

# 雌蜂日龄和寄主虫态对亚利桑那跳小蜂寄生行为和子代蜂发育表现的影响\*

吕宇佳<sup>1\*\*</sup> 郭晓萌<sup>2</sup> 秦文权<sup>1</sup> 孟玲<sup>1</sup> 李保平<sup>1\*\*\*</sup>

(1. 南京农业大学植物保护学院, 南京 210095; 2. 江苏省丘陵地区镇江农业研究所, 句容 212499)

**摘要** 【目的】本研究旨在明确雌蜂日龄如何影响亚利桑那跳小蜂 *Aenasius arizonensis* 对扶桑绵粉蚧 *Phenacoccus solenopsis* 不同虫态寄主的寄生行为和子代蜂发育结果。【方法】分别以扶桑绵粉蚧 3 龄若虫和刚羽化雌成虫为寄主, 每日供雌蜂寄生直至其死亡, 观测雌蜂的检查寄主和产卵行为 (触角敲击寄主的时间和频次, 产卵器刺扎寄主的频次) 以及产出的子代蜂成虫体型大小; 分析这些特征随雌蜂日龄增长的变化趋势如何受寄主龄期的影响。【结果】亚利桑那跳小蜂对粉蚧雌成虫的触角敲击时间长于对粉蚧 3 龄若虫的敲击时间, 但与雌蜂日龄无关; 产卵器刺扎粉蚧成虫的时间长于刺扎 3 龄若虫, 均随雌蜂日龄增大而延长, 但产卵器刺扎寄主频次不受寄主虫态的影响, 而随雌蜂日龄增大而大幅降低。寄生粉蚧成虫产出的子代蜂成虫体型大于寄生粉蚧 3 龄若虫的子代蜂, 但雌蜂日龄对子代蜂体型大小没有影响。【结论】亚利桑那跳小蜂雌蜂的日龄只影响其对扶桑绵粉蚧的探测行为, 而寄主虫态既影响探测行为亦影响子代蜂发育表现。

**关键词** 扶桑绵粉蚧; 传统生物防治; 寄生性天敌; 入侵害虫; 日龄; 寄主品质

## Effects of host life stage and female wasp's age on parasitizing behaviors and offspring developmental consequences in *Aenasius arizonensis* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)

LÜ Yu-Jia<sup>1\*\*</sup> GUO Xiao-Meng<sup>2</sup> QIN Wen-Quan<sup>1</sup> MENG Ling<sup>1</sup> LI Bao-Ping<sup>1\*\*\*</sup>

(1. School of Plant Protection, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China;

2. Institute of Hilly Land Agriculture of Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province, Jurong 212499, China)

**Abstract** [Aim] This study aims to determine how female wasp's age influences oviposition-related behaviors and offspring developmental consequences of the parasitoid *Aenasius arizonensis*, a biocontrol agent attacking different life stages of the invasive cotton mealybug *Phenacoccus solenopsis*. [Methods] The 3rd instar nymph and neonatal female adult of the mealybug were exposed to parasitism by *A. arizonensis* females every day across their lifetime. Female's examination/oviposition behaviors and offspring body size at eclosion were measured and analyzed in relation to female age and host life stage at parasitism. [Results] *Aenasius arizonensis* females exercised a longer time for both antennal tapping and ovipositor-drilling on female adult mealybugs than on 3rd instar nymphs, but these behaviors were not affected by female wasp's age. Female wasps conducted more frequent drilling with the ovipositor on the female adult mealybug than on the 3rd instar nymph and markedly decreased the drilling frequency over female's age. Body size of offspring adults was larger from attacking the adult mealybug than attacking the 3rd instar nymph but did not vary with female's age. [Conclusion] Female wasp's age only influences host-examining behaviors while host life stage has an effect on both host-examining behaviors and offspring developmental outcome.

**Key words** *Phenacoccus solenopsis*; classical biological control; parasitoid natural enemy; invasive insects; age; host quality

\*资助项目 Supported project: 国家重点研发计划项目 (2017YFE0104900)

\*\*第一作者 First author, E-mail: 2168619241@qq.com

\*\*\*通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: lbp@njau.edu.cn

收稿日期 Received: 2023-03-03; 接受日期 Accepted: 2023-06-19

扶桑绵粉蚧 *Phenacoccus solenopsis* 原产于北美洲,于21世纪初首先传至东南亚地区,于2008年在我国广东省广州市发现后迅速传播至18个省(直辖市、自治区)的很多地区(马骏等,2009; García et al., 2016)。扶桑绵粉蚧食性广,可为害64科200余种植物,其中包括蔬菜、棉花等经济作物以及扶桑、木槿等多种园林景观植物(García et al., 2016)。扶桑绵粉蚧繁殖快、生命周期短、世代重叠大,难以用化学防治方法控制(Ahmad and Akhtar, 2016),而且抗药性发展快(Tong et al., 2019; Nagrare et al., 2020)。故有必要探索其他防治方法,尤其是保护和利用其天敌的生物防治。

粉蚧害虫具有丰富的寄生性天敌昆虫(Kapranas and Tena, 2015),这些天敌在控制粉蚧种群增长中具有一定的潜力和生防价值。例如,在非洲西部为防止外来入侵的木薯粉蚧 *P. manihoti* 和芒果粉蚧 *Drosicha mangiferae*,从原产地引入寄生蜂后成功地控制了这些粉蚧的传播和为害(Herren and Neuenschwander, 1991)。在对扶桑绵粉蚧寄生性天敌资源的调查中发现,亚利桑那跳小蜂 *Aenasius arizonensis* (次异名:班氏跳小蜂 *A. bambawalei*) 广泛分布于扶桑绵粉蚧的入侵地,表现出较大的控害潜力。例如,在印度棉田的寄生率为37.6%-72.3% (Kumar et al., 2010; Khuhro et al., 2011);在我国广东、海南、福建和湖北等地的调查发现,该寄生蜂是扶桑绵粉蚧的优势天敌(陈华燕等,2011; 黄俊等,2019)。亚利桑那跳小蜂可寄生扶桑绵粉蚧2龄到成虫的多个虫态,对3龄若虫的寄生率最高(He et al., 2011; Nagrare et al., 2011; Aga et al., 2016)。对产卵行为的初步观察发现,雌蜂首先用触角敲击寄主,然后将产卵器扎入寄主体内,拔出产卵器后用后足清理产卵器(高原,2014)。迄今,虽然有研究观察了亚利桑那跳小蜂对不同虫态扶桑绵粉蚧的产卵行为和繁殖特征(何娜芬等,2012; Karmakar et al., 2018),但往往只观察雌蜂瞬间或短时间(通常是成虫早期)的寄生行为和生殖特性,忽略了雌蜂日龄对这些特性的影响。大量证据说明,日龄是影响雌性寄生蜂搜寻

行为和繁殖力的一个重要因素(Godfray, 1994; Harvey, 2005)。所以,揭示亚利桑那跳小蜂日龄对其产卵行为和生殖产出的影响,可为保护利用该天敌控制扶桑绵粉蚧扩散为害提供重要参考依据。

本研究以扶桑绵粉蚧3龄若虫和新羽化雌成虫为寄主,连续观察亚利桑那跳小蜂逐日的产卵相关行为和产出的子代蜂体型大小,分析这些特征随雌蜂日龄增长的变化趋势如何受寄主龄期的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试昆虫

扶桑绵粉蚧和亚利桑那跳小蜂均采自浙江省杭州市临安区(116°E, 40°N)的一处种植茄子 *Solanum melongena* L.和黄瓜 *Cucumis sativus* L.的温室大棚。采回后用马铃薯 *Solanum tuberosum* L.幼苗(株高20-40 cm)为寄主植物饲养扶桑绵粉蚧,用3龄若虫为寄主供雌蜂寄生,羽化出的成蜂用20%蜂蜜液饲喂。试虫饲养在养虫室内,室内温度为(27±1)℃,相对湿度为60%±10%,光周期为16 L:8 D。

### 1.2 行为观测

对扶桑绵粉蚧设两个寄主虫态处理:3龄若虫和24 h内羽化的雌成虫。首先,将20头粉蚧移入培养皿(直径5 cm)中,然后释放1头亚利桑那跳小蜂,连续观测该蜂对3头粉蚧的寄生过程(从触角敲击寄主到拔出产卵器后离开寄主),记录以下行为:(1)触角敲击寄主时间,即从触角接触寄主到开始用产卵器刺扎寄主所经历的时间;(2)产卵器刺扎寄主时间,即从产卵器端部刺入粉蚧直到拔出产卵器后离开寄主所经历的时间;(3)产卵器刺扎寄主频次,即雌蜂在离开寄主前将产卵器刺入后拔出的次数(产卵器刺入后拔出记为1次),旨在测度寄生蜂反复刺扎同一头寄主的行为。当雌蜂完成对3头粉蚧的寄生后,将雌蜂收入玻璃试管内用20%蜂蜜水(通过浸湿棉团)饲喂;次日再为该蜂提供粉

蚧并观测寄生行为(方法同上),直至雌蜂死亡为止。将死亡的雌蜂保存在70%的酒精中,然后测量其后足胫节长度作为体型大小的度量。每天将被寄生(以产卵器刺扎为据)的粉蚧单头移入培养皿内,提供新鲜蚕豆*Vicia fabae* L.叶片作为食物,观察记录子代蜂羽化出蜂情况:是否出蜂、出蜂的性别及其体型大小(后足胫节长度)。饲养在人工气候箱(RGL-P400B,合肥达斯卡特生物科技有限公司)内进行,温度为( $30 \pm 1$ ) $^{\circ}$ C,相对湿度为70% $\pm$ 5%,光周期为16L:8D。每个寄主虫态处理/天共观测19头雌蜂(生物学重复)。

### 1.3 数据分析

鉴于同一头雌蜂每天寄生3头寄主,3次寄生表现之间存在某种关联(不独立),故采用混合效应模型拟合观测数据,其中将雌蜂个体作为随机效应变量以控制3次寄生数据之间的非独立关系,以寄主虫态和雌蜂日龄作为固定效应变量估计其影响,将寄生的雌蜂体型大小(后足胫节长度)作为协变量以控制其影响。针对观测变量的数据分布特征设置匹配的误差分布型:整数数据采用Poisson分布;时间数据采用Gaussian分布。上载lme4功能包在R-Studio统计分析平台中分析数据(R Core Team, 2020)

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 触角敲击寄主时间

亚利桑那跳小蜂的触角敲击寄主时间受粉蚧虫态的影响( $F = 26.32$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),对粉蚧雌成虫的敲击时间为5.09 s,长于对3龄若虫的3.17 s;但触角敲击寄主时间不受雌蜂日龄的影响( $F = 0.37$ ,  $P = 0.54$ ),不随日龄增长而变化(图1)。

### 2.2 产卵器刺扎寄主时间

亚利桑那跳小蜂的产卵器刺扎寄主时间受寄主虫态的影响( $F = 47.09$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),对粉蚧雌成虫的刺扎时间为10.98 s,长于对3龄若虫的6.10 s。产卵器刺扎时间受雌蜂日龄的影响( $F =$

$37.43$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),随日龄增大而延长(图2)。

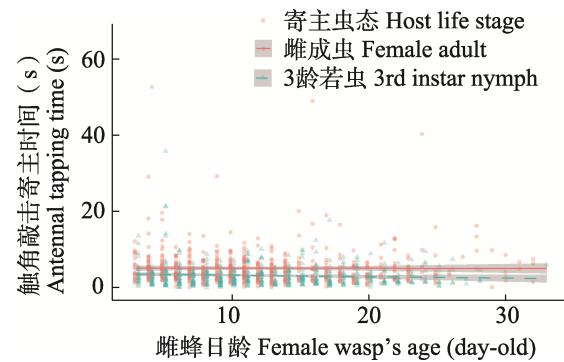


图1 亚利桑那跳小蜂对扶桑绵粉蚧3龄若虫和雌成虫的触角敲击时间与雌蜂日龄的关系

Fig. 1 Antennal tapping time on the 3rd instar nymph and female adult of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* in relation to age of female wasps in *Aenasius arizonensis*

阴影代表拟合线的95%置信域。下图同。

The shaded area around the fitted line represents 95% confident intervals. The same below.

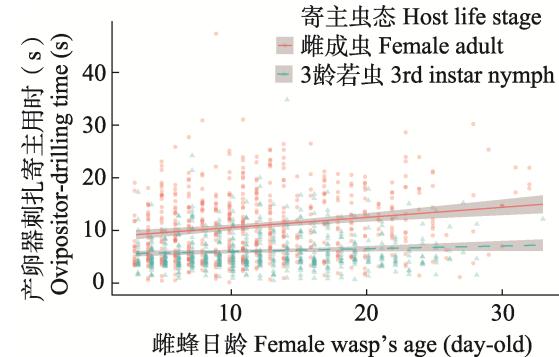


图2 亚利桑那跳小蜂对扶桑绵粉蚧雌成虫和3龄若虫的产卵器刺扎用时与雌蜂日龄的关系

Fig. 2 Ovipositor-drilling time on *Phenacoccus solenopsis* female adults and 3rd instar nymphs in relation to age of female wasps in *Aenasius arizonensis*

### 2.3 产卵器刺扎寄主频次

产卵器刺扎寄主频次不受寄主虫态的影响( $\chi^2 = 0.05$ ,  $P = 0.82$ );但受雌蜂日龄的影响( $\chi^2 = 4.32$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ),随日龄增大而减少(图3)。

### 2.4 子代蜂成虫的后足胫节长度

亚利桑那跳小蜂子代成虫的后足胫节长度受寄主虫态的影响( $F = 161.53$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),寄生粉蚧雌成虫的子代蜂成虫后足胫节长度为0.56 mm,大于寄生3龄若虫的子代蜂后足胫节

长度 0.41 mm (图 4)。亚利桑那跳小蜂子代成虫的后足胫节长度不受雌蜂日龄的影响 ( $F = 1.67$ ,  $P = 0.20$ )。

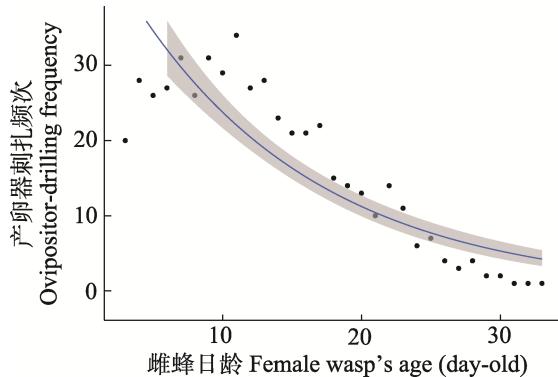


图 3 亚利桑那跳小蜂对扶桑绵粉蚧的产卵器刺扎频次与雌蜂日龄的关系

**Fig. 3 Ovipositor-drilling frequency on *Phenacoccus solenopsis* female adults and 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs in relation to age of female wasps in *Aenasius arizonensis***

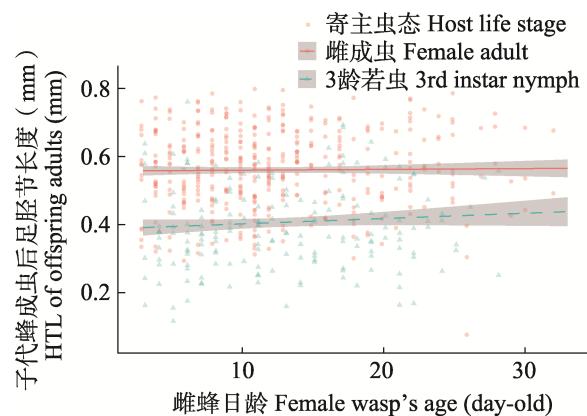


图 4 亚利桑那跳小蜂寄生扶桑绵粉蚧雌成虫和 3 龄若虫的子代蜂成虫后足胫节长度与雌蜂日龄的关系

**Fig. 4 Hind tibia length (HTL) of offspring adults from attacking *Phenacoccus solenopsis* adult and 3rd instar nymph in relation to female wasp's age in *Aenasius arizonensis***

### 3 讨论

本研究对亚利桑那跳小蜂的探测寄主行为进行的观测发现,触角敲击寄主时间受寄主虫态的影响,对粉蚧成虫的敲击时间均长于对若虫的敲击时间,但不受雌蜂日龄的影响。这说明触角探测是雌蜂产卵前检验寄主的必要程序,不因衰老而变化,但因寄主虫态而变化。粉蚧体表覆

盖有分泌的蜡粉,成虫体型大于若虫,不仅体壁更厚,而且蜡粉更多,从而对寄生蜂探测形成了更大的“屏障”,“迫使”雌蜂投入更多的能量(时间)来完成检验程序以获得关于寄主品质的可靠信息。雌蜂在产卵决策前用触角上丰富的感器评价寄主品质的行为广泛存在于寄生蜂中(Godfray, 1994)。除触角敲击外,有的寄生蜂还利用产卵器刺入寄主体内进一步检验,因为产卵器上生有感器(Quicke, 1997)。当然,寄主的“屏障”也可能影响产卵器刺扎检验过程。本研究发现,亚利桑那跳小蜂对粉蚧成虫比若虫的刺扎时间更长,这或许与粉蚧的“屏障”作用有关。另一方面,产卵器刺扎还可能包含了产卵过程(当接受寄主后),我们观察到亚利桑那跳小蜂的产卵器刺扎频次(反复刺扎同一头寄主的测度)不受粉蚧虫态的影响,而受雌蜂日龄的影响—随日龄增大而大幅降低。通常有几个因素可影响雌蜂对寄主的产卵器刺扎频次:首先是寄主防卫,面对反抗行为强烈的寄主,雌蜂往往需要多次刺扎(因而更长的时间)才能成功产卵,例如,侧沟茧蜂 *Microplitis mediator* 和斑痣悬茧蜂 *Meteorus pulchricornis* 的处理寄主时间(从触角接触寄主到完成产卵所需的时间)均随黏虫 *Mythimna separata* 幼虫的身体扭动频次增大而延长(Zhou et al., 2017);其次是雌蜂衰老,雌蜂的产卵选择性往往随期望寿命缩短而降低(Mills and Wajnberg, 2008);最后是雌蜂学习,寄生蜂具有很强的学习能力(Turlings et al., 1993; Giunti et al., 2015),产卵器刺扎的主要功能是将卵产在寄主体内特定的部位,该准确性并非完全由本能决定,往往需要通过产卵经历而提高。对于亚利桑那跳小蜂而言,鉴于扶桑绵粉蚧通常不表现出明显的反抗行为,也未观察到衰老对于雌蜂检验寄主行为(如触角敲击时间)的影响,所以,雌蜂产卵器刺扎频次随雌蜂日龄增大而明显降低的原因,可能是学习的影响,即产卵经历的积累大幅降低了产卵器刺扎频次,即提高了产卵的准确性和效率。

本研究对亚利桑那跳小蜂子代蜂成虫体型大小的观测发现,寄生扶桑绵粉蚧雌成虫的子代

蜂体型大于寄生3龄若虫粉蚧,但与雌蜂日龄无关。说明粉蚧雌成虫的寄主品质高于若虫。该结论与此前对该寄生蜂的结论一致。这些证据支持“寄主体型大小-品质”假说——寄主体型越大,可供子代蜂发育的资源越丰富,因而品质越高(Godfray, 1994);该假说在利用饥饿(Kouamé and Mackauer, 1991)和温度(Li and Mills, 2004)处理寄主蚜虫获得同龄但大小不同的寄主的实验中得到了严格的验证。

综上,无论以扶桑绵粉蚧若虫还是成虫为寄主,雌蜂日龄对亚利桑那跳小蜂检验寄主行为和子代蜂发育结果(成蜂体型大小)没有影响,但可能伴随寄生经验积累而影响用产卵器检验寄主或产卵的效率。

## 参考文献 (References)

- Aga TM, Tambe VJ, Nagrare VS, Naikwadi B, 2016. Parasitoid, *Aenasius arizonensis* (Girault) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae): Its biology, morphometrics, host stage preference and use in biological control. *Journal of Biological Control*, 30(2): 91–98.
- Ahmad M, Akhtar S, 2016. Development of resistance to insecticides in the invasive mealybug *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) in Pakistan. *Crop Protection*, 88(1): 96–102.
- Chen HY, He LF, Zheng CH, Li P, Yi QH, Xu ZF, 2011. Survey on the natural enemies of mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) from Guangdong and Hainan in China. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 33(2): 269–272. [陈华燕, 何娜芬, 郑春红, 李盼, 易晴辉, 徐再福, 2011. 广东和海南扶桑绵粉蚧的天敌调查. 环境昆虫学报, 33(2): 269–272.]
- Fand BB, Gautam RD, Suroshe SS, 2011. Suitability of various stages of mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae) for development and survival of the solitary endoparasitoid, *Aenasius bambawalei* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae). *Biocontrol Science and Technology*, 21(1): 51–55.
- García MM, Denno BD, Miller DR, Miller GL, Ben-Dov Y, Hardy NB, 2016. ScaleNet: A literature-based model of scale insect biology and systematics. Online Database [Doi: 10.1093/database/bav118. <http://scalenet.info>].
- Giunti G, Canale A, Messing RH, Donati E, Stefanini C, Michaud JP, Benelli G, 2015. Parasitoid learning: Current knowledge and implications for biological control. *Biological Control*, 90(2): 208–219.
- Gao Y, Huang J, Wang Z, Wen Y, Zhong S, 2014. Control efficiency of *Aenasius bambawalei* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) on *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). *Wuyi Science Journal*, 30(1): 146–153. [高原, 黄建, 王竹红, 温玉琪, 钟顺, 2014. 班氏跳小蜂对扶桑绵粉蚧的寄生效能. 武夷科学, 30(1): 146–153.]
- Godfray HCJ, 1994. Parasitoids: Behavioral and Evolutionary Ecology. New Jersey: Princeton University. 84–94.
- Harvey JA, 2005. Factors affecting the evolution of development strategies in parasitoid wasps the importance of functional constraints and incorporating complexity. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 117(1): 1–13.
- He LF, Feng DD, Li P, Xu ZF, 2012. Host-instar selection of *Aenasius bambawalei* Hayat (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) for mealybug *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 34(3): 328–332. [何娜芬, 冯东东, 李盼, 徐再福, 2012. 班氏跳小蜂对寄主龄期选择的研究. 环境昆虫学报, 34(3): 328–332.]
- Herren HR, Neuenschwander P, 1991. Biological control of cassava pests in Africa. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 36: 257–283.
- Huang J, Lü YB, Zhang J, Huang F, Bei YW, 2012. Parasitic functional response of *Aenasius bambawalei* Hayat (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) to *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 55(12): 1418–1423. [黄俊, 吕要斌, 张娟, 黄芳, 贝雅维, 2012. 班氏跳小蜂对扶桑绵粉蚧的寄生功能反应. 昆虫学报, 55(12): 1418–1423.]
- Kapranas A, Tena A, 2015. Encyrtid parasitoids of soft scale insects: Biology, behaviour, and their use in biological control. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 60: 195–211.
- Karmakar P, Shera PS, 2018. Seasonal and biological interactions between the parasitoid, *Aenasius arizonensis* (Girault) and its host, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley on cotton. *Phytoparasitica*, 46(5): 661–670.
- Khuhro SN, Kalroo AM, Mahmood R, 2011. Present status of mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Tinsley) on cotton and other plants in Sindh (Pakistan). *World Cotton Research Conference*, 45: 268–271.
- Kouamé KL, Mackauer M, 1991. Influence of aphid size, age and behaviour on host choice by the parasitoid wasp *Ephedrus californicus*: A test of host-size models. *Oecologia*, 88(2): 197–203.
- Kumar R, Kranthi K, Monga D, Jat S, 2010. Natural parasitization of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) on cotton by *Aenasius arizonensis* (Girault) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae). *Journal of Biological Control*, 23(4): 457–460.
- Li B, Mills N, 2004. The influence of temperature on size as an

- indicator of host quality for the development of a solitary koinobiont parasitoid. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 110(3): 249–256.
- Ma J, Hu XN, Liu HJ, Liang F, Zhao JP, Feng LX, Chen NZ, 2009. *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley found on *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* Linn. in Guangzhou. *Plant Quarantine*, 23(2): 35–36. [马骏, 胡学难, 刘海军, 梁帆, 赵菊鹏, 冯黎霞, 陈乃中, 2009. 广州扶桑上发现扶桑绵粉蚧. 植物检疫, 23(2): 35–36.]
- Mills N, Wajnberg E, 2008. Optimal foraging behavior and efficient biological control methods// Wajnberg E, Berstein C, van Alphen J(eds.). *Behavioral Ecology of Insect Parasitoids*. London: Blackwell Publishing. 1–30.
- Nagrare VS, Fand BB, Chinna Babu Naik V, Naikwadi B, Deshmukh V, Sinh D, 2020. Resistance development in cotton mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) to insecticides from organophosphate, Thiadiazines and Thiourea derivatives. *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 40(1): 181–188.
- Quicke DLJ, 1997. *Parasitic Wasps*. London: Chapman & Hall Ltd. 172–175.
- R Core Team, 2020. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Tong HJ, Ao Y, Li ZH, Wang Y, Jiang MX, 2019. Invasion biology of the cotton mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley: Current knowledge and future directions. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 18(4): 758–770.
- Turlings TCL, Wackers FL, Vet LEM, Lewis WJ, Tumlinson JH, 1993. Learning of host-finding cues by hymenopterous parasitoids// Papaj DR, Lewis AC (eds). *Insect Learning: Ecological and Evolutionary Perspectives*. 51–78.
- Zhou J, Meng L, Li B, 2017. Defensive behaviors of the Oriental armyworm *Mythimna separata* in response to different parasitoid species (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *PeerJ*, 5: e3690.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 封面介绍

### 双叉犀金龟 *Allomyrina dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1771)

又名独角仙。体大型，长椭圆形，雄雌异型，体呈棕褐色、棕色或褐色。雄虫头顶生有一末端分叉的角状突起，粗壮，斜向前向上伸出，前胸背板中央有一末端分叉的小角状突起，伸向前方，两鞘翅端各有一小圆突起；雌虫体形略小，头、胸无角状突起，头中央具椭圆形瘤状突起。

本期封面照片是在大别山区生物多样性综合科学考察中，于 2023 年 7 月 6 日拍摄于安徽省六安市金寨县张冲乡流波村。双叉犀金龟在温暖湿热、植物繁茂之地数量多。成虫多夜间活动，幼虫主要以朽木和腐殖质为食；成虫食性杂，喜食植物伤口的树汁。

感谢大别山区生物多样性综合科学考察（2019FY101800）项目资助。

(姜春燕, 中国科学院动物研究所)