

访花蓟马物种多样性及传粉功能研究进展*

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摘要 访花蓟马是访花昆虫的重要组分, 它们在植物授粉、生物多样性保护与利用和植物保护等领域具有重要理论和实践价值, 然而国内关于蓟马传粉作用的研究和综述报导较少, 甚至存在把所有访花蓟马作为害虫进行灭杀的做法。基于作者多年来对访花蓟马的野外调查及分类鉴定研究, 以及国内外访花蓟马文献的系统整理与分析, 本文综述了世界访花蓟马多样性现状和蓟马传粉作用研究进展, 从传粉者-植物互作的形态特征、系统发育及化学生态等方面探讨蓟马传粉机制。为丰富访花昆虫多样性和植物-传粉者协同演化等研究内容提供资料。将来应加强访花蓟马危害和传粉双重作用并权衡其传粉有效性的研究。

关键词 传粉者; 缨翅目; 访花蓟马; 分类学; 挥发性有机化合物; 化学感受器; 协同演化

Species diversity and pollination function of flower visiting thrips

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Abstract Flower visiting thrips are one component of pollinator insects and have important theoretical and practical values in plant pollination, biodiversity protection and sustainable use, pest control, and so on. However, there are few reports on the pollination of thrips in China and wrong practices regarding all flower visiting thrips as pest insects to exterminate. Based on previous field collecting, identification and classification studies of flower visiting thrips, we analyzed the literatures at home and abroad on taxonomy and pollination ecology of flower visiting thrips, summarized the current status on species diversity and the related research progress, elaborated the pollination mechanism from morphological traits, phylogeny, chemical ecology of pollinator-plant interaction system. The results provided knowledge for broadening the research areas of pollinator insects biodiversity and pollinator-plant coevolution. In the future, we should strengthen researches on assessing the dual roles of damage and pollination on flower visiting thrips, and measuring the effectiveness of pollination.

Key words pollinator; Thysanoptera; flower visiting thrips; taxonomy; volatile organic compounds (VOCs); chemoreceptors; coevolution

缨翅目昆虫在我国初始发现于菊科蓟属植物的花上, 故中文俗称为蓟马(童晓立, 2009)。访花蓟马是指整个生命周期或某一生命阶段在植物的花器中取食、繁殖或寻找庇护的蓟马类群。例如, 指蓟马 *Chirothrips* spp. 取食、繁殖和化蛹均在禾本科植物的小花中完成(Minaei and Mound, 2010); 在野外调查中我们经常发现的

访花蓟马有: 黄瓜花中西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis* (图 1: A), 牵牛花中黄蓟马 *Thrips flavus* (图 1: B), 桔子花中黄胸蓟马 *Thrips hawaiiensis* (图 1: C), 大豆花中端大蓟马 *Megalurothrips distalis* (图 1: D) 等。访花蓟马目前全球已记录约 1 500 种, 是物种数量排在鳞翅目、鞘翅目、膜翅目和双翅目之后第 5 位的访

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花昆虫类群 (Mound, 2009; Wardhaugh, 2015; Ollerton, 2017)。

访花蓟马体表具鬃毛, 携带花粉能力强 (图 1: E, F), 可以给植物授粉; 某些物种直接取食或间接传播植物病毒病, 给农作物、蔬菜、花卉和果树造成严重损失; 还有少量物种可以捕食害虫 (Mound, 2009)。蓟马是古老的传粉者,

其给古裸子植物传粉甚至可以追溯到二叠纪晚期 (Frame, 2003), 白垩纪早期的琥珀化石表明, 约 1.1 亿年前裸花蓟马 *Gymnophollistriops* spp. 给苏铁 *Cycadopites* sp. 传粉 (Peñalver et al., 2012)。现生蓟马虽有大量传粉物种报道, 但因它们身体微小、飞行能力弱及研究不够系统等因素, 导致其传粉作用被严重低估 (Varatharajan et al.,

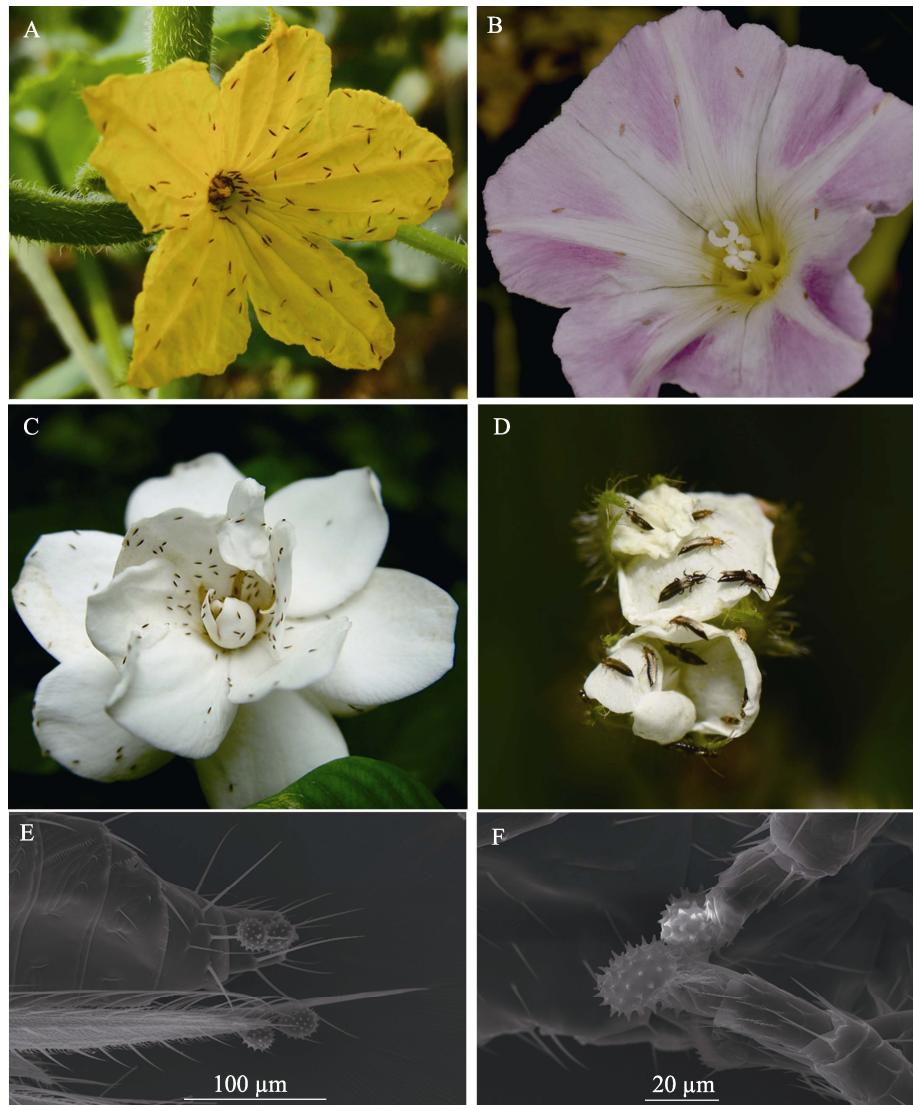


图 1 访花蓟马与植物 (或花粉)

Fig. 1 Flower visiting thrips and plant (or pollen grain)

A. 黄瓜花与西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis*; B. 牵牛花与黄蓟马 *Thrips flavus* (董伟提供); C. 桔子花与黄胸蓟马 *Thrips hawaiiensis* (董伟提供); D. 大豆花与普通大蓟马 *Megalurothrips usitatissimus* 和花蓟马 *Frankliniella intonsa* (董伟提供); E, F. 首花蓟马 *Frankliniella cephalica* 与鬼针草 *Bidens pilosa* 花粉粒电镜照片。

A. Adults of *Frankliniella occidentalis* from *Cucumis sativus* flower; B. Adults of *Thrips flavus* from *Ipomoea nil* flower (provided by DONG Wei); C. Adults of *Thrips hawaiiensis* from *Gardenia jasminoides* flower (provided by DONG Wei); D. Adults of *Megalurothrips distalis* and *Frankliniella intonsa* from *Glycine max* flower (provided by DONG Wei); E, F. SEM images show pollen grains of *Bidens pilosa* from *Frankliniella cephalica*.

2016)。访花蓟马与植物关系密切,两者互作研究为植物-传粉者协同演化提供材料(Terry et al., 2007; Salzman et al., 2020)。另外,近年来发现东方花蓟马 *Frankliniella tritici* “搭载”西方蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera* 进行扩散传播现象(Kabir and Snow, 2019),蓟马与其他传粉者关系也具有研究价值。

访花蓟马研究具有重要理论意义和实践价值,然而国内关于其多样性及传粉作用的研究和综述报导较少,甚至存在把所有访花蓟马都作为害虫进行灭杀的做法。本文基于作者多年来对访花蓟马的野外调查和分类鉴定研究,以及国内外访花蓟马文献的整理分析,综述了世界访花蓟马多样性现状和蓟马传粉作用研究进展,从蓟马植物互作的形态特征、系统发育及化学生态学等方面探讨蓟马传粉机制,为丰富访花昆虫多样性和植物-传粉者协同演化等研究内容提供资料。

1 访花蓟马物种多样性现状

访花蓟马物种丰富,目前全球已记录7科约1500种(表1),科、种数量分别占缨翅目对应总量77.8%和23.6%。蓟马科 Thripidae 所含物种最多,约900种,占访花蓟马物种总数60%;管蓟马科 Phlaeothripidae 是缨翅目物种最丰富的科,但仅管蓟马亚科 Phlaeothripinae 简管蓟马族 Haplothripini 具访花特性,包含约300种。纹蓟马科 Aeolothripidae 约150种在花中活动。剩余4个科:异蓟马科 Heterothripidae、黑蓟马科 Melanthripidae、宽锥蓟马科 Stenurothripidae 和断域蓟马科 Fauriellidae,均含物种可以访花。蓟马亚科的蓟马属 *Thrips*、花蓟马属 *Frankliniella* 和管蓟马亚科的简管蓟马属 *Haplothrips* 的物种数均超过200种(表1)。

我国访花蓟马物种非常丰富,现记录纹蓟马科、黑蓟马科、宽锥蓟马科、蓟马科和管蓟马科5科(Mirab-balou et al., 2011; Feng and Tong, 2021)。近年来,分别对广州、杭州和长春的访花蓟马物种多样性进行了初步调查,但缺少全国性的系统性整理。刘艳秋(2009)鉴定出广州地区91种植物上的访花蓟马3科37种,优势种(物

种个体数量占所捕获总数量10%以上)为花蓟马 *Frankliniella intonsa*、黄胸蓟马、杜鹃蓟马 *Thrips andrews* 和黄蓟马。郦卫弟等(2012)对杭州茅家埠金丝桃 *Hypericum chinese*、一年蓬 *Erigeron annuus*、空心莲子草 *Alternanthera philoxeroides*、美人蕉 *Canna indica* 等几种植物花上的蓟马种类进行采集并在室内进行种类鉴定,调查发现蓟马种类分属6属16种,其中花蓟马、黄胸蓟马及黄蓟马是该地主要的蓟马种类。王家宁(2017)鉴定了长春地区39种植物上的访花蓟马3科22种,主要物种有花蓟马、黄蓟马、棕榈蓟马 *Thrips palmi*、豆简管蓟马 *Haplothrips kurdjumovi* 和西花蓟马。

2 蓼马对植物的传粉作用研究进展

蓟马在访花过程中,可以结合其它载体(传粉者、风等)协同或单独传播花粉,甚至一些蓟马物种对植物授粉作用具有高度的专化性(表1)。最早观察到蓟马访花行为是 Darwin(1876),他发现蓟马影响旋花科植物授粉,接着 Shaw(1914)在甜菜上观察到携带花粉的蓟马(Ananthakrishnan, 1982);后来,一些科学家陆续发现蓟马对植物有传粉作用,但这些早期研究中的蓟马均未鉴定至物种水平。直到 Hood(1937)发现后断域蓟马 *Opisthothrips elytropappi*(断域蓟马科 Fauriellidae)经常出现在菊科植物 *Elytropappus rhinocerotis* 花中,Bailey(1949)发现大量奥纹蓟马 *Orothrips* sp.(纹蓟马科 Aeolothripidae)访问灌木 *Arctostaphylos pungens*(杜鹃花科 Ericaceae)花朵;Hagerup 和 Hagerup(1953)发现石楠角蓟马 *Ceratothrips ericae* 和花蓟马对四叶石楠 *Erica tetralix* 和帚石楠 *Calluna vulgaris*(杜鹃花科)具明显传粉作用。

近半个世纪以来,在许多国家和地区发现了蓟马的传粉作用。在英国,Lewis(1973)发现蓟马为甜菜、紫花苜蓿和豆类传粉。在俄罗斯,卡绢蓟马 *Sericothrips kaszabi* 常见于鸡眼草 *Kummerowia striata* 等多种植物花中(Evdokarova and Vierbergen, 2018)。在印度,黄胸蓟马和狭

翅筒管蓟马 *Haplothrips tenuipennis* 是马樱丹 *Lantana camara* 传粉者, 马樱丹花瓣颜色对访花蓟马具吸引作用 (Mathur and Ram, 1978; Ram and Mathur, 1984); 腹小头蓟马 *Microcephalothrips abdominalis* 给菊科藿香蓟 *Ageratum conyzoides*、蟛蜞菊 *Sphagneticola calendulacea* 传粉 (Ananthakrishnan, 1981, 1982; Gopinathan et al., 1981); 大带蓟马 *Taeniothrips major* 和梳缺花蓟马 *Frankliniella schultzei* 是茄 *Solanum melongena* 和黄果茄 *S. virginianum* 的主要传粉者 (Annadurai and Velayudhan, 1986); 黑角简管蓟马 *H. nigricornis* 是糙叶丰花草 *Spermacoce hispida* 的潜在传粉者 (Gurusubramanian, 1989)。在马来西亚, 黄胸蓟马和蓟马 *Thrips* sp. 为龙脑香 *Dipterocarpus* spp. 传粉 (Appanah and Chan, 1981); 管蓟马科物种 *Neoheegeria* sp. 为大戟科血桐 *Macaranga* sp. 传粉 (Moog et al., 2002); 梯背蓟马 *Tenothrips keruing* 为龙脑香 *Dipterocarpus sublamellatus* 传粉 (Ng et al.,

2019)。在澳大利亚, 疫蓟马 *Thrips imaginis* 取食车前叶蓝蓟 *Echium plantagineum* 花粉同时具传粉作用 (Kirk, 1985), 铁纹蓟马 *Cycadothrips emmaliami* 和 *C. albrechti* 分别专性为西部澳洲铁 *Macrozamia riedlei* 和北部澳洲铁 *M. macdonnellii* 传粉 (Mound and Marullo, 1998; Mound and Terry, 2001); 蓟马 *Thrips setipennis* 专性为南腺榕桂 *Wilkiea huegeliana* 传粉 (Williams et al., 2001)。在新西兰, 暗蓟马 *Thrips obscuratus* 是低地森林 13 种树的主要访花物种, 这些植物的花具有个体小、簇状、色淡等特点, 适合蓟马进行传粉 (Norton, 1984)。在美国, 异蓟马 *Heterothrips arisaemae* 是三叶天南星 *Arisaema triphyllum* 最重要的传粉者 (Rust, 1980); 宽锥蓟马 *Heratythrips sauli* 为蔷薇科 *Coleogyne* sp. 传粉 (Wiesenborn, 2021)。在巴拿马季节雨林中, 异花蓟马 *F. diversa* 为美洲橡胶树 *Castilla elastica* 传粉 (Sakai, 2001)。在巴西, 蓟马和隐翅虫分别为番荔枝科 *Bocageopsis*

表 1 访花蓟马主要类群、代表物种、已描述物种数量及相关植物
Table 1 The major group, iconic species and the described species number of flower visiting thrips and the related plants

科 Family	代表物种 Iconic species	种数 Number	相关植物 Related plants
纹蓟马科 Aeolothripidae	纹蓟马 <i>Aeolothrips</i> spp.	110	被子植物 Angiosperm
	带纹蓟马 <i>Desmoothrips</i> spp.	20	杨叶酒瓶树 <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
	<i>Dactuliothrips</i> spp.	9	麻黄属 <i>Ephedra</i> sp.; 牧豆树属 <i>Prosopis</i> sp
	奥纹蓟马 <i>Orothrips</i> spp.	3	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> , <i>Ceanothus</i> sp.
	铁纹蓟马 <i>Cycadothrips albrechti</i>	1	北部澳洲铁 <i>Macrozamia macdonnellii</i>
	<i>Cycadothrips chadwicki</i>	1	大泽米铁 <i>Macrozamia</i> sp.
断域蓟马科 Fauriellidae	<i>Cycadothrips emmaliami</i>	1	西部澳洲铁 <i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>
	<i>Parrellathrips ullmanae</i>	1	<i>Garrya veatchii</i>
	后断域蓟马 <i>Opisthothrips elytropappi</i>	1	<i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i>
异蓟马科 Heterothripidae	异蓟马 <i>Heterothrips</i> spp.	76	金虎尾科 Malpighiaceae
	<i>Lenkothrips</i> spp.	5	被子植物 Angiosperm
	<i>Scutothrips</i> spp.	4	被子植物 Angiosperm
	<i>Heterothrips peixotoa</i>	1	<i>Peixotoa tomentosa</i>
	黑蓟马 <i>Melanthrips</i> spp.	37	被子植物 Angiosperm
黑蓟马科 Melanthripidae	<i>Cranothrips</i> spp.	12	被子植物 Angiosperm

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

科 Family	代表物种 Iconic species	种数 Number	相关植物 Related plants
宽锥蓟马科 Stenurothripidae	<i>Holarthrothrips</i> spp.	4	刺葵属 <i>Phoenix</i>
	<i>Heratythrips sauli</i>	1	黑刷树属 <i>Coleogyne</i>
	<i>Oligothrips oreios</i>	1	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.
蓟马科 Thripidae	蓟马属 <i>Thrips</i> spp.	290	被子植物 Angiosperm
	花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella</i> spp.	200	被子植物 Angiosperm
	指蓟马 <i>Chirothrips</i> spp.	42	禾本科 Poaceae
	齿蓟马 <i>Odontothrips</i> spp.	36	豆科 Fabaceae
	大蓟马 <i>Megalurothrips</i> spp.	14	豆科 Fabaceae
	带蓟马 <i>Taeniothrips</i> spp.	32	被子植物 Angiosperm
	油加律带蓟马 <i>Taeniothrips eucharii</i>	1	金粟兰 <i>Chloranthus</i> spp.
	大带蓟马 <i>Taeniothrips major</i>	1	茄 <i>Solanum melongena</i> , 黄果茄 <i>S. xanthocarpum</i>
	梳缺花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>	1	被子植物 Angiosperm
	疫蓟马 <i>Thrips imaginis</i>	1	被子植物 Angiosperm, 车前叶蓝蓟 <i>Echium plantagineum</i>
管蓟马科 Phlaeothripidae	花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella intonsa</i>	1	被子植物 Angiosperm
	腹小头蓟马 <i>Microcephalothonrips abdominalis</i>	1	菊科 Asteraceae, 蓼香蓟 <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
	石楠角蓟马 <i>Ceratothrips ericae</i>	1	欧石楠 <i>Erica</i> , 帚石楠 <i>Calluna</i>
	龙脑香梯背蓟马 <i>Tenothrips keruing</i>	1	龙脑香 <i>Dipterocarpus sublamellatus</i>
	松塔尖蓟马 <i>Oxythrips strobilus</i>	1	油松 <i>Pinus tabuliformis</i>
	齿裂绢蓟马 <i>Hydatothrips dentatus</i>	1	野豌豆 <i>Vicia</i> spp.
	卡绢蓟马 <i>Sericothrips kaszabi</i>	1	鸡眼草 <i>Kummerowia striata</i>
	简管蓟马 <i>Haplothrips</i> spp.	230	被子植物 Angiosperm
	长管蓟马 <i>Dolichothrips</i> spp.	21	被子植物 Angiosperm
	吻管蓟马 <i>Neoheegeria</i> spp.	5	血桐 <i>Macaranga hullettii</i>

multiflora 和 *Oxandra euneura* 传粉 (Webber and Grottsberger, 1996); 异蓟马 *Heterothrips peixotoa* 为金虎尾科植物 *Peixotoa tomentosa* 传粉 (Del-Claro et al., 1997)。

国内开展蓟马传粉研究相对较少, Luo 和 Li (1999) 在湖南研究发现油加律带蓟马 *Taeniothrips eucharii* 对宽叶金粟兰 *Chloranthus henryi* 和丝穗金粟兰 *C. fortunei* 具显著的传粉作用; 丁德荣和盖钧镒 (2000) 在自然条件下, 对南方大豆雄性不育材料通过套袋试验, 发现大豆传粉媒介主要为花蓟马 *F. intonsa*, 但由于大豆

蓟马种类和发生量多, 其传粉效果和传粉距离需进一步研究。魏列新等 (2007) 对苜蓿 *Medicago sativa* 和牛角花齿蓟马 *Odontothrips loti* 互作系统进行了研究, 通过对 120 头牛角花齿蓟马携带花粉情况进行观察, 发现其花粉携带率高达 92.5%, 研究结果显示牛角花齿蓟马对紫花苜蓿有传粉作用。文慧慧等 (2015) 野外调查发现蓟马是二型花柱植物红蓼 *Polygonum orientale* 的主要访花者。刘航秀等 (2022) 研究了生草覆盖对柑橘访花蓟马发生动态及防控效果的影响, 结果表明紫花苜蓿、白花三叶草覆盖种植模式下访

花蓟马数量与清耕 (CK) 存在显著性差异。

3 蓼马的传粉机制

3.1 系统发育

根据最新的分类系统,全世界现生缨翅目包括2亚目9科6400余种(ThripsWiki, 2022),其中7科约1500种具访花习性(表1)。在锥尾亚目,大腿蓟马科Merothripidae和膜蓟马科Uzellothripidae是比较原始的类群,均为菌食性;纹蓟马科共有23属约230种,属的系统发育分析表明,植食性的访花纹蓟马是一个单系群,其在纹蓟马科中位于基部并分化出捕食性类群(Mound and Morris, 2007),该科传粉对象一般为比较原始的裸子植物;黑蓟马科跟纹蓟马科亲缘关系比较近,该科70种都具访花习性(ThripsWiki, 2022);异蓟马科Heterothripidae除了几种外寄生性外,主要访问金虎尾科Malpighiaceae植物的花;蓟马科分4个亚科,访花蓟马主要隶属于蓟马亚科Thripinae和绢蓟马亚科Sericothripinae,并且访花植物多样,针蓟马亚科Panchaetothripinae和棍蓟马亚科Dendrothripinae的物种主要生活于植物叶片上,极少访花(Zhang et al., 2019)。管尾亚目仅包括管蓟马科,该科分2亚科,灵管蓟马亚科全为菌食性,管蓟马亚科可分为3个属系:取食叶子的滑管蓟马属系*Liothrips* lineage,访花的简管蓟马属系*Haplothrips* lineage和菌食性的管蓟马属系*Phlaeothrips* lineage(王军和赵超, 2022)。

3.2 植物-传粉者协同演化

在显花植物的演化过程中,花香、花色、花型、花粉、花蜜等协同作用以吸引传粉者为植物授粉(Kantsa et al., 2017)。同类传粉者访问的花朵具有一些共同的性状,通常被称为传粉综合征(Cronk and Yang, 2016)。蓟马传粉纪录历史悠久,在白垩纪早期裸花蓟马给苏铁*Cycadopites*属植物传粉(PeñaLver et al., 2012),蓟马给古裸子植物传粉甚至可以追溯到二叠纪晚期(Frame, 2003);白垩纪晚期以后,显花植物迅速发展,这是传粉者与植物协同演化的结果,其

中蓟马的作用不容忽视。Kirk(1997)使用“蓟马传粉综合征(Thripophily)”一词表示植物花器具有一系列被蓟马授粉的特征,表明蓟马具传粉生态服务功能。蓟马传粉综合征包括:花朵小或花朵大但花瓣紧触,花朵球形或坛形,闭合花,白色、黄色或具粉红色斑纹,具微量花蜜和中小型花粉粒,有香味(Norton, 1984; Ram and Mathur, 1984; Kirk, 1997)。小型甲虫授粉的花朵特征与蓟马传粉综合征经常重叠,自然界中也存在多种植物由小型甲虫和蓟马共同授粉(Webber and Grottsberger, 1996; Terry et al., 2005; Salzman et al., 2020)。访花蓟马具有适应上述花的微环境的特征,它们身体微小细长,一般0.5-3 mm,可以自由出入一些小型花朵;身体表面及触角、翅和足等均具多根鬃毛,方便携带中小型花粉;对黄色和白色具有强趋性;具有触趋性,喜欢封闭紧触的环境;刺吸式口器,可以刺穿花粉壁;触角和下颚须具有多种类型感器,可以感知花香(Kirk, 1997; Varatharajan et al., 2016)。

3.3 植物挥发物对访花蓟马的“推-拉”效应

在传粉综合征中,花香作为嗅觉信号,比其他性状更利于远距离吸引传粉者。植物花释放的挥发性有机化合物(VOCs)具有显著吸引访花蓟马的作用(Ren et al., 2020)。Teulon和Penman(1990)调查发现新西兰花蓟马访花植物范围非常广泛,涵盖78科225种,但若虫仅在其中51种植物的花上出现;西花蓟马和黄胸蓟马分别对月季花*Rosa chinensis*和栀子花*Gardenia jasminoides*具更高适合度(Cao et al., 2018)。花朵中释放的VOCs成分复杂,主要包括三大类,即萜类、苯环或苯丙素类和脂肪族衍生物(Muhlemann et al., 2014)。现代月季*Rosa hybrida*花朵有40多种VOCs,其中茶螺旋(*Theaspirane*)、壬醛(*Nonanal*)和乙酸-2-苯基乙酯(*2-Phenylethyl Acetate*)对西花蓟马具有明显引诱作用(Avellaneda et al., 2021);苏铁蓟马*Cycadothrips chadwicki*对泽米铁科*Macrozamia lucida*花的挥发物β-月桂烯具有剂量依赖性反应,在高浓度下作为驱避剂,在低浓

度下作为引诱剂, 表现出明显“推-拉传粉机制”(Terry *et al.*, 2007; Salzman *et al.*, 2020)。蓟马与 VOCs 互作研究在害虫防治中具有重要价值(Kirk *et al.*, 2021)。

3.4 蓟马携播花粉能力

访花蓟马主要以花粉或花蜜为食, 其具独特的口器, 坚硬的口针可以刺开花粉壁或蜜腺来吸食其内含物; 蓟马体型微小, 甚至可以进入到未开的花蕾; 花粉和花蜜为蓟马生长繁殖提供营养物质(Kirk, 1987), 同时花器也为蓟马生活提供庇护场所(Ananthakrishnan, 1993)。蓟马种群数量及单个个体携带花粉数量可以衡量其传粉能力, Terry 等(2005)曾在一棵苏铁的雄花球果中发现超过5万头蓟马; 管蓟马科修管蓟马 *Dolichothrips* spp. 每头可携带268粒花粉(Moog *et al.*, 2002); 蓟马科黄胸蓟马每头最多可携带172粒花粉, 腹小头蓟马最多则是95粒, 这些蓟马科物种每头平均携带15-30粒花粉(Varatharajan *et al.*, 2016)。

另外, 访花蓟马的发育过程与寄主花发育时间关系紧密。例如, 黄胸蓟马从卵发育成2龄若虫需约11 d, 这也是秋英 *Cosmos bipinnatus* 从开花到结实的时间(Varatharajan *et al.*, 2016)。扁豆 *Lablab purpureus* 花的生长期与端大蓟马 *Megalurothrips distalis* 生命周期具有很好的对应关系(Velayudhan and Annadurai, 1987)。腹小头蓟马 *M. abdominalis* 喜欢栖息于菊科植物, 菊科植物头状花序的向心生长, 展现出花粉花蜜的连贯性, 一枝花序上的蓟马个体数与小花数具正相关关系(Ananthakrishnan *et al.*, 1981)。

4 问题与展望

嗅觉和视觉在蓟马访花行为中起着关键作用。触角是蓟马检测植物花释放VOCs的主要器官, 其表面具有大量的各种形状感受器(李维娜和冯纪年, 2013)。参与昆虫嗅觉过程的蛋白主要有气味结合蛋白(Odorant binding proteins, OBPs)、化学感受蛋白(Chemosensory proteins,

CSPs)、气味受体(Olfactory receptors, ORs)、离子型受体(Ionotropic receptors, IRs)、气味降解酶(Odorant degrading enzymes, ODEs)以及感觉神经元膜蛋白(Sensory neuron membrane proteins, SNMPs)等(Rützler and Zwiebel, 2005)。VOCs 通过感受器表面的微孔到达淋巴液, 被OBPs结合和溶解, 然后通过淋巴液运输与神经膜上相应受体结合进行信号传导, 从而引起昆虫的行为反应(Wang *et al.*, 2020)。西花蓟马具有84个ORs基因、102个GRs基因和168个IRs基因, 其多样的嗅觉相关基因与访花行为密切相关(Rotenberg *et al.*, 2020)。通过Y型管、四臂嗅觉仪等行为学实验, 已发现大量VOCs对蓟马具有引诱或趋避作用, 但对蓟马识别气味定位寄主的分子机制研究较少, 值得进一步探究。访花蓟马对黄色或白色具有正趋性, 复眼是其感受光信号的器官, 蓟马视觉基因与颜色互作的分子机制研究也具有重要意义。

传粉昆虫与植物关系密切, 昆虫给植物传粉, 植物为昆虫提供取食繁殖的营养物质和庇护场所。据估计, 全球约35.0万种昆虫给35.2万种显花植物传粉(Paton *et al.*, 2008; Ollerton, 2017)。近年来, 随着全球气候变化和人类活动的加剧, 访花昆虫多样性及其传粉服务功能显著降低。蓟马作为访花昆虫的重要类群之一, 具传粉历史悠久、物种丰富、种群数量庞大、生命周期短等特点, 然而其在花中取食生活过程中也会对植物造成损害, 人们关注蓟马的危害性, 传粉作用被严重低估。鉴于国内关于蓟马多样性及传粉作用研究比较薄弱, 建议加强访花蓟马物种多样性摸底调查, 研究访花蓟马的双重作用并权衡其传粉的有效性, 加强重要蓟马物种传粉生物学研究工作。

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