

# 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物研究进展\*

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**摘要** 膜翅目 Hymenoptera 昆虫, 包括蜜蜂、蚂蚁和寄生蜂等, 在农业生产、生态维护和生物防治中有着不可替代的作用。近年来, 人们发现共生微生物是昆虫健康和适应性的重要守护者。本文概述了膜翅目广腰亚目 Symphyta、细腰亚目 Apocrita 针尾部 Aculeata (蜜蜂总科、蚁总科和胡蜂总科) 和寄生部 Parasitica (寄生蜂) 的共生微生物群落多样性, 探讨了共生微生物的主要传播途径。同时, 进一步比较分析了共生微生物群落与昆虫发育阶段、季节、食物、社会性、地理环境、行为、共生生物等的关系, 重点介绍了共生微生物在促进宿主食物消化、营养供给、解毒代谢、调控生殖、抵御病原菌和寄生虫及调控行为中的重要功能。最后, 深入探讨了膜翅目昆虫共生微生物在农林业可持续发展和医药研发领域等方面的应用前景, 并对未来做出展望。

**关键词** 膜翅目; 共生微生物; 传播途径; 功能; 影响因素

## Advances in research on hymenopteran symbiotic microbiomes

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**Abstract** Hymenopteran insects, including bees, ants and wasps, play an essential role in agricultural production, ecological maintenance, and pest management. The symbiotic microbiomes of these and other insects are essential guardians of host health and fitness. This paper reviews the most recent progress in research on symbiotic microbiomes of the Symphyta, Aculeata (Apoidea, Formicidae and Vespoidea) and Parasitica (parasitic wasps), and their transmission routes in hymenopterans. We also discuss the relationships between the microbiome and host's developmental stage, season, diet, caste and geographic location. Furthermore, we introduce the role of symbiotic microbiomes in host food digestion, nutrient provision, metabolic detoxication, reproductive manipulation, resistance to pathogens and parasites and behavioral modulation. Prospects for sustainable agricultural and forestry development, and pharmaceutical research are discussed, and a vision for the future is outlined.

**Key words** Hymenoptera; symbiotic microbiomes; transmission routes; microbiome functions; influence factor

膜翅目 Hymenoptera 昆虫数量庞大、种类繁多, 主要包括蜜蜂、蚂蚁和寄生蜂 (Huber, 2017)。大多数膜翅目昆虫为捕食性和寄生性, 能有效控制植食性昆虫的种群数量, 在生物防治和自然保护方面发挥着重要作用 (Eveleigh *et al.*, 2007; Tscharntke *et al.*, 2007)。膜翅目昆虫有许多重要

的传粉昆虫, 且这些传粉昆虫是农作物获得丰产必不可少的条件, 具有重要的生态经济价值 (Grissell, 2001; Tscharntke *et al.*, 2007)。

昆虫共生微生物的数量巨大, 约占昆虫总生物量的 1%-10%。共生微生物的种类繁多, 包括细菌、真菌、原生动物和病毒, 其中细菌的种类

\*资助项目 Supported projects: 国家重点研发计划 (2023YFD1400800); 国家自然科学基金区域联合基金重点项目 (U22A20485); 国家自然科学基金面上项目 (32272607)

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收稿日期 Received: 2024-06-04; 接受日期 Accepted: 2024-09-02

最多 (Roossinck, 2011; Douglas, 2015)。根据共生微生物在宿主体内的分布可以划分为两类, 生活在组织细胞内部的内共生菌和寄居在细胞外的外共生菌, 外共生菌以附着肠壁和游离于肠腔的肠道菌群为主 (Kikuchi, 2009)。在与宿主昆虫的长期进化过程中, 共生微生物参与宿主绝大多数的生命活动, 在促进食物消化、营养供给、解毒代谢、调控生殖、抵御病原菌和寄生虫以及改变宿主行为等方面发挥着重要作用 (Forsgren *et al.*, 2010; Koch and Schmid-Hempel, 2011; Kotilingam *et al.*, 2015)。近年来, 随着分子生物学技术和高通量测序技术的迅猛发展, 人们对昆虫共生微生物的研究日益深入。本文就膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的物种多样性、传播途径、影响因素及其功能等方面进行综述, 总结了近几年膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的研究进展。

## 1 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的物种多样性及传播途径

### 1.1 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的物种多样性

目前, 全世界已有记载的膜翅目昆虫种类约有 154 067 种, 包含广腰亚目 Symphyta 8 073 种和细腰亚目 Apocrita 145 994 种 (Huber, 2017)。本文对膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的物种多样性进行了梳理 (表 1)。

**1.1.1 广腰亚目** 广腰亚目昆虫共生菌的研究主要集中在叶蜂总科 Tenthredinoidea 和树蜂总科 Siricoidea。叶蜂总科中三节叶蜂科 Agridae、锯角叶蜂科 Diprionidae、扁叶蜂科 Pamphiliidae 和叶蜂科 Tenthredinidae 共生菌以  $\alpha$ -变形菌纲 ( $\alpha$ -proteobacteria) 和  $\gamma$ -变形菌纲 ( $\gamma$ -proteobacteria) 为主 (Graham *et al.*, 2008; Lucarotti *et al.*, 2010)。树蜂总科仅有一项共生菌研究, 树蜂科 Siricidae 的云杉树蜂 *Sirex noctilio* 共生菌以链霉菌属 *Streptomyces* 为主, 其次为泛菌属 *Pantoea* 和肠杆菌属 *Enterobacter* (Adams *et al.*, 2011)。

**1.1.2 细腰亚目——针尾部** 细腰亚目主要分为两类: 针尾部 Aculeata (如蜜蜂、胡蜂和蚂蚁等) 和寄生部 Parasitica (如姬蜂、瘿蜂和小蜂等)

(Huber, 2017)。针尾部的蜜蜂总科 Apoidea、蚁总科 Formicide 和胡蜂总科 Vespoidea 均有大量共生微生物方面的报道。

**1.1.2.1 蜜蜂总科** 蜜蜂总科昆虫是自然界中最重要的传粉者, 具有重要的生态和经济价值。目前, 对蜜蜂科 Apidae 蜜蜂属 *Apis* 和熊蜂科 Bombidae 熊蜂属 *Bombus* 昆虫肠道共生菌的研究尤为深入。意大利蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera*、东方蜜蜂 *A. cerana*、大蜜蜂 *A. dorsata*、小蜜蜂 *A. florea* 和黑小蜜蜂 *A. andreniformis* 均有肠道共生菌方面的报道。作为群居的社会性昆虫, 蜜蜂具有简单而高度特异的肠道菌群, 主要包括 *Snodgrassella*、*Gilliamella*、双歧杆菌属 *Bifidobacterium* 和 2 种乳酸杆菌 *Lactobacillus* Firm-4 和 Firm-5 (Kwong *et al.*, 2017)。熊蜂营社会性, 具有丰富的物种和生态多样性。已有研究报道欧洲熊蜂 *B. terrestris*、美洲东部熊蜂 *B. impatiens*、兰州熊蜂 *B. lantschouensis* 和红大黄蜂 *B. pascuorum* 的肠道共生菌 (Mockler *et al.*, 2018; Parmentier *et al.*, 2018; Wang *et al.*, 2019; Dharampal *et al.*, 2020; Pozo *et al.*, 2020)。熊蜂成蜂的肠道菌群与蜜蜂极为相似, 主要包括奈瑟氏菌科 Neisseriaceae、Orbaceae、双歧杆菌科 Bifidobacteriaceae 和乳杆菌科 Lactobacillaceae (Kwong *et al.*, 2014; Meeus *et al.*, 2015)。

无刺蜂是一类营群体生活并能酿蜜的昆虫, 隶属蜜蜂科麦蜂族 Meliponini。与群居社会性蜂相比, 无刺蜂的肠道菌群在不同物种之间存在一定差异。无刺蜂麦蜂 *Melipona*、*Dactylurina*、*Hypotrigona* 和 *Liotrigona* 成蜂肠道菌主要由乳杆菌科构成 (Tola *et al.*, 2021)。澳大利亚无刺蜂 *Tetragonula carbonaria* 和黑胸无刺蜂 *T. pagdeni* 均有共生菌的报道, 前者以乳酸杆菌属 *Lactobacillus* 和醋酸杆菌科 Acetobacteraceae 为主, 后者以 *Starmerella* 属为主 (Mills *et al.*, 2023; Castillo *et al.*, 2024)。有趣的是, *Melipona* 共生真菌也包含 *Starmerella* 属 (Cerqueira *et al.*, 2021)。顶无刺蜂 *Lepidotrigona terminata* 共生真菌以假丝酵母属 *Candida* 为主 (Castillo *et al.*, 2024)。

表 1 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的物种多样性汇总  
Table 1 Summary of symbiotic microbial diversity of hymenopteran insects

| 科<br>Family                 | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                                                                                          | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 参考文献<br>References                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 广腰亚目 Symphyta               |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 叶蜂总科 Tenthredinoidea        |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 三节叶蜂科 Agridae               | <i>Arge pectoralis</i>                                                                                                                           | 整虫 Whole body | $\alpha$ -变形菌纲 $\alpha$ -proteobacteria, $\gamma$ -变形菌纲 $\gamma$ -proteobacteria                                                                                                                                                                | Graham <i>et al.</i> , 2008                             |
| 扁叶蜂科 Pamphiliidae           | <i>Acantholyda erythrocephala</i>                                                                                                                |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 叶蜂科 Tenthredinidae          | 欧洲云杉锯角叶蜂 <i>Pikonema alaskensis</i> ,<br><i>Pristiphora geniculate</i> , <i>Euura</i> , <i>Eupontania</i>                                        | 整虫 Whole body | $\alpha$ -变形菌纲 $\alpha$ -proteobacteria, $\gamma$ -变形菌纲 $\gamma$ -proteobacteria ( <i>P. alaskensi</i> , <i>P. geniculate</i> ); 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> , 沙雷氏菌属 <i>Serratia</i> , 螺原体属 <i>Spiroplasma</i> ( <i>Euura</i> , <i>Eupontani</i> ) | Graham <i>et al.</i> , 2008;<br>Michell and Nyman, 2021 |
| 松叶蜂科 Diprionidae            | <i>Neodiprion abietis</i>                                                                                                                        | 肠道 Gut        | 拉恩氏菌属 <i>Rahnella</i> , 耶尔森氏菌属 <i>Yersinia</i> , 肠杆菌属 <i>Enterobacter</i>                                                                                                                                                                       | Whittome <i>et al.</i> , 2007                           |
| 树蜂总科 Siricoidea             |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 树蜂科 Siricidae               | 云杉树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>                                                                                                                       | 整虫 Whole body | 链霉菌属 <i>Streptomyces</i> , 泛菌属 <i>Pantoea</i> , 肠杆菌属 <i>Enterobacter</i>                                                                                                                                                                        | Adams <i>et al.</i> , 2011                              |
| 细腰亚目 Apocrita——针尾部 Aculeata |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 蜜蜂总科 Apoidea                |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
| 蜜蜂科 Apidae                  |                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                             | 蜜蜂属 <i>Apis</i> 的意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i> , 东方蜜蜂 <i>A. cerana</i> , 小蜜蜂 <i>A. florea</i> , 大蜜蜂 <i>A. dorsata</i> , 黑小蜜蜂 <i>A. andreniformis</i> | 肠道 Gut        | <i>Snodgrassella</i> , <i>Gilliamella</i> , 双歧杆菌属 <i>Bifidobacterium</i> , 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i>                                                                                                                                           | Kwong <i>et al.</i> , 2017                              |
|                             | 蜜蜂族 Meliponini 的蜜蜂属 <i>Melipona</i> , <i>Dactylurina</i> , <i>Hypotrigona</i> , <i>Liotrigona</i> 蜜蜂属 <i>Melipona</i>                            | 肠道 Gut        | 乳杆菌科 Lactobacillaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Tola <i>et al.</i> , 2021                               |
|                             |                                                                                                                                                  | 整虫 Whole body | <i>Starmerella</i> , <i>Lachancea</i> , 接合酵母属 <i>Zygosaccharomyces</i>                                                                                                                                                                          | Cerqueira <i>et al.</i> , 2021                          |
|                             | 澳大利亚无刺蜂 <i>Tetragonula carbonaria</i>                                                                                                            | 整虫 Whole body | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 醋酸杆菌科 Acetobacteraceae                                                                                                                                                                                             | Mills <i>et al.</i> , 2023                              |
|                             | 黑胸无刺蜂 <i>Tetragonula pagdeni</i>                                                                                                                 | 整虫 Whole body | <i>Starmerella</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Castillo <i>et al.</i> , 2024                           |

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

| 科<br>Family          | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                                                                                                       | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 参考文献<br>References                                                                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 蜜蜂科<br>Apidae        | 木蜂属 <i>Xylocopa</i> 的 <i>X. virginica</i> ,<br><i>X. caerulea</i> , <i>X. auripennis</i> ,<br><i>X. sonorina</i> , <i>X. tabaniformis</i>                     | 肠道 Gut        | <i>Bombilactobacillus</i> , <i>Candidatus Schmidhempelia</i> ,<br><i>Bombiscardovia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Gu <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Holley<br><i>et al.</i> , 2022; Handy<br><i>et al.</i> , 2023 |
|                      | <i>Xylocopa augusti</i>                                                                                                                                       | 肠道 Gut        | 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> , 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Fernandez de Landa<br><i>et al.</i> , 2023                                             |
|                      | <i>Xylocopa micans</i> , <i>X. mexicanorum</i> ,<br><i>X. tabaniformis parkinsoniae</i>                                                                       | 肠道 Gut        | <i>Bombilactobacillus</i> , <i>Bombiscardovia</i> , 假单胞菌属<br><i>Pseudomonas</i> , 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 双歧杆菌属<br><i>Bifidobacterium</i> , 致病杆菌属 <i>Xenorhabdus</i> , <i>Orbaceae</i>                                                                                                 | Holley <i>et al.</i> , 2022                                                            |
|                      | 木蜂亚科芦蜂属 <i>Ceratina</i>                                                                                                                                       | 整虫 Whole body | 肉胞菌属 <i>Carnimonas</i> , 鞘氨醇单胞菌属<br><i>Sphingomonas</i> , 丙酸杆菌属 <i>Cutibacterium</i> , 泛菌属<br><i>Pantoea</i> , 球囊菌属 <i>Ascospaera</i> , 青霉菌属 <i>Penicillium</i>                                                                                                                             | Nguyen and Rehan,<br>2022                                                              |
| 熊蜂科<br>Bombidae      | 熊蜂属 <i>Bombus</i> 的欧洲熊蜂 <i>B. terrestris</i> ,<br>美洲东部熊蜂 <i>B. impatiens</i> , 兰州熊蜂<br><i>B. lantschouensis</i> , <i>B. pascuorum</i>                         | 肠道 Gut        | 奈瑟氏菌科 Neisseriaceae ( <i>Snodgrassella alvi</i> ),<br>Orbaceae ( <i>Gilliamella apicola</i> ), 双歧杆菌科<br><i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i> ( <i>Bombiscardovia coagulans</i> 和<br><i>Bifidobacterium bombi</i> ), 乳杆菌科 <i>Lactobacillaceae</i><br>( <i>Lactobacillus</i> sp. 和 <i>L. bombicola</i> ) | Kwong <i>et al.</i> , 2014;<br>Meeus <i>et al.</i> , 2015                              |
|                      | 切叶蜂属 <i>Megachile</i> 的 <i>M. brevis</i> ,<br><i>M. lignisea</i> , <i>M. parallela</i> , <i>M. pollicaris</i> ,<br><i>M. rotundata</i> , <i>M. versicolor</i> | 整虫 Whole body | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | McFrederick <i>et al.</i> ,<br>2017; Youghari-Kokota,<br>2019                          |
| 切叶蜂科<br>Megachilidae | 壁蜂属 <i>Osmia</i> 的 <i>O. chalybea</i> , <i>O. subfasciata</i>                                                                                                 | 整虫 Whole body | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | McFrederick <i>et al.</i> , 2017                                                       |
|                      | 蓝色果园蜜蜂 <i>Osmia lignaria</i>                                                                                                                                  | 整虫 Whole body | 不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i> , 欧文氏菌属 <i>Erwinia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Cohen <i>et al.</i> , 2020                                                             |
|                      | 双角壁蜂 <i>Osmia bicornis</i> , <i>O. caerulea</i>                                                                                                               | 整虫 Whole body | 无色杆菌属 <i>Achromobacter</i> , 立克次氏体 <i>Rickettsia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | McFrederick <i>et al.</i> ,<br>2017                                                    |
| 隧蜂科<br>Halictidae    | 碱蜂 <i>Nomia melanderi</i>                                                                                                                                     | 肠道 Gut        | 乳酸杆菌 <i>Lactobacillus micheneri</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Kapheim <i>et al.</i> , 2021                                                           |
|                      | 淡脉隧蜂属 <i>Lasioglossum</i>                                                                                                                                     | 肠道 Gut        | 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Sodalis</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Fernandez de Landa<br><i>et al.</i> , 2023                                             |
| 条蜂科<br>Anthophoridae | 长须蜂属 <i>Eucera</i> 的 <i>E. fervens</i>                                                                                                                        | 肠道 Gut        | 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> , 螺原体属 <i>Spiroplasma</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Fernandez de Landa<br><i>et al.</i> , 2023                                             |

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

| 科<br>Family           | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                                                                           | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                | 参考文献<br>References                                          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>胡蜂总科 Vespoidea</b> |                                                                                                                                   |               |                                                                                          |                                                             |
| 胡蜂科 Vespidae          | 金环胡蜂 <i>Vespa mandarinia</i> , 近胡蜂 <i>Vespa similima</i>                                                                          | 肠道 Gut        | 肠杆菌科 Enterobacteriaceae, 肉胞菌属 <i>Carnimonas</i>                                          | Suenami <i>et al.</i> , 2019;<br>Yin <i>et al.</i> , 2024   |
|                       | 黄脚胡蜂 <i>Vespa velutina</i> Lepeletier 的 2 个亚种墨胸胡蜂 <i>V. v. nigrithorax</i> 和凹纹胡蜂 <i>V. v. auraria</i>                             | 肠道 Gut        | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 鞘氨醇单胞菌属 <i>Sphingomonas</i>                                 | Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022                                  |
|                       | 德国黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula germanica</i> , 美国黑黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula consobrina</i> , 西方黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula pensylvanica</i> , <i>Vespula alascensis</i> | 肠道 Gut        | <i>Lachancea</i> , 汉逊属 <i>Hanseniaspora</i> , 梅奇酵母属 <i>Metschnikowia</i>                 | Jimenez <i>et al.</i> , 2017                                |
|                       | 常见黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula vulgaris</i>                                                                                                     | 整虫 Whole body | 斯巴达杆菌纲 Spartobacteria, $\alpha$ -变形菌纲 $\alpha$ -proteobacteria, 纤线杆菌纲 Ktedonobacteria    | Quinn, 2017                                                 |
|                       | 西方黄胡蜂 <i>Vespula pensylvanica</i>                                                                                                 | 整虫 Whole body | 果实乳杆菌属 <i>Fructilactobacillus</i> , 乳球菌属 <i>Lactococcus</i> , 明串珠菌属 <i>Leuconostoc</i>   | Rothman <i>et al.</i> , 2021                                |
| <b>蚁总科 Formicidae</b> |                                                                                                                                   |               |                                                                                          |                                                             |
| 切叶蚁亚科<br>Myrmicinae   | 火蚁属 <i>Solenopsis</i>                                                                                                             | 整虫 Whole body | 立克次氏体目 Rickettsiales, 螺原体属 <i>Spiroplasma</i>                                            | Chanson <i>et al.</i> , 2023;<br>Ishak <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
|                       | 龟蚁属 <i>Cephalotes</i>                                                                                                             | 肠道 Gut        | <i>Cephalotococcus</i> , 黄色单胞菌目 Xanthomonadales, 伯克氏菌目 Burkholderiales, 根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales | Hu <i>et al.</i> , 2018                                     |
|                       | 大头蚁属 <i>Pheidole</i>                                                                                                              | 整虫 Whole body | 伯克霍尔德氏菌科 Burkholderiaceae, 不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i> , 链球菌属 <i>Streptococcus</i>        | Martins and Moreau, 2020                                    |
|                       | 顶切叶蚁属 <i>Acromyrmex</i>                                                                                                           | 肠道 Gut        | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i> , 虫原体目 Entomoplasmatales, 根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales                       | Sapountzis <i>et al.</i> , 2015                             |

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

| 科<br>Family         | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                  | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 参考文献<br>References                                           |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 切叶蚁亚科<br>Myrmicinae | 芭切叶蚁属 <i>Atta</i> 的巨首芭切叶蚁 <i>A. cephalotes</i>                           | 整虫 Whole body | 膜菌纲 Mollicutes, 根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Zhukova <i>et al.</i> , 2017                                 |
|                     | 大蚁属 <i>Megalomyrmex</i>                                                  | 整虫 Whole body | 虫原体目 Entomoplasmatales, 巴通体科 Bartonellaceae, 不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Liberti <i>et al.</i> , 2015                                 |
|                     | 菇园蚁属 <i>Mycocepurus</i> 的史氏菇园蚁 <i>M. smithii</i>                         | 整虫 Whole body | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 溶杆菌属 <i>Lysobacter</i> , 假诺卡氏菌属 <i>Pseudonocardia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Kellner <i>et al.</i> , 2015                                 |
|                     | 糙切叶蚁属 <i>Trachymyrmex</i> 的北方糙切叶蚁 <i>T. septentrionalis</i>              | 整虫 Whole body | 热单胞菌属 <i>Thermomonas</i> , 劳特普罗菌属 <i>Lautropia</i> , 埃希氏菌属 <i>Escherichia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Green and Klassen, 2022                                      |
|                     | 切胸蚁属 <i>Temnothorax</i> 的 <i>T. nylanderii</i>                           | 肠道 Gut        | 窄养单胞菌属 <i>Stenotrophomonas</i> , 不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i> 和来自黄单胞菌科 Xanthomonadaceae 和莫拉氏菌科 Moraxellaceae 的属                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Segers <i>et al.</i> , 2019                                  |
| 蚁亚科 Formicinae      | 举腹蚁属 <i>Crematogaster</i>                                                | 整虫 Whole body | 立克次氏体目 Rickettsiales, 根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Chanson <i>et al.</i> , 2023                                 |
|                     | 毒针蚁属 <i>Daceton</i>                                                      | 整虫 Whole body | 根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales, 虫原体目 Entomoplasmatales, 醋杆菌目 Acetobacterales                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Chanson <i>et al.</i> , 2023                                 |
|                     | 收获蚁属 <i>Messor</i> 的野蚕收获蚁 <i>M. barbarus</i> , 大头收获蚁 <i>M. capitatus</i> | 整虫 Whole body | 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> , 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Martínez-Rodríguez <i>et al.</i> , 2013                      |
|                     | 弓背蚁属 <i>Camponotus</i> , 毛蚁属 <i>Lasius</i> , 短蚁属 <i>Brachymyrmex</i>     | 整虫 Whole body | 醋酸杆菌科 Acetobacteraceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Brown and Wernegreen, 2016; Ivens <i>et al.</i> , 2018       |
|                     | 蚁属 <i>Formica</i> , <i>Formica exsecta</i>                               | 整虫 Whole body | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i> , 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Liliensternia</i> , 螺原体属 <i>Spiroplasma</i> ( <i>Formica</i> 蚁后); $\alpha$ -变形菌纲 $\alpha$ -proteobacteria, 变形菌门 Proteobacteria, 葡萄球菌属 <i>Staphylococcus</i> , 链球菌属 <i>Streptococcus</i> , 戴维氏属 <i>Davidiella</i> , 隐球酵母属 <i>Cryptococcus</i> ( <i>F. exsecta</i> 工蚁) | Jackson <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Lindström <i>et al.</i> , 2023 |
|                     | 多刺蚁属 <i>Polyrhachis</i>                                                  | 整虫 Whole body | 肠杆菌科 Enterobacteriaceae, 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ramalho <i>et al.</i> , 2017                                 |

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

| 科<br>Family                   | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                                                                                                 | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                                           | 参考文献<br>References                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 臭蚁亚科<br>Dolichoderinae        | 黑头酸臭蚁 <i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>                                                                                                                    | 整虫 Whole body | 芽孢菌目 Bacillales, 乳杆菌目 Lactobacillales, 肠杆菌目 Enterobacteriales                                                       | Cheng <i>et al.</i> , 2019         |
| 猛蚁亚科 Ponerinae                | 恐猛蚁 <i>Dinoponera lucida</i> , 新猛蚁 <i>Neoponera curvinodis</i> , 厚结猛蚁 <i>Pachycondyla striata</i> , 大齿猛蚁 <i>Odontomachus brunneus</i> , <i>O. bauri</i> | 肠道 Gut        | 巴通体属 <i>Bartonella</i> , 中间原体属 <i>Mesoplasma</i> , 中慢生根瘤菌属 <i>Mesorhizobium</i>                                     | de Oliveira <i>et al.</i> , 2016   |
| 伪切叶蚁亚科<br>Pseudomyrmecinae    | 伪切叶蚁属 <i>Pseudomyrmex</i>                                                                                                                               | 整虫 Whole body | 醋酸杆菌科 Acetobacteraceae, 诺卡氏菌科 Nocardiaceae                                                                          | Rubin <i>et al.</i> , 2019         |
| 行军蚁亚科 Dorylinae               | 游蚁属 <i>Eciton</i> , 钳蚁属 <i>Labidus</i> , 双节行军蚁属 <i>Aenictus</i>                                                                                         | 肠道 Gut        | 芽孢杆菌门 Bacillota, 虫原体科 Entomoplasmataceae                                                                            | Łukasik <i>et al.</i> , 2017       |
| 细腰亚目 Apocrita——寄生部 Parasitica |                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                                                                                                     |                                    |
| 姬蜂总科 Ichneumonoidae           |                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                                                                                                     |                                    |
| 姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae             | 仓蛾姬蜂 <i>Venturia canescens</i>                                                                                                                          | 整虫 Whole body | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i> , 蒙氏肠球菌 <i>Enterococcus mundtii</i>                                                         | Foray <i>et al.</i> , 2013         |
| 茧蜂科 Braconidae                | 缩基反颚茧蜂 <i>Asobara tabida</i>                                                                                                                            | 整虫 Whole body | 醋杆菌属 <i>Acetobacter</i> , 酸单胞杆菌属 <i>Acidomonas</i> , 芽孢杆菌属 <i>Bacillus</i>                                          | Zouache <i>et al.</i> , 2009       |
| 蚜茧蜂科 Aphididae                | 棉蚜茧蜂 <i>Lysiphlebia japonica</i>                                                                                                                        | 整虫 Whole body | 不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i>                                                                                          | Gao <i>et al.</i> , 2021           |
| 瘦蜂总科 Cynipoidea               |                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                                                                                                     |                                    |
| 瘦蜂科 Cynipidae                 | 板栗瘦蜂 <i>Dryocosmus turiphilus</i>                                                                                                                       | 整虫 Whole body | 类芽孢杆菌 <i>Paenibacillus</i> sp., 腐生葡萄球菌 <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> , 荧光假单胞杆菌 <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | Iskender <i>et al.</i> , 2017      |
| 细蜂总科 Proctotrupoidea          |                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                                                                                                     |                                    |
| 缘腹细蜂科<br>Scelionidae          | 黑卵蜂 <i>Telenomus tridentatus</i>                                                                                                                        | 肠道 Gut        | 瘿疮丙酸杆菌 <i>Cutibacterium acnes</i> , 水杆菌 <i>Aquabacterium</i> sp., 马赛菌 <i>Massilia</i> sp.                           | Ramírez-Ahuja <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

| Family                    | 属或种<br>Genus or species                                                                                  | 部位<br>Section | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                   | 参考文献<br>References                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>小蜂总科 Chalcidoidea</b>  |                                                                                                          |               |                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                     |
| 赤眼蜂科<br>Trichogrammatidae | 螟黄赤眼蜂 <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i>                                                                       | 整虫 Whole body | 嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 <i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> ,<br>不动杆菌属 <i>Acinetobacter</i> , 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i>                                                                     | Srinatha <i>et al.</i> , 2015                       |
|                           | 缨翅赤眼蜂 <i>Megaphragma amalphantanum</i>                                                                   | 整虫 Whole body | $\gamma$ -变形菌纲 $\gamma$ -proteobacteria, 放线菌门 Actinobacteria,<br>厚壁菌门 Firmicutes                                                                                            | Nedoluzhko <i>et al.</i> , 2017                     |
| 蚜小蜂科 Aphelinidae          | 苹果绵蚜蚜小蜂 <i>Aphelinus mali</i>                                                                            | 整虫 Whole body | 希瓦氏菌属 <i>Shewanella</i> , 假单胞菌属 <i>Pseudomonas</i> ,<br>棒状杆菌属 <i>Corynebacterium</i>                                                                                        | Du <i>et al.</i> , 2020                             |
|                           | 蒙氏桨角蚜小蜂 <i>Eretmocerus mundus</i> , 漠<br>桨角蚜小蜂 <i>Er. eremicus</i> , 丽蚜小蜂<br><i>Encarsia formosa</i>     | 整虫 Whole body | 葡萄球菌属 <i>Staphylococcus</i> , 链球菌属 <i>Streptococcus</i> ,<br>罗氏菌属 <i>Rothia</i>                                                                                             | Fernández <i>et al.</i> , 2019                      |
| 长尾小蜂科 Torymidae           | 大痣小蜂属 <i>Megastigmus</i>                                                                                 | 整虫 Whole body | 罗尔斯顿菌属 <i>Ralstonia</i>                                                                                                                                                     | Paulson <i>et al.</i> , 2014                        |
| 缨小蜂科 Mymaridae            | 短胸缨小蜂 <i>Anaphes nitens</i>                                                                              | 整虫 Whole body | 梨火疫病菌 <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> , 格氏沙雷氏菌<br><i>Serratia grimesii</i> , <i>Yersinia massiliensis</i> , <i>Rickettsia belli</i>                                                | Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> , 2023                        |
| 跳小蜂科 Encyrtidae           | <i>Comperia merceti</i>                                                                                  | 整虫 Whole body | 假丝酵母菌属 <i>Candida</i>                                                                                                                                                       | Gibson and Hunter,<br>2009a, 2009b; Lebeck,<br>1989 |
| 榕小蜂科 Agaonidae            | <i>Eupristina altissima</i> , <i>Eupristina</i> sp.1,<br><i>E. verticillate</i> , <i>Eupristina</i> sp.2 | 整虫 Whole body | <i>Saccharomyces</i> , 丙酸杆菌属 <i>Propionibacterium</i> ( <i>E. altissima</i> , <i>Eupristina</i> sp.1, <i>E. verticillate</i> ), <i>Stereopsis</i> ( <i>Eupristina</i> sp.2) | Dong <i>et al.</i> , 2022                           |
| 姬小蜂科 Eulophidae           | 格姬小蜂 <i>Pnigalio soemius</i>                                                                             | 整虫 Whole body | 立克次氏体 <i>Rickettsia</i>                                                                                                                                                     | Giorgini <i>et al.</i> , 2010                       |
| 金小蜂科 Pteromalidae         | 丽蝇蝇集金小蜂 <i>Nasonia vitripennis</i> , 吉氏<br>金小蜂 <i>N. giraulti</i> , 长角金小蜂 <i>N. longicornis</i>          | 肠道 Gut        | 雷氏普罗威登斯菌 <i>P. rettgeri</i> , 不动杆菌属<br><i>Acinetobacter</i>                                                                                                                 | Brucker and Bordenstein,<br>2012                    |

切叶蜂科 Megachilidae 是蜜蜂大家族的独居者, 没有社会分工, 成员众多。切叶蜂属 *Megachile*, 如 *M. brevis* 和 *M. liniseca* 等幼蜂以乳酸杆菌属为主 (McFrederick *et al.*, 2017; Voulgari-Kokota, 2019)。壁蜂属 *Osmia* 幼蜂, 如 *O. bicornis* 和 *O. caerulescens* 幼蜂以肠杆菌科 Enterobacteriaceae 和醋酸杆菌科为主 (Voulgari-Kokota, 2019)。营独居方式的隧蜂科 Halictidae 和条蜂科 Anthophoridae 均有共生菌方面的报道。碱蜂 *Nomia melanderi* (隧蜂科) 的后肠主要由乳酸杆菌 *Lactobacillus micheneri* 构成 (Kapheim *et al.*, 2021); 淡脉隧蜂 *Lasioglossum* 和 *Eucera fervens* (条蜂科) 的肠道共生菌均含假单胞菌属 *Pseudomonas* (Fernandez de Landa *et al.*, 2023)。

**1.1.2.2 胡蜂总科** 胡蜂总科 Vespoidea 的胡蜂科 Vespidae, 营社会性群居生物, 多为捕食者, 少数采食花蜜。胡蜂科共生菌的研究主要集中在胡蜂属 *Vespa* 和黄胡蜂属 *Vespula*。德国黄胡蜂 *Vespula germanica*、美国黑黄胡蜂 *V. consobrina*、西方黄胡蜂 *V. pensylvanica* 和 *V. alascensis* 的肠道含有拉钱斯氏酵母属 *Lachancea*、汉逊属 *Hanseniaspora* 和梅奇酵母属 *Metschnikowia* (Jimenez *et al.*, 2017)。胡蜂属的金环胡蜂 *Vespa mandarinia* 和近胡蜂 *V. simillima* 成蜂肠道含有肠杆菌科和 *Carnimonas* 菌 (Suenami *et al.*, 2019; Yin *et al.*, 2024)。黄脚胡蜂 *Vespa velutina* Lepeletier 的 2 个亚科墨胸胡蜂 *V. v. nigrithorax* 和凹纹胡蜂 *V. v. auraria* 中肠以乳酸杆菌属和鞘氨醇单胞菌属 *Sphingomonas* 为主 (Zhang *et al.*, 2022)。

**1.1.2.3 蚁总科** 蚁总科 Formicidae 的切叶蚁亚科 Myrmicinae、蚁亚科 Formicinae、伪切叶蚁亚科 Pseudomyrmecinae、猛蚁亚科 Ponerinae、臭蚁亚科 Dolichoderinae 和行军蚁亚科 Dorylinae 均涉及到共生菌方面的研究。其中, 切叶蚁亚科共生菌的研究最为丰富, 目前有共生菌记载的包含火蚁属 *Solenopsis*、龟蚁属 *Cephalotes*、大头蚁属 *Pheidole*、顶切叶蚁属 *Acromyrmex*、芭切叶蚁属 *Atta*、大蚁属 *Megalomyrmex*、糙切叶蚁

属 *Trachymyrmex*、毒针蚁属 *Daceton*、菇园蚁属 *Mycocepurus*、收获蚁属 *Messor*、切胸蚁属 *Temnothorax* 和举腹蚁属 *Crematogaster*。切叶蚁亚科共生菌常见根瘤菌目 Rhizobiales 和虫原体目 Entomoplasmatales。毒针蚁属和顶切叶蚁属同时含有上述两类共生菌。此外, 毒针蚁属共生菌还含有醋杆菌目 Acetobacterales; 顶切叶蚁 *Acromyrmex echinator*、*A. octospinosus* 和 *A. volcanus* 共生菌还包含沃尔巴克氏体 *Wolbachia* (Sapountzis *et al.*, 2015; Chanson *et al.*, 2023)。龟蚁属、芭切叶蚁属和举腹蚁属共生菌均含有根瘤菌目。此外, 龟蚁 *Cephalotes* 肠道还检测到 *Cephaloticoccus* 属, 巨首芭切叶蚁 *Atta cephalotes* 还包含膜菌纲 Mollicutes, 举腹蚁属还包括立克次氏体目 Rickettsiales (Zhukova *et al.*, 2017; Hu *et al.*, 2018; Chanson *et al.*, 2023)。大蚁属和火蚁属共生菌均包含虫原体目。此外, 大蚁属报道了巴通体科 Bartonellaceae 和不动杆菌属 *Acinetobacter*, 火蚁属包含立克次氏体目 (Ishak *et al.*, 2011; Liberti *et al.*, 2015; Chanson *et al.*, 2023)。其他切叶蚁的共生菌报道, 详情见表 1。

弓背蚁属 *Camponotus*、毛蚁属 *Lasius*、短蚁属 *Brachymyrmex* (蚁亚科) 和伪切叶蚁属 *Pseudomyrmex* (伪切叶蚁亚科) 均能检测到醋酸杆菌科 (Brown and Wernegreen, 2016; Ivens *et al.*, 2018; Rubin *et al.*, 2019)。多刺蚁属 *Polyrhachis* 和蚁属 *Formica* (蚁亚科) 均包含乳酸杆菌属 (Ramalho *et al.*, 2017; Jackson *et al.*, 2023)。

臭蚁亚科的黑头酸臭蚁 *Tapinoma melanocephalum* 共生菌主要由芽孢菌目 Bacillales、乳杆菌目 Lactobacillales 和肠杆菌目 Enterobacteriales 构成 (Cheng *et al.*, 2019)。猛蚁亚科的恐猛蚁 *Dinoponera lucida*、新猛蚁 *Neoponera curvinodis*、厚结猛蚁 *Pachycondyla striata*、大齿猛蚁 *Odontomachus brunneus* 和 *O. bauri* 的肠道普遍检测到螺原体属 *Spiroplasma* 和中间原体属 *Mesoplasma* (de Oliveira *et al.*, 2016)。行军蚁亚科游蚁属 *Eciton*、钳蚁属 *Labidus* 和双节行军蚁属 *Aenictus* 的肠道均含芽孢杆菌门 Bacillota 和虫原体科 Entomoplasmataceae

(Łukasik *et al.*, 2017)。

**1.1.3 细腰亚目——寄生部** 寄生部的小蜂总科 Chalcidoidea、姬蜂总科 Ichneumonidae、细蜂总科 Proctotrupoidea 和瘿蜂总科 Cynipoidea 均有共生菌方面的报道。

寄生蜂共生菌以变形菌门 Proteobacteria 和厚壁菌门 Firmicutes 为主 (Dicke *et al.*, 2020)。寄生蜂拥有各自的核心菌群, 因寄主种类不同共生菌呈现多样性。小蜂总科的金小蜂科 Pteromalidae、赤眼蜂科 Trichogrammatidae、蚜小蜂科 Aphelinidae、缨小蜂科 Mymaridae、姬小蜂科 Eulophidae、长尾小蜂科 Torymidae、榕小蜂科 Agaonidae 和跳小蜂科 Encyrtidae 均有共生菌的报道。金小蜂科金小蜂属 *Nasonia* 的丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 *Nasonia vitripennis*、吉氏金小蜂 *N. giraulti* 和长角金小蜂 *N. longicornis* 的主要肠道菌为雷氏普罗威登斯菌 *Providencia rettgeri* 和不动杆菌属 (Brucker and Bordenstein, 2012)。不同于金小蜂属, 研究者对寄生蜂共生菌的研究主要集中在寄生蜂成虫。蚜小蜂科有 4 种寄生蜂共生菌方面的报道: 苹果绵蚜蚜小蜂 *Aphelinus mali* 成蜂以希瓦氏菌属 *Shewanella* 和假单胞菌属为主 (Du *et al.*, 2020); 蒙氏桨角蚜小蜂 *Eretmocerus mundus*、漠桨角蚜小蜂 *Er. eremicus* 和丽蚜小蜂 *Encarsia formosa* 成蜂主要由葡萄球菌属 *Staphylococcus*、链球菌属 *Streptococcus* 和罗氏菌属 *Rothia* 构成 (Fernández *et al.*, 2019)。榕小蜂科 4 种寄生蜂有共生菌方面的报道: 高山榕小蜂 *Eupristina altissima*、传粉榕小蜂 *E. verticillate* 和 *Eupristina* sp.1 共生真菌以酵母属 *Saccharomyces* 为主, 细菌以丙酸杆菌属 *Propionibacterium* 为主; 而 *Eupristina* sp.2 共生真菌以 *Stereopsis* 属为主 (Dong *et al.*, 2022)。小蜂科其他寄生蜂的共生菌报道, 详情见表 1。

姬蜂总科的姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae 仓蛾姬蜂 *Venturia canescens*、茧蜂科 Braconidae 的缩基反颚茧蜂 *Asobara tabida* 以及蚜茧蜂科 Aphididae 的棉蚜茧蜂 *Lysiphlebia japonica* 均有共生菌的报道: *V. canescens* 共生菌为沃尔巴克氏体和蒙氏肠球菌 *Enterococcus mundtii* (Foray *et al.*, 2013); 缩基反颚茧蜂 *A. tabida* 共生菌包括醋杆菌属

*Acetobacter*、酸单胞杆菌属 *Acidomonas* 和芽孢杆菌属 *Bacillus* (Zouache *et al.*, 2009); 棉蚜茧蜂的雄蜂和雌蜂均以不动杆菌属为主 (Gao *et al.*, 2021)。此外, 瘿蜂总科瘿蜂科 Cynipidae 的板栗瘿蜂 *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* 以及细蜂总科缘腹细蜂科 Scelionidae 的黑卵蜂 *Telenomus tridentatus* 均有共生菌方面的报道 (Iskender *et al.*, 2017; de Lourdes Ramirez-Ahuja *et al.*, 2019)。

除细菌和少量真菌外, 寄生蜂体内还包含大量病毒 (Beckage and Drezen, 2011)。寄生蜂体内的病毒种类繁多, 包括双链 DNA 病毒 (囊泡病毒科 Ascoviridae、多分 DNA 病毒科 Polydnviridae 和昆虫痘病毒亚科 Entomopoxviridae)、单链 RNA 病毒 (冠状病毒科 Coronaviridae、传染性软化病毒科 Iflaviridae 和弹状病毒科 Rhabdoviridae) 以及分段双链 RNA 病毒 (Reoviridae 呼肠孤病毒科) (Beckage and Drezen, 2011)。寄生蜂体内绝大多数共生病毒是多分 DNA 病毒体 (Polydnviriform, PDVfs)。姬蜂总科中含有多分 DNA 病毒的寄生蜂有近 4 000 种, 其中茧蜂科的 7 个亚科 (隐缝茧蜂亚科 Adeliinae、折脉茧蜂亚科 Cardiochilinae、甲腹茧蜂亚科 Cheloninae、长沟茧蜂亚科 Khoikhoiinae、Mendesellinae、小腹茧蜂亚科 Microgastrinae 和奇脉茧蜂亚科 Miracinae 含有茧蜂病毒 (Bracoviriform, BVfs); 而姬蜂科的 2 个亚科 (缝姬蜂亚科 Campopleginae 和栉姬蜂亚科 Banchinae) 含有姬蜂病毒 (Ichnoviriform, IVfs) (Gundersen-Rindal *et al.*, 2013; Dorémus *et al.*, 2014; Drezen *et al.*, 2014, 2017; Strand and Burke, 2015; Darboux *et al.*, 2019)。

## 1.2 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的传播途径

昆虫的共生微生物既可以垂直传播, 也可以水平传播。根据共生菌与宿主的依赖程度, 分为初级共生菌和次级共生菌。初级共生菌是宿主生存所必需的, 通常为宿主提供必需营养, 对宿主的生殖调控至关重要。初级共生菌通常采用垂直传播的方式从母体传递给子代, 并与宿主协同进化 (Dedeine *et al.*, 2001; Russell *et al.*, 2019; Perlmutter and Bordenstein, 2020)。次级共生菌并不是宿主生存所必需的, 但对宿主的适应性至关

重要。次级共生菌主要进行垂直传播, 同时兼具水平传播途径, 与宿主的协同进化程度较低 (Russell, 2019)。

蜜蜂和熊蜂的社会性行为, 促进了宿主肠道特异性菌群的产生。蜜蜂和熊蜂的成蜂肠道菌群主要通过社会性接触进行稳定传播 (Koch and Schmid-Hempel, 2011; Martinson *et al.*, 2011; Kwong *et al.*, 2017)。新羽化的蜜蜂通过与护士蜂和蜂巢环境的接触而定殖微生物。蜜蜂的肠道细菌 *G. apicola*、*S. alvi* 和 *Frischella perrara* 通过粪口途径进行传播 (Powell *et al.*, 2014)。不同于社会性蜜蜂, 独居蜂 (蜜蜂家族里的独居者) 的共生菌主要通过外界环境的接触而进行传播 (McFrederick *et al.*, 2012, 2014; Graystock *et al.*, 2017)。独居蜂采集花粉和花蜜的过程中, 细菌、真菌和原生动物等微生物通过花朵进行传播 (Graystock *et al.*, 2017)。例如, 隧蜂和切叶蜂从花朵中获得乳酸菌 (McFrederick *et al.*, 2012, 2017); 角壁蜂 *O. cornuta* 从花粉中获得芽孢杆菌属 (Lozo *et al.*, 2015)。

蚂蚁的共生微生物既可以垂直传播, 也可以水平传播。水平传播通常指个体成员通过与含菌同伴的交流获取微生物。例如, 新孵化的巨首芭切叶蚁工蚁通过社会性行为从老熟工蚁处获得共生菌柔膜菌纲 Mollicutes (Zhukova *et al.*, 2017)。佛罗里达弓背蚁 *Camponotus floridanus* 的共生菌 *Blochmannia* 以及顶切叶蚁的沃尔巴克氏体均可经卵进行垂直传播 (Sauer *et al.*, 2002; Stoll *et al.*, 2010; Zhukova *et al.*, 2017)。

寄生蜂中, 沃尔巴克氏体和 PDVfs 是寄生蜂共生微生物垂直传播的经典案例 (Werren *et al.*, 2008; Strand and Burke, 2014)。PDVfs 嵌套在寄生蜂基因组内, 以前病毒的形式存在于雌蜂体内, 仅通过寄生蜂的生殖系统进行垂直传播 (Strand and Burke, 2014)。胞内共生菌 *Wolbachia* 主要通过卵细胞质从母体垂直传递给雌性子代 (Jeyaprakash and Hoy, 2000; Almeida, 2004)。除垂直传播途径外, 寄生蜂体内的 *Wolbachia* 还可以通过“寄生蜂——寄主”这一寄生关系进行水平传播。海氏桨角蚜小蜂

*Eretmocerus hayati* 从寄主烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 体内获得立克次氏体, 并在腹部肠道位置富集 (陆玉恒, 2015)。类似的研究还包括: “果蝇 *Drosophila ambigua*/ *D. tristis*——缩基反颚茧蜂 *A. tabida*” 和“卡氏绕实蝇 *Urophora cardui* 寄生蜂——*Eurytoma serratula*” 寄生系统中, 寄生蜂与寄主昆虫之间共享相同种类的 *Wolbachia* (Haine *et al.*, 2005; Johannesen, 2017)。

## 2 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的影响因素

膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的组成和丰度受多种因素的影响, 包括发育阶段、季节变化、食物、社会等级和地理环境等。

### 2.1 发育阶段

不同发育阶段的膜翅目昆虫共生菌的物种组成及所占比例存在明显差异。红大黄蜂幼蜂肠道以肠杆菌科和乳杆菌科为主, 而成蜂则含有熊蜂典型的核心肠道菌群, 如奈瑟氏菌科 Neisseriaceae (*Snodgrassella alvi*)、Orbaceae 科 (*Gilliamella apicola*) (Parmentier *et al.*, 2018)。蜜蜂 1 龄和 2 龄幼虫肠道以醋酸杆菌科为主, 5 龄幼虫以乳酸杆菌属为主 (Vojvodic *et al.*, 2013)。巨首芭切叶蚁和顶切叶蚁的幼虫期含有大量肠杆菌属 *Enterobacter* 和假单胞菌属, 巨首芭切叶蚁成虫期这 2 种细菌的丰度大幅降低, 顶切叶蚁成虫期不含上述细菌 (Zhukova *et al.*, 2017)。丽蝇蛹集金小蜂、吉氏金小蜂和长角金小蜂的蛹期微生物多样性显著高于幼虫期。吉氏金小蜂和长角金小蜂蛹期的菌群多样性是幼虫期的 2 倍以上, 而丽蝇蛹集金小蜂蛹期是幼虫期的 6 倍以上 (Brucker and Bordenstein, 2012)。棉蚜茧蜂幼虫期的布赫纳氏菌属 *Buchnera* 含量最高, 蛹期以不动杆菌属和葡萄球菌属为主 (Gao *et al.*, 2021)。

### 2.2 季节变化

季节变化是影响膜翅目昆虫共生菌变化的重要因素。D'Alvise 等 (2018) 分别于冬季

和夏季测定了 15 个蜜蜂种群的肠道微生物及东方蜜蜂微孢子虫 *Nosema ceranae* 的感染量。研究发现,季节变化能引起蜜蜂肠道微生物及寄生虫的含量变化。冬眠后的欧洲熊蜂蜂王的肠道菌群丰富度和均匀度有所增加,不动杆菌属、布丘氏菌属 *Buttiauxella* 和金黄杆菌属 *Chryseobacterium* 等嗜冷菌和耐冷菌的丰度显著增加 (Bosmans *et al.*, 2018)。Segers 等 (2019) 收集了不同时期的切胸蚁 *Temnothorax nylanderi* 样品,研究发现 5 月份收集的蚁群较 6 月份蚁群的腹部菌群弯曲菌科 *Campylobacteraceae*、噬几丁质菌科 *Chitinophagaceae* 和黄单胞菌科 *Xanthomonadaceae* 的含量更高,而肠杆菌科含量相对较低。

### 2.3 食物

食物是影响膜翅目昆虫共生菌变化的重要因素。研究表明,食物通过改变熊蜂的肠道微生物群落,进而影响熊蜂寄生虫的感染 (Harris *et al.*, 2019)。取食糖水和蜂粮的东方蜜蜂的肠道菌群以及对东方蜜蜂微孢子虫抵抗能力均有一定的差异 (Huang *et al.*, 2018)。对蚂蚁的研究发现,热带蚂蚁 *Azteca trigona* 的饮食差异引起与食物相关的乳酸杆菌相对丰度的变化 (Lucas *et al.*, 2017)。此外,与实验室饲养的分化龟蚁相比,取食花粉的工蚁肠道菌根瘤菌目的丰度更高,伯克氏菌目 *Burkholderiales* 的含量较低 (Hu *et al.*, 2014)。丽蝇蛹集金小蜂取食寄生丝光绿蝇 *Lucilia sericata* 和家蝇 *Musca domestica* 时,共生菌以葡萄糖酸杆菌属 *Gluconobacter* 和葡萄球菌属为主;而取食麻蝇 *Sarcophaga marshalli* 时,以变形杆菌属 *Proteus* 和普罗维登斯菌属 *Providencia* 为主 (Duan *et al.*, 2020)。

### 2.4 社会等级

蜜蜂和蚂蚁等社会性昆虫的成员之间存在明确的社会分工。随着社会等级不同,肠道菌群的组成和多样性存在明显差异。蜜蜂工蜂肠道含有独特的肠道菌群,而蜂王缺乏这一典型特征,以醋杆菌科为主;与工蜂相比,雄蜂的肠道乳酸杆菌属含量更高。在所有类型的蜜蜂中,护士蜂

和觅食蜂的肠道菌群的多样性最高 (Hroncova *et al.*, 2015; Kapheim *et al.*, 2015)。此外,工蜂的肠道真菌以酵母属为主,而觅食蜂和蜂王的肠道分别被多种真菌和假鲁氏接合酵母 *Zygosaccharomyces* 定殖 (Yun *et al.*, 2018)。日本弓背蚁 *Camponotus japonicus* 雄蚁肠道普遍含有棒杆菌目 *Corynebacteriales*、布兰汉氏菌属 *Alkanindiges* 和伯克霍尔德氏菌属 *Burkholderia*, 而蚁后和工蚁肠道内不含上述共生菌。此外,较蚁后和工蚁,雄蚁肠道菌 *Candidatus Blochmannia* 的 2 个亚系 CJS572 和 CJS663 含量普遍偏高 (Koto *et al.*, 2020)。

### 2.5 地理环境

地理环境对膜翅目昆虫共生菌的影响并不相同。Martins 和 Moreau (2020) 对 100 余种大头蚁的共生菌进行研究,发现地理环境可能会影响大头蚁的微生物群落。Cohen 等 (2020) 将独居蜂 *Osmia lignaria* 的茧布置于 17 个城市花园,待蜂孵化觅食后进行收集,蜜蜂的菌群随着地理环境的变化而变化。然而, Ramalho 等 (2017) 对来自不同地理区域的 80 余种多刺蚁的共生菌进行研究,发现地理环境对宿主微生物群落并没有显著影响。类似地, Kwong 等 (2017) 对来自 7 个国家的 25 种社会性传粉蜂的肠道微生物进行比较分析,发现社会性传粉蜂具有独特的微生物群落,而不受地理区域的影响。

### 2.6 其他因素

膜翅目昆虫的交配行为会影响肠道共生菌的物种组成。Wang 等 (2019) 研究发现,未交配和正在产卵的兰州熊蜂蜂王的肠道菌以 *Gilliamella* 和 *Snodgrassella* 菌为主;交配后的蜂王芽孢杆菌属和乳球菌属 *Lactococcus* 的含量显著增多。膜翅目昆虫与其他物种建立互利共生关系时,共生菌易受其共生伙伴的影响。短蚁属和毛蚁属蚂蚁饲养卷叶绵蚜属 *Prociphilus* 和根粉蚧属 *Rhizoecus* 昆虫获取蜜露,这些蚂蚁通常含有与糖类加工相关的醋杆菌科细菌 (Ivens *et al.*, 2018)。相似的研究还包括,大蚁属寄居于皱切叶蚁属 *Trachymyrmex*、驼切叶蚁属 *Cyphomyrmex* 和丝切叶蚁属 *Sericomyrmex* 等真菌培植蚁的巢

穴, 它们共享共生菌虫原体目和巴尔通氏体科 (Liberti *et al.*, 2015)。

### 3 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的功能

昆虫共生微生物参与宿主的各种生理活动, 有促进食物消化、营养供给、解毒代谢、调控生殖、抵御病原菌和寄生虫以及改变宿主行为等多方面的益处。本文综述了目前已知的膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的主要功能 (表 2)。

#### 3.1 食物消化

昆虫肠道菌群参与协助宿主食物的分解和消化。大量研究表明, 肠道微生物含有大量水解酶类, 能够降解食物中的纤维素、木聚糖、果胶、淀粉和脂类等物质 (Anand *et al.*, 2010; Briones-Roblero *et al.*, 2017; Gandotra *et al.*, 2018)。许多植食性昆虫肠道细菌参与食物中半纤维素和纤维素的降解作用, 如蜜蜂的肠道双歧杆菌属和 *Gilliamella* 菌, 哥伦比亚芭切叶蚁 *A. colombica* 的肠道克雷伯氏菌属 *Klebsiella* 和泛菌属, 云杉树蜂的肠道链霉菌属等 (Suen *et al.*, 2010; Adams *et al.*, 2011; Zheng *et al.*, 2019)。昆虫肠道细菌产生的淀粉酶有助于降解碳水化合物。将意大利蜜蜂的前肠芽孢杆菌属添加到花蜜后, 淀粉酶的水平显著增加 (Wang *et al.*, 2015)。昆虫肠道微生物产生的脂质代谢产物是宿主能量储存的重要来源。蜜蜂的肠道微生物通过代谢产生短链脂肪酸, 例如醋酸、丙酸和丁酸, 影响宿主的肠道理化条件和生长 (Zheng *et al.*, 2017)。糖类发酵作用同样是宿主获取能量的来源之一, 该过程同样需要微生物的催化作用 (Wang *et al.*, 2020b)。入侵红火蚁 *S. invicta* 的乳球菌属将糖类物质发酵转化成乳酸, 促进糖类物质的消化作用 (Ishak *et al.*, 2011)。

#### 3.2 营养供给

一些膜翅目昆虫缺乏合成必需营养物质的代谢途径, 需要借助共生微生物提供特定营养物质 (Moran, 2007; Moran *et al.*, 2019)。昆虫共生菌合成氨基酸的潜在机制是将回收的氮固定为

$\text{NH}_4^+$ , 并最终合成必需氨基酸和非必需氨基酸 (Ayayee *et al.*, 2016)。龟蚁属的核心肠道微生物通过回收含氮代谢废物, 将尿素转化为氨基酸, 从而改善宿主的营养状况 (Hu *et al.*, 2018); 龟蚁共生菌的氮同化作用同样在角质层发育中发挥重要作用。肠道菌有利于角质层中蛋白质、儿茶酚胺交联剂和几丁质的形成 (Duplais *et al.*, 2021)。类似地, 弓背蚁族 *Camponotini* 特有的肠道菌 *Blochmannia* 以及蜜蜂幼蜂共生菌 *Bombella apis* 能为宿主提供必需氨基酸, 支持其在营养匮乏的条件下生长 (Wernegreen *et al.*, 2009; Parish *et al.*, 2022)。昆虫共生菌还可以将固定的氮进行同化作用, 重新合成维生素以供宿主利用 (Wang *et al.*, 2020b)。黑头酸臭蚁 *T. melanocephalum* 的共生菌 *Wobachia* 的含量与维生素 B2 和 B3 的浓度呈现正相关关系 (Cheng *et al.*, 2019)。目前, 鲜有寄生蜂共生菌在营养供给方面的报道。寄生蜂依赖寄主肠道微生物提供的营养物质满足自身营养需求。黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 的肠道果实醋杆菌 *Acetobacter pomorum* 和芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus* sp. 有利于宿主脂质的积累, 进而保障寄生蜂的正常生长发育 (Zhou *et al.*, 2022)。

#### 3.3 解毒代谢

在长期的协同进化过程中, 昆虫共生微生物进化出多种适应性机制以增强宿主的抗药性。首先, 共生菌可以直接降解农药, 提高宿主抗药性 (Simon-Delso *et al.*, 2015)。例如, 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia vestalis* 的肠道生癌肠杆菌 *Enterobacter cancerogenus*, 蒙氏桨角蚜小蜂 *E. mundus* 的节杆菌属 *Arthrobacter*, 意大利蜜蜂的肠道爱德华氏菌 *Edwardsiella* sp. 对杀虫剂均有降解作用 (Kotilingam *et al.*, 2015; Fernández *et al.*, 2019; El Khoury *et al.*, 2022)。其次, 昆虫通过改变共生菌的群落结构增加宿主的抗药性。例如, 长期暴露于杀虫剂的丽蝇蛹集金小蜂的肠道粘质沙雷氏菌 *Serratia marcescens* 和防御假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas protegens* 的丰度更高, 这 2 种菌均含杀虫剂降解基因 (Wang *et al.*, 2020a)。

表 2 膜翅目昆虫共生微生物的功能汇总  
Table 2 Summary of symbiotic microbial function in hymenopteran insects

| 昆虫<br>Insects                                               | 共生微生物类型<br>Types of symbiotic microbes | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes            | 共生微生物的功能<br>Function of symbiotic microbes                                                                          | 参考文献<br>References                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>食物消化 Food digestion</b>                                  |                                        |                                                      |                                                                                                                     |                                                         |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>Apis mellifera</i>                                 | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 双歧杆菌属 <i>Bifidobacterium</i> ,<br><i>Gilliamella</i> | 降解半纤维素和果胶 Hemicellulose and pectin degradation                                                                      | Zheng <i>et al.</i> , 2019                              |
| 云杉树蜂 <i>Sirex noctilio</i>                                  | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 链霉菌属 <i>Streptomyces</i>                             | 降解纤维素 Cellulose degradation                                                                                         | Adams <i>et al.</i> , 2011                              |
| 哥伦比亚亚芭切叶蚁<br><i>Atta colombica</i>                          | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 克雷伯氏菌属 <i>Klebsiella</i> , 泛菌属<br><i>Pantoea</i>     | 降解纤维素 Cellulose degradation                                                                                         | Suen <i>et al.</i> , 2010                               |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 芽孢杆菌属 <i>Bacillus</i>                                | 提高淀粉酶水平 Increases amylase value                                                                                     | Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2015                               |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified microbes                    | 产生短链脂肪酸 Production of short-chain fatty acids                                                                       | Zheng <i>et al.</i> , 2017                              |
| 入侵红火蚁 <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>                             | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes              | 乳球菌属 <i>Lactococcus</i>                              | 消化糖类物质 Sugars digestion                                                                                             | Ishak <i>et al.</i> , 2011                              |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 戴尔凯氏有孢圆酵母 <i>Torulaspora delbrueckii</i>             | 蜂蜜发酵 Honey fermentation                                                                                             | Barry <i>et al.</i> , 2018                              |
| 黄边胡蜂 <i>Vespa crabro</i> ,<br>造纸胡蜂 <i>Polistes dominula</i> | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 酿酒酵母 <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>                 | 食物发酵 Food fermentation                                                                                              | Stefanini <i>et al.</i> , 2012                          |
| <b>营养供给 Nutrient provision</b>                              |                                        |                                                      |                                                                                                                     |                                                         |
| 龟蚁属 <i>Cephalotes</i>                                       | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified microbes                    | 回收含氮废物转化为氨基酸 Recycle N waste to synthesize amino acids<br>利于龟蚁角质层的形成 Benefit the cuticle development in turtle ants | Hu <i>et al.</i> , 2018<br>Duplais <i>et al.</i> , 2021 |
| 弓背蚁族 Camponotini                                            | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | <i>Blochmannia</i>                                   | 提供必需氨基酸 Provide essential amino acids                                                                               | Wernegreen <i>et al.</i> , 2009                         |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                   | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes              | <i>Bombella apis</i>                                 | 提供必需氨基酸 Provide essential amino acids                                                                               | Parish <i>et al.</i> , 2022                             |
| 黑头酸臭蚁 <i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>                        | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes              | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wobachia</i>                               | 提供维生素 B2 和维生素 B3 Provide vitamin B2 and vitamin B3                                                                  | Cheng <i>et al.</i> , 2019                              |

续表 2 (Table 2 continued)

| 昆虫<br>Insects                                                                                                                                               | 共生微生物类型<br>Types of symbiotic microbes | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                                         | 共生生物的功能<br>Function of symbiotic microbes                                        | 参考文献<br>References                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 解毒代谢 Metabolic detoxication                                                                                                                                 |                                        |                                                                                   |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                             |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                                                                                                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 爱德华氏菌 <i>Edwardsiella</i> sp., 沙雷氏菌 <i>Serratia</i> sp., 拉恩氏菌 <i>Rahnella</i> sp. | 降解杀虫剂噻虫胺 clothianidin                                                            | El Khoury <i>et al.</i> , 2022                                                                                              |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                                                                                                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 未确定微生物种类 Unidentified microbes                                                    | 降低杀虫剂噻虫啉和氟啶氧菊酯的残留量<br>Decrease residue levels of thiacloprid and tau-fluvalinate | Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2020                                                                                                     |
| 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂 <i>Cotesia vestalis</i>                                                                                                                              | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 生癌肠杆菌 <i>Enterobacter cancerogenus</i>                                            | 降解有机磷杀虫剂乙酰甲胺磷<br>Degrade organophosphorus insecticide acephate                   | Kotilingam <i>et al.</i> , 2015                                                                                             |
| 丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 <i>Nasonia vitripennis</i>                                                                                                                          | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 粘质沙雷氏菌 <i>Serratia marcescens</i> , 防御假单胞菌 <i>Pseudomonas protegens</i>           | 降解杀虫剂阿特拉津 atrazine                                                               | Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2020a                                                                                                  |
| 蒙氏桨角蚜小蜂 <i>Eretmocerus mundus</i>                                                                                                                           | 共生菌 Symbiotic microbes                 | 节杆菌属 <i>Arthrobacter</i>                                                          | 降解杀虫剂阿维菌素 abamectin                                                              | Fernández <i>et al.</i> , 2019                                                                                              |
| 调控生殖 Reproductive manipulation                                                                                                                              |                                        |                                                                                   |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                             |
| 丽蚜小蜂 <i>Encarsia formosa</i> , 短管赤眼蜂 <i>Trichogramma pretiosum</i> , <i>T. deion</i> , 掠蝇金小蜂 <i>Muscidifurax uniraptor</i> , 瘿蜂 <i>Leptopilina clavipes</i> | 共生菌 Symbiotic microbes                 | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i>                                                           | 孤雌生殖 Parthenogenesis                                                             | Giorgini <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Gottlieb <i>et al.</i> , 2002; Pannebakker <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Stouthamer and Kazmer, 1994 |
| 缩基反颚茧蜂 <i>Asobara tabida</i>                                                                                                                                | 共生菌 Symbiotic microbes                 | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i>                                                           | 卵子发生 Oogenesis                                                                   | Dedene <i>et al.</i> , 2001                                                                                                 |
| 小黄家蚁 <i>Monomorium pharaonis</i>                                                                                                                            | 共生菌 Symbiotic microbes                 | 沃尔巴克氏体 <i>Wolbachia</i>                                                           | 产生更多蚁后 Produce more ant queens                                                   | Pontieri <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Singh and Linksvayer, 2020                                                                   |
| 恩蚜小蜂 <i>Enarsia hispida</i> , 硕恩蚜小蜂 <i>E. pergandiella</i> , <i>E. protransvena</i>                                                                         | 共生菌 Symbiotic microbes                 | <i>Cardinium</i>                                                                  | 孤雌生殖 Parthenogenesis                                                             | Giorgini <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Kageyama <i>et al.</i> , 2012                                                                |

续表 2 (Table 2 continued)

| 昆虫<br>Insects                                                  | 共生微生物类型<br>Types of symbiotic microbes | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes                 | 共生微生物的功能<br>Function of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 参考文献<br>References                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 美新姬小蜂 <i>Neochrysocharis formosa</i> , <i>Pnigalio soemius</i> | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes              | 立克次氏体 <i>Rickettsia</i>                                   | 孤雌生殖 Parthenogenesis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Hagimori <i>et al.</i> , 2006;<br>Giorgini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| 布拉迪小环腹腰蜂 <i>Leptopilina boulandi</i>                           | 共生病毒<br>Symbiotic virus                | 双链 DNA 病毒 LbFV<br>Double-stranded DNA virus LbFV          | 诱导过寄生行为 Induce superparasitism                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Varaldi <i>et al.</i> , 2003                                    |
| 蜂蛹金小蜂 <i>Pteromalus puparum</i>                                | 共生病毒<br>Symbiotic virus                | RNA 病毒 PpNSRV-1<br>RNA virus PpNSRV-1                     | 降低后代的雌蜂数量 Decrease the number of female offspring                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2017                                       |
| 抵御病原菌和寄生虫 Resistance to pathogens and parasites                |                                        |                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                 |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                      | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 乳酸杆菌属 <i>Lactobacillus</i> , 双歧杆菌属 <i>Bifidobacterium</i> | 抑制幼虫芽孢杆菌 <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> , 东方蜜蜂微孢子虫 <i>Nosema ceranae</i><br>Inhibit <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> and <i>Nosema ceranae</i>                                                                                                                        | Baffoni <i>et al.</i> , 2016;<br>Janashia and Alaux, 2016       |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                      | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 乳酸菌 LAB<br>Lactic acid bacteria LAB                       | 降低蜂房蜜蜂球菌 <i>Melissococcus plutonius</i> 感染 Reduce infection of <i>Melissococcus plutonius</i>                                                                                                                                                                 | Vásquez <i>et al.</i> , 2012                                    |
| 欧洲蜜蜂 <i>Bombus terrestris</i> , 美洲东部熊蜂 <i>B. impatiens</i>     | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified microbes                         | 抵御熊蜂短膜虫 <i>Criethidia bombi</i><br>Inhibit <i>Criethidia bombi</i>                                                                                                                                                                                            | Koch and Schmid-empel, 2011; Mockler <i>et al.</i> , 2018       |
| 意大利蜜蜂 <i>A. mellifera</i>                                      | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes              | <i>Bombella apis</i>                                      | 分泌抗菌代谢物, 抑制球孢白僵菌 <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> 和黄曲霉菌 <i>Aspergillus flavus</i><br>Inhibit the growth of <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> and <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> via secretion of an antifungal metabolite                                                         | Miller <i>et al.</i> , 2021                                     |
| 黑弓背蚁 <i>Camponotus vagus</i>                                   | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                       | 微白黄链霉菌 <i>Streptomyces albidoflavus</i>                   | 分泌抗毒素 A, 抑制冠状虫霉 <i>Conidiobolus coronatus</i> , 球孢白僵菌 <i>B. bassiana</i> , 莱氏绿僵菌 <i>Metarhizium rileyi</i><br>Inhibit the growth of <i>Conidiobolus coronatus</i> , <i>B. bassiana</i> and <i>Metarhizium rileyi</i> via secretion of the antimycin A complex | Baranova <i>et al.</i> , 2020                                   |

续表 2 (Table 2 continued)

| 昆虫<br>Insects                        | 共生微生物类型<br>Types of symbiotic<br>microbes | 共生微生物种类<br>Taxonomy of symbiotic microbes | 共生微生物的功能<br>Function of symbiotic microbes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 参考文献<br>References                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 驼切叶蚁属 <i>Cyphomyrmex</i>             | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes                 | 链霉菌属 <i>Streptomyces</i>                  | 分泌抗生素 Cyphomycin, 抑制真菌感染<br>Resistant to the infection of fungal pathogens<br>via cyphomycin                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Chevrette <i>et al.</i> , 2019             |
| <i>Polybia plebeja</i>               | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes                 | 链霉菌 <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. M54           | 分泌抗真菌代谢物, 抑制链形被毛孢<br><i>Hirsutella citriformis</i> , 金黄色葡萄球菌<br><i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , 白色念珠菌 <i>Candida albicans</i><br>Inhibit the growth of <i>Hirsutella citriformis</i> ,<br><i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Candida albicans</i><br>via the secretion of anti-fungal compounds | Matarrita-Carranza <i>et al.</i> ,<br>2021 |
| 改变宿主行为 Manipulation of host behavior |                                           |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                            |
| 顶切叶蚁 <i>Acromyrmex echinator</i>     | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                          | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified<br>microbes      | 影响种间攻击行为及识别能力 Influence<br>aggressive behaviour and recognition ability                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Teseo <i>et al.</i> , 2019                 |
| 阿根廷蚁 <i>Linepithema humile</i>       | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes                 | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified<br>microbes      | 影响种间攻击行为及识别能力 Influence<br>aggressive behaviour and recognition ability                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Lester <i>et al.</i> , 2017                |
| 黑头酸臭蚁 <i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i> | 共生菌<br>Symbiotic microbes                 | 未确定微生物种类<br>Unidentified<br>microbes      | 缓解生物入侵导致的种内竞争 Mitigate<br>interspecies competition caused by biological<br>invasions                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Cheng <i>et al.</i> , 2019                 |
| 欧洲熊蜂 <i>B. terrestris</i>            | 肠道菌 Gut microbes                          | <i>Lactobacillus apis</i>                 | 增强宿主记忆力 Enhance host memory                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Li <i>et al.</i> , 2021                    |

此外,昆虫共生菌对有毒物质的直接代谢或间接介导的解毒酶作用,能够提升昆虫在农药胁迫下的适应性。例如,意大利蜜蜂的肠道菌能提高中肠 P450 解毒酶的表达水平,降低体内杀虫剂噻啉和氟胺氰菊酯的残留量 (Wu *et al.*, 2020)。

### 3.4 调控生殖

昆虫普遍含有调控宿主生殖作用的共生菌 *Cardinium*、沃尔巴克氏体和立克次氏体 *Rickettsia* (Duron *et al.*, 2008)。*Wolbachia* 通过调控宿主有丝分裂,使未受精卵变为二倍体的方式称为配子复制,这是 *Wolbachia* 调控寄生蜂孤雌生殖最为常见的方式 (Stouthamer and Kazmer, 1994; Pannebakker *et al.*, 2004)。这种现象普遍存在于丽蚜小蜂、赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma pretiosum* 和 *T. deion*、瘿蜂 *Leptopilina clavipes* 和掠蝇金小蜂 *Muscidifurax uniraptor* (Stouthamer and Kazmer, 1994; Gottlieb *et al.*, 2002; Pannebakker *et al.*, 2004; Giorgini *et al.*, 2007)。*Cardinium* 和 *Rickettsia* 可以诱导小蜂总科寄生蜂的孤雌生殖。例如, *Cardinium* 引起恩蚜小蜂 *Enarsia hispida*、硕恩蚜小蜂 *E. pergandiella* 和 *E. protransvena* 的孤雌生殖 (Giorgini *et al.*, 2009; Kageyama *et al.*, 2012)。*Cardinium* 可引起恩蚜小蜂未受精的二倍体胚胎发生雌性化发育成雌蜂,而清除 *Cardinium* 的寄生蜂发育成二倍体雄蜂 (Giorgini *et al.*, 2009)。此外,共生菌 *Rickettsia* 引起 *Pnigalio soemius* 和芙新姬小蜂 *Neochrysocharis formosa* 的孤雌生殖 (Hagimori *et al.*, 2006; Giorgini *et al.*, 2010)。参与寄生蜂生殖调控的共生微生物还包括一些共生病毒。例如,布拉迪小环腹瘿蜂 *Leptopilina boulandi* 体内的双链 DNA 病毒 LbFV 通过诱导过寄生调控寄生蜂的产卵行为 (Varaldi *et al.*, 2003)。感染 RNA 病毒 PpNSRV-1 的蝶蛹金小蜂 *Pteromalus puparum* 通过降低后代的雌蜂数量影响后代的性别比例 (Wang *et al.*, 2017)。

### 3.5 抵御病原菌和寄生虫

昆虫的肠道共生菌参与调节宿主的固有免疫反应,影响宿主对病原菌和寄生虫的敏感

性 (Kwong and Moran, 2016)。蜜蜂的肠道菌 *Bifidobacterium asteroides* 和 *Fructobacillus pseudoficulneus* 可以诱导蜜蜂的免疫系统,显著提高抗菌肽 *Apidaecin1* 的表达水平 (Janashia and Alaux, 2016)。意大利蜜蜂的肠道乳酸杆菌属和双歧杆菌属对蜜蜂幼虫芽孢杆菌 *Paenibacillus larvae* 和东方蜜蜂微孢子虫具有很强的抑制作用 (Baffoni *et al.*, 2016; Janashia and Alaux, 2016)。意大利蜜蜂幼蜂的食物中添加乳酸菌能明显降低因蜂房蜜蜂球菌 *Melissococcus plutonius* 感染导致的死亡率 (Vásquez *et al.*, 2012)。欧洲熊蜂和美洲东部熊蜂的肠道菌能显著增强宿主对肠道寄生虫——熊蜂短膜虫 *Crithidia bombi* 的抵抗能力,美洲东部熊蜂肠道菌群多样性及丰度与熊蜂短膜虫的寄生数量呈现负相关关系 (Koch and Schmid-Hempel, 2011; Mockler *et al.*, 2018)。

膜翅目昆虫共生菌能产生天然抗菌活性物质,对多种体外病原菌具有杀菌作用。链霉菌属是一种很有前途的新型抗生素来源,在治疗真菌疾病方面具有很好的效果 (Chevrette *et al.*, 2019)。例如:黑弓背蚁 *Camponotus vagus* 的肠道微白黄链霉菌 *Streptomyces albidoflavus* 分泌的抗霉素 A,以及驼切叶蚁属的链霉菌属分泌的抗生素 Cyphomycin 均对真菌的感染具有很强抑制作用 (Chevrette *et al.*, 2019; Baranova *et al.*, 2020)。此外,意大利蜜蜂幼蜂共生菌 *Bombella apis* 通过分泌抗真菌代谢物,抑制病原真菌球孢白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana* 和黄曲霉菌 *Aspergillus flavus* 的生长 (Miller *et al.*, 2021)。

### 3.6 改变宿主行为

膜翅目昆虫共生菌能对宿主行为产生影响。共生菌通过改变宿主昆虫的气味和嗅觉,影响成员之间的化学信号通讯 (Carthey *et al.*, 2018)。例如,顶切叶蚁的肠道菌通过影响宿主胸腺上皮腺分泌的 2 种酸类物质,调控个体间的识别行为。无菌顶切叶蚁对同巢个体成员间的攻击性显著增加。回补微生物后,成员间的攻击行为有所降低,部分恢复了识别能力 (Teseo *et al.*, 2019)。

入侵红火蚁的生物入侵引起本地竞争种——黑头酸臭蚁种间攻击性显著降低。黑头酸臭蚁通过改变共生菌的组成, 改变自身的营养代谢, 缓解由于生物入侵导致的种内竞争加剧现象 (Cheng *et al.*, 2019)。此外, 欧洲熊蜂的后肠细菌 *Lactobacillus Firm-5* (*L. apis*) 通过提高熊蜂血淋巴中甘油磷脂的含量, 显著增强宿主的记忆力 (Li *et al.*, 2021)。

### 3.7 其他功能

寄生蜂的共生病毒多分 DNA 病毒的功能并非体现在对自身健康和适应性的影响, 主要体现在对寄主昆虫生理功能的调控, 包括抑制寄主昆虫的免疫反应、改变发育、扰乱激素平衡、阻止变态发育和抑制生长等 (Dover *et al.*, 1987; Tanaka *et al.*, 1987; Shelby and Webb, 1994; Pennacchio *et al.*, 1998; Pruijssers *et al.*, 2009)。寄生蜂的共生病毒还可能间接影响寄主昆虫对外来病原菌的抗性。例如, 注射聚集盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia congregata* 的多分 DNA 病毒到烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* 体内, 寄主昆虫的免疫系统增强, 增强了寄主对核多角体病毒 *Autographa californica* 的敏感性 (Washburn *et al.*, 2000)。

## 4 总结与展望

昆虫共生微生物对宿主的生存和适应性具有重要作用。从进化上来讲, 共生菌与宿主昆虫协同进化, 研究共生菌与宿主的进化关系, 有利于研究昆虫的系统进化及多样性。昆虫的水平转移基因 (Horizontal gene transfer, HGT) 中, 大约 80% 来自共生菌, 这些 HGT 基因对昆虫演化至关重要, 能协助昆虫演化出对于生长和适应环境等有益的性状 (Li *et al.*, 2022)。随着分子生物学、宏基因组、宏转录组、蛋白组和代谢组等研究方法的不断开发及应用, 对膜翅目昆虫共生菌研究的广度和深度均有所突破。多组学的整合分析, 为了解共生菌的功能, 深入探寻共生菌——宿主的互作机制提供了更为有效的手段 (Douglas, 2018; 毛曼菲等, 2019)。随着对膜翅目昆虫共生菌研究的不断深入, 共生菌的物种多

样性以及它们与宿主间的相互作用已成为当今研究的热点, 其开发潜力得到了越来越多的关注, 并被逐渐应用于农林业的可持续发展以及医药研发等重要领域。

膜翅目昆虫对农林经济发展具有重要作用, 开展共生菌的研究工作为害虫防治以及益虫的保护和应用提供了科学依据和理论基础。利用天敌昆虫进行生物防治是控制害虫的重要策略。沃尔巴克氏体对寄生蜂的生殖调控特性, 通过诱导天敌昆虫的增殖实现对害虫种群数量的控制 (Bian *et al.*, 2013)。利用共生菌开展有益昆虫的保护和应用工作, 对经济发展和维持生态平衡具有重要意义。例如, 蜜蜂的肠道共生菌双歧杆菌属和 *Gilliamella* 能协助宿主进行食物消化 (Zheng *et al.*, 2019)。近年来, 利用转基因微生物技术对共生菌进行遗传操作, 使其作为基因表达载体对宿主昆虫产生转基因效果, 是实现益虫保护的重要途径。例如, Leonard 等 (2020) 通过遗传改造蜜蜂肠道菌 *S. alvi*, 使其通过触发螨虫 RNAi 反应来杀死寄生的 *Varroa* 螨虫 (Leonard *et al.*, 2020)。

从应用上来讲, 某些共生菌是天然的广谱性杀菌剂, 对多种由细菌和真菌引起的疾病有高效的防治效果。临床上普遍存在抗生素耐药性问题, 而昆虫共生菌作为一种有前途的抗生素来源, 为解决这一问题提供了方向。例如, 胡蜂和蚂蚁的共生菌链霉菌在治疗细菌和真菌疾病方面具有很好的效果 (Chevrette *et al.*, 2019; Matarrita-Carranza *et al.*, 2021)。蜜蜂肠道菌干酪乳杆菌 *Lactobacillus casei* 对金黄色葡萄球菌 *Staphylococcus aureus* 和鼠伤寒沙门氏菌 *Salmonella typhimurium* 等具有抑制作用 (Elzeini *et al.*, 2021)。然而, 共生微生物在医药领域的应用仍处于初级阶段, 潜在的微生物资源有待进一步挖掘。

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