能与这些菌株的基因型(Wang et al., 2021)、培养条件、挥发物收集方法等不同因素有关。尽管在触角电位试验、嗅觉行为试验中共生真菌挥发物引诱能力较强,但在田间试验中诱捕效果仍不理想,导致这一情况的原因目前亦未明确。鉴于在自然条件下共生真菌均存在于寄主植物当中,可从野外林地或试验条件

下被共生真菌侵染的寄主树木、材料的挥发物入手, 在应用共生真菌挥发物成分配置引诱剂时, 也应考虑其与植物挥发物的协同效果。此外, 应注意到松树蜂的共生真菌是与雌蜂毒液一同注入寄主树木的(孟昕等, 2023)。由于共生真菌自身致病力较弱, 且在与寄主内生真菌的竞争中处于劣势(王立祥, 2019), 没有毒素的协同作用, 其很难对寄主植株构成威胁(Coutts, 1969a; 李大鹏等, 2015), 而将毒素和共生真菌一同接种则导致供试植株在较短时间内迅速衰弱, 甚至死亡(Coutts, 1969b; 李大鹏等, 2015)。蜂毒能够有效调控共生真菌木质纤维素酶类的分泌和相关基因的转录表达, 并能有效促进共生菌的漆酶分泌和提高其漆酶活力, 能在一定程度上解释这一现象(李大鹏, 2015)。由此可见, 蜂毒对松树蜂共生真菌的代谢具有重要影响。在毒素作用下, 共生真菌是否会产生对松树蜂具有更强引诱效果的关键挥发物有待进一步探究。

在昆虫引诱剂的配制中, 可将植物挥发物、信息素乃至真菌挥发物结合使用, 从而发挥更好的引诱效果。例如相比于单独使用信息素, 同时含有信息素与植物挥发物的诱捕器对蛀干害虫光肩星天牛 *Anoplophora glabripennis* 的诱捕效果更好(Yan et al., 2023)。在树蜂科昆虫中, 已有研究针对松树蜂开展多种信息化学物质的协同增效试验, 如在樟子松环割配方中添加3种雄蜂信息素后, 引诱效果相比于不添加更强(高慈元, 2020)。对于真菌挥发物, Faal et al. (2021) 研究发现5种真菌挥发物和植物挥发物(-)- α -蒎烯、乙醇同时使用时对松树蜂的引诱效果显著高于两者单独使用。可见, 在后续对树蜂科昆虫信息化学物质的研究中, 以寄主植物挥发物为主, 探究其与信息素或真菌挥发物是否具有协同增效作用, 是一个有价值的研究方向。

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