



林玉英, 金涛, 金启安, 等. 椰子织蛾幼虫龄数及取食量的雌雄差异 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2017, 39 (4): 912–918.

椰子织蛾幼虫龄数及取食量的雌雄差异

林玉英, 金涛, 金启安, 温海波, 唐雅文, 彭正强*

(中国热带农业科学院环境与植物保护研究所, 农业部热带农林有害生物入侵监测与控制重点实验室, 海南儋州 571737)

摘要: 为了明确椰子织蛾幼虫的龄数、取食量及龄期。在室温 $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$, 寄主食料椰子叶饲养条件下, 测量了雌、雄幼虫头壳宽、取食量并记录了各龄幼虫的发育历期。结果表明, 椰子织蛾雌性幼虫有 9–10 个龄数, 雄性幼虫有 8–10 个龄数。1–10 龄雌虫的头壳宽约为 0.2300, 0.3250, 0.4300, 0.5267, 0.7700, 0.9633, 1.3775, 1.5850, 1.8200, 2.1929 mm。1–10 龄雄虫的头壳宽约为 0.2233, 0.3214, 0.4125, 0.5300, 0.6529, 0.8675, 1.1267, 1.3375, 1.4950, 1.8925 mm。9–10 龄雌虫的头壳宽显著大于雄虫的头壳宽。头壳宽与龄数具有很强的相关性。椰子织蛾幼虫的取食量随龄数的增大而增加。椰子织蛾 1 代雌性幼虫平均取食椰子叶的面积 ($3607.23 \pm 146.83 \text{ mm}^2$) 显著高于 1 代雄性幼虫平均取食椰子叶的面积 ($1991.25 \pm 143.92 \text{ mm}^2$)。1–5 龄幼虫的取食量最小, 小于 50 mm^2 。8–10 龄为暴食期。1–10 龄幼虫的发育历期分别为 4.55 ± 0.16 , 5.69 ± 0.24 , 5.73 ± 0.37 , 5.22 ± 0.15 , 5.11 ± 0.46 , 4.61 ± 0.46 , 5.12 ± 0.68 , 6.00 ± 0.43 , 6.86 ± 0.40 和 $8.75 \pm 1.55 \text{ d}$ 。对于雌、雄成虫个体差异较大的昆虫, 对其幼虫头壳宽值和取食量的测定应雌、雄幼虫分别测定。椰子织蛾的防治适期应在未造成严重为害的 1–5 龄幼虫高峰期进行。以幼虫头壳宽为主, 同时结合取食面积判定幼虫所处龄数, 可为准确掌握防治时期提供科学依据。

关键词: 椰子织蛾; 性别; 龄数; 取食量; 龄期

中图分类号: Q965; S433

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1674-0858 (2017) 04-0912-07

Distinction in instars and feeding amounts between *Opisina arenosella* Walker female and male larvae

LIN Yu-Ying, JIN Tao, JIN Qi-An, WEN Hai-Bo, TANG Ya-Wen, PENG Zheng-Qiang* (Institute of Plant and Environment Protection, Academy of Tropical Agriculture Sciences of China, Ministry of Agriculture Key Laboratory for Monitoring and Control of Tropical Agricultural and Forest Invasive Alien Pests, Danzhou 571737, Hainan Province, China)

Abstract: In order to define the instar numbers, feeding amount and duration of the instar of *Opisina arenosella* Walker larva, the head capsule widths and feeding amounts of different instars of *O. arenosella* female and male larvae fed on coconut leaves were tested, and durations of the instar were recorded under $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the laboratory. The results showed that female larvae had 9–10 instars and male larvae had 8–10 instars. The head capsule widths of 1st–10th instar female larvae were about 0.2300, 0.3250, 0.4300, 0.5267, 0.7700, 0.9633, 1.3775, 1.5850, 1.8200, 2.1929 mm, respectively, and the head capsule widths of 1st–10th instar male larvae were about 0.2233, 0.3214, 0.4125, 0.5300, 0.6529, 0.8675, 1.1267, 1.3375, 1.4950, 1.8925 mm, respectively. The head capsule widths of 9th–10th instar female larvae were significantly wider than those of 9th–10th instar male larvae. The head capsule widths

基金项目: 中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费 (2014hzz1J001); 海南省自然科学基金 (20153067); 国家支撑项目 (2015BAD08B03); 公益性行业 (农业) 科研专项 (201403075); 国家重点研发计划 (2016YFC1201200)

作者简介: 林玉英, 女, 1984 年生, 福建莆田人, 硕士, 研究方向为害虫综合治理, E-mail: linyuying2008@163.com

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence, E-mail: lypzhq@163.com

收稿日期 Received: 2016-09-01; 接受日期 Accepted: 2017-02-17

were significantly correlated with the instar. Larval feeding amounts increased with an increase in the instar. The feeding amount of *O. arenosella* female during larval stage ($3607.23 \pm 146.83 \text{ mm}^2$) was significantly more than that of male ($1991.25 \pm 143.92 \text{ mm}^2$). The feeding amounts of 1st - , 2nd - , 3rd - , 4th - , and 5th - instar larvae were the lowest ($< 50 \text{ mm}^2$). The greedily eating period of the larva were 8th - 10th instars. The average duration of 1st - 10th instars were 4.55 ± 0.16 , 5.69 ± 0.24 , 5.73 ± 0.37 , 5.22 ± 0.15 , 5.11 ± 0.46 , 4.61 ± 0.46 , 5.12 ± 0.68 , 6.00 ± 0.43 , 6.86 ± 0.40 and 8.75 ± 1.55 d , respectively. If the individual differences for female and male insects are big , the head capsule widths and feeding amounts of female and male larvae should be tested separately. The optimum control stage of *O. arenosella* larvae is the period when larvae are mainly in 1st - 5th instars. Discrimination of the instar mainly according to the head capsule widths , and meanwhile , feeding amounts may provide scientific bases for accurate grasping preventing and controlling period.

Key words: *Opisina arenosella* Walker; sex; instars; feeding amount; instar duration

椰子织蛾 *Opisina arenosella* Walker 是棕榈科植物上的重要害虫, 2014 年被国家林业局列入外来入侵有害生物名单。寄主植物包括椰子 *Cocos nucifera*、中海枣 *Phoenix sylvestris*、大王棕 *Roystonea regia* (HBK.) O. F. Cook、槟榔 *Areca catechu*、蒲葵 *Livistona chinensis* (Jacq.) R. Br.、华盛顿棕 *Washingtonia robusta*、散尾葵 *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* H. Wendl.、桃椰 *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr.、圆叶轴榈 *Licuala grandis* H. Wendl.、红脉榈 *Latania lontaroides*、斐济榈 *Pritchardia pacifica*、香蕉 *Musa nana* Lour.、甘蔗 *Saccharum officinarum* 等 (吕宝乾等, 2013)。该虫已在印度、泰国、缅甸、印度尼西亚等东南亚国家和地区发生, 并对当地棕榈科植物造成重大经济损失 (Jayaratnam, 1941; 吕宝乾等, 2013)。椰子是椰子织蛾最喜食的寄主, 危害严重时可超过 90% 的椰子叶片吃光, 是印度和斯里兰卡椰子树上的毁灭性害虫 (Nirula, 1956; 阎伟等, 2013)。该虫的危害致使椰子落果率增大, 植株发育缓慢, 严重时致使椰子产量降低 50% 以上 (Remachandran, 1979)。幼虫在叶背面形成不规则蛀道, 蛀道内粪便与其吐的丝交织, 幼虫隐藏于蛀道内取食叶肉, 严重时叶肉被吃光, 叶片卷折、干枯。在海南, 椰子织蛾完成 1 个世代需 2 - 2.5 个月, 1 年发生 5 代, 世代重叠严重 (李洪等, 2015)。野外终年可见椰子织蛾各种虫态, 幼虫正常取食, 卵、蛹正常发育, 成虫均可产卵, 无越冬越夏现象。目前, 海南已有 9 个市县发现椰子织蛾危害, 并已在广东、福建和广西省发现该虫危害。

昆虫学工作者通常测定幼虫头壳宽度, 以头

宽作为划分幼虫龄数的标准 (束春娥和曹赤阳, 1989; 祁诚进, 1991)。吕宝乾等 (2013) 报道了椰子织蛾幼虫有 5 - 8 个龄数; Perera 等 (1988) 报道了椰子织蛾幼虫通常有 5 个龄数; Babu 和 Prabhu (1989) 报道了椰子织蛾在实验室条件下分为 8 龄。由于椰子织蛾幼虫龄数报道的不一致, 为准确掌握和预测该虫的发生趋势, 本试验测定椰子织蛾各龄幼虫的头壳宽度和取食量, 并记录其发育历期。在利用天敌昆虫开展生物防治的过程中, 需要根据各龄幼虫的发生情况来释放天敌。同时从被取食叶面积的大小可以推测幼虫龄数, 取食量的测定可为确定防治适期提供依据。幼虫龄数、龄期和取食量的研究有助于生命表及预测预报和防治的研究 (刘秀琼和曾仁光, 1981)。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

椰子织蛾采自海南省儋州市, 采集野外被椰子织蛾为害的椰子叶, 置于室内饲养, 待成虫羽化后, 收集于产卵笼中, 提供棉花团和新鲜的椰子老叶供其产卵, 并以 10% 蜂蜜水供其补充营养, 次日将带卵的棉花团和椰子叶取出, 待卵孵化后, 取 12 h 内的初孵幼虫供试。饲养环境条件: 室内温度 $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 各龄幼虫头壳宽和取食量的测量及发育历期的记录

将椰子老叶剪成 6 cm 长置于直径 3 cm, 高 8 cm 玻璃管中, 将初孵幼虫单头饲养于玻璃管中并编号, 用棉花团塞住管口, 3 天更换 1 次椰子

叶，每天定时观察幼虫是否蜕皮并记录蜕皮时间，饲养至成虫阶段，记录羽化成虫的性别。将 1 – 3 龄幼虫取食的叶片部位置于 Carl zeiss SteREO Discovery 型体视显微镜下，调至图像清晰后，使用 Axio Vision 软件拍照后用 Outline 工具进行测量，4 – 10 龄幼虫取食的叶面积利用透明坐标纸估算。用显微镜测微尺测量幼虫所蜕下来头壳的宽度 (陈湖，1990)。参试幼虫 50 头。

1.2.2 数据分析

各龄幼虫指标之间的差异统计采用 SPSS 软件的单因素方差分析进行 Duncan 多重比较，雌雄之间的指标差异采用 *t* 检验法。对头壳宽与龄数间的关系利用 SPSS 软件和 Excel 软件进行多项式回归分析。总取食面积为每头幼虫各龄期取食量之和。

2 结果与分析

2.1 椰子织蛾幼虫龄数和头壳宽

用椰子叶饲养的椰子织蛾雌性幼虫有 9 –

10 个龄数，雄性幼虫有 8 – 10 个龄数。头宽随龄数的增加而增大 (表 1)。雌虫头壳宽为 0.2300 – 2.1929 mm，雄虫头壳宽为 0.2233 – 1.8925 mm。1 – 10 龄雌虫的头壳宽为 0.2300，0.3250，0.4300，0.5267，0.7700，0.9633，1.3775，1.5850，1.8200，2.1929 mm。1 – 10 龄雄虫的头壳宽为 0.2233，0.3214，0.4125，0.5300，0.6529，0.8675，1.1267，1.3375，1.4950，1.8925 mm。1、2、3 龄雌虫头壳宽差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)，4 – 10 龄雌虫头壳宽差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。1 – 5 龄雄虫前后两龄头壳宽差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)；8 龄和 9 龄雄虫头壳差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)；6 龄、7 龄、10 龄雄虫与其他龄数雄虫头壳宽差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。1 – 10 龄雌性、雄性幼虫的头壳宽值没有相互重叠。9 – 10 龄雌虫的头壳宽显著大于雄虫的头壳宽 ($P < 0.05$)。前后两龄头壳宽均值比在 1.12 – 1.46，基本符合戴氏定律 (Dyar's rule)。

表 1 椰子织蛾各龄幼虫的头壳宽
Table 1 Head capsule width of *Opisina arenosella* larva

虫龄 Instar	雌虫头壳宽 (mm) Female head capsule width	前后两龄头壳宽均值比 Growth ratio	雄虫头壳宽 (mm) Male head capsule width	前后两龄头壳宽均值比 Growth ratio	统计参数 Statistical
1 龄 1 st instar	0.2300 ± 0.0058 a (a)	–	0.2233 ± 0.0088 a (a)	–	$df = 17, t = -1.617, P = 0.124$
2 龄 2 nd instar	0.3250 ± 0.0064 a (a)	1.41	0.3214 ± 0.0060 ab (a)	1.44	$df = 16, t = 1.890, P = 0.155$
3 龄 3 rd instar	0.4300 ± 0.0100 ab (a)	1.32	0.4125 ± 0.0145 bc (a)	1.28	$df = 15, t = -1.711, P = 0.108$
4 龄 4 th instar	0.5267 ± 0.0367 b (a)	1.22	0.5300 ± 0.0328 cd (a)	1.28	$df = 15, t = 0.262, P = 0.797$
5 龄 5 th instar	0.7700 ± 0.0551 c (a)	1.46	0.6529 ± 0.0546 d (a)	1.23	$df = 15, t = -0.390, P = 0.734$
6 龄 6 th instar	0.9633 ± 0.0734 d (a)	1.25	0.8675 ± 0.0741 e (a)	1.33	$df = 15, t = -1.493, P = 0.156$
7 龄 7 th instar	1.3775 ± 0.1356 e (a)	1.43	1.1267 ± 0.0576 f (a)	1.30	$df = 15, t = -1.550, P = 0.219$
8 龄 8 th instar	1.5850 ± 0.0676 f (a)	1.15	1.3375 ± 0.0731 gh (a)	1.19	$df = 14, t = 2.819, P = 0.067$
9 龄 9 th instar	1.8200 ± 0.0408 g (b)	1.15	1.4950 ± 0.0907 h (a)	1.12	$df = 11, t = -3.882, P < 0.05$
10 龄 10 th instar	2.1929 ± 0.0270 h (b)	1.20	1.8925 ± 0.0585 i (a)	1.27	$df = 9, t = -3.108, P < 0.05$
统计参数 Statistical parameters	$df = 9, F = 125.716, P < 0.0001$		$df = 9, F = 84.045, P < 0.0001$		

注：括号外面的字母是不同龄数雌虫、雄虫头壳宽值之间邓肯氏新复极差多重比较的结果，括号里面的字母是同一龄数雌虫、雄虫头壳宽值之间多重比较 (*t* 检验) 的结果，相同字母表示差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。Note: Same letters outside of the brackets represent no significant difference among head capsule widths of different instars of female or male larvae ($P > 0.05$; DMRT). Same letters inside brackets show no significant difference between head capsule widths of female and male larvae of the same instar ($P > 0.05$; *t* – test)。

椰子织蛾幼虫的头宽随幼虫龄数的增加呈上升趋势（图 1）。经拟合分析，头壳宽与龄数具有很强的相关性；雌性幼虫头壳宽与龄数间的关系符合多项式方程： $y = 0.015x^2 + 0.048x + 0.147$ ，（ $R^2 = 0.994$ ， $df = 2, 7$ ， $F = 595.987$ ， $P < 0.0001$ ）；雄性幼虫头壳宽与龄数间的关系符合多项式方程： $y = 0.013x^2 + 0.034x + 0.184$ ，（ $R^2 = 0.995$ ， $df = 2, 7$ ， $F = 828.371$ ， $P < 0.0001$ ）。5 - 10 龄雌虫的头壳宽大于雄虫的头壳宽。

2.2 椰子织蛾雌、雄幼虫的取食量和为害状

椰子织蛾雌、雄幼虫的取食量随着龄数的增大而增加（表 2）。雌性 10 龄幼虫的取食量（ $1800.75 \pm 82.75 \text{ mm}^2$ ）和 9 龄的（ $1810.7 \pm 58.68 \text{ mm}^2$ ）差异不显著（ $P > 0.05$ ）；10 龄和 9 龄的取食量显著大于 8 龄的（ $889.41 \pm 80.37 \text{ mm}^2$ ）（ $P < 0.05$ ）；8 龄的取食量显著大于 7 龄的（ $210.00 \pm 16.78 \text{ mm}^2$ ）和 6 龄的（ $114.70 \pm 6.39 \text{ mm}^2$ ），并显著大于 1 - 5 龄的（ $0.36 - 43.40 \text{ mm}^2$ ）（ $P < 0.05$ ）；整个幼虫期每头雌性幼虫可累计取食椰子

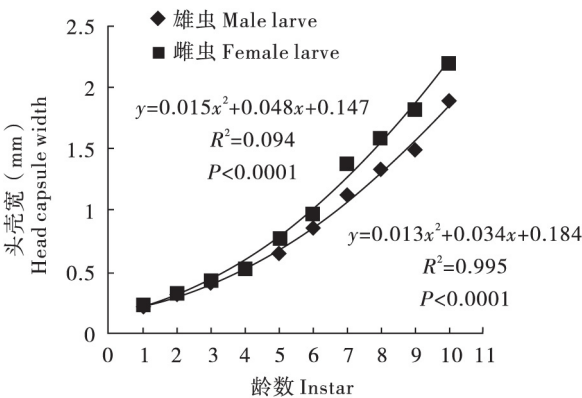


图 1 椰子织蛾雌、雄幼虫头壳宽与龄数模拟模型

Fig. 1 Model for head capsule widths of female and male *Opisina arenosella* larvae with different instars

叶片面积为 $3607.23 \pm 146.83 \text{ mm}^2$ 。雄性 10 龄幼虫的取食量（ $1351.33 \pm 200.60 \text{ mm}^2$ ）显著大于 9 龄的（ $787.83 \pm 176.93 \text{ mm}^2$ ）和 8 龄的（ $665.05 \pm 103.08 \text{ mm}^2$ ）（ $P < 0.05$ ）；9 龄的和 8 龄的取食量显著大于 7 龄的（ $258.70 \pm 34.23 \text{ mm}^2$ ）和 6 龄

表 2 椰子织蛾雌、雄幼虫取食量
Table 2 The feeding amount of *Opisina arenosella* female and male larvae

虫龄 Instar	取食量 (mm ²) Feeding amount		统计参数 Statistical parameters
	雌性幼虫 Female larvae	雄性幼虫 Male larvae	
1 龄 1 st instar	0.36 ± 0.03 a (a)	0.56 ± 0.06 a (b)	df = 17 , t = 4.491 , P < 0.05
2 龄 2 nd instar	9.67 ± 0.71 a (a)	8.39 ± 0.77 a (a)	df = 16 , t = -0.529 , P = 0.625
3 龄 3 rd instar	15.34 ± 0.61 a (a)	16.80 ± 2.55 a (a)	df = 15 , t = 2.349 , P = 0.079
4 龄 4 th instar	30.84 ± 2.24 a (a)	29.00 ± 3.68 a (a)	df = 15 , t = 0.234 , P = 0.827
5 龄 5 th instar	43.40 ± 1.13 a (a)	38.85 ± 5.37 a (a)	df = 15 , t = -0.019 , P = 0.986
6 龄 6 th instar	114.70 ± 6.39 a (a)	104.80 ± 15.87 ab (a)	df = 15 , t = -0.061 , P = 0.954
7 龄 7 th instar	210.00 ± 16.78 a (a)	258.70 ± 34.23 b (a)	df = 15 , t = -2.036 , P = 0.111
8 龄 8 th instar	889.41 ± 80.37 b (a)	665.05 ± 103.08 c (a)	df = 14 , t = 0.372 P = 0.729
9 龄 9 th instar	1810.7 ± 58.68 c (b)	787.83 ± 176.93 c (a)	df = 11 , t = 5.962 , P < 0.05
10 龄 10 th instar	1800.75 ± 82.75 c (a)	1351.33 ± 200.60 d (a)	df = 9 , t = -2.014 , P = 0.293
幼虫期 Larval stage	3607.23 ± 146.83 (b)	1991.25 ± 143.92 (a)	df = 13 , t = -8.002 , P < 0.05
统计参数 Statistical parameters	df = 9 , F = 137.99 , P < 0.0001	df = 9 , F = 38.43 , P < 0.0001	

注：括号外面的字母是不同龄数雌虫、雄虫取食量之间邓肯氏新复极差多重比较的结果，括号里面的字母是同一龄数雌虫、雄虫取食量之间多重比较（t 检验）的结果，相同字母表示差异不显著（ $P > 0.05$ ）。Note: Same letters outside of the brackets represent no significant difference among feeding amounts of different instars of female or male larvae（ $P > 0.05$; DMRT）. Same letters inside brackets show no significant difference between feeding amounts of female and male larvae of the same instar（ $P > 0.05$; t - test）.

的 ($104.80 \pm 15.87 \text{ mm}^2$), 并显著大于 1–5 龄的 ($0.56 - 38.85 \text{ mm}^2$) ($P < 0.05$)。1 龄雌性幼虫的取食量显著小于 1 龄雄性幼虫的取食量 ($P < 0.05$); 9 龄雌性幼虫的取食量显著大于 9 龄雄性幼虫的取食量 ($P < 0.05$); 2–8 龄和 10 龄的雌、雄幼虫取食量差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。整个幼虫期每头雄性幼虫可累计取食椰子叶片面积为 $1991.25 \pm 143.92 \text{ mm}^2$, 显著小于每头雌性幼虫整个幼虫期取食的叶片面积 ($3607.23 \pm 146.83 \text{ mm}^2$) ($P < 0.05$)。椰子织蛾 1–5 龄幼虫的取食量最小, 小于 50 mm^2 。椰子织蛾 1–2 龄幼虫未啃食完取食处的叶肉, 沿叶脉取食, 留下叶脉。3–10 龄幼虫啃食完取食处的椰子叶肉, 留下下表皮, 取食斑随龄数的增长而增大。8–10 龄为暴食期。椰子织蛾为害严重时将叶肉吃光, 使叶片形成干枯状。

2.3 椰子织蛾幼虫发育历期

椰子织蛾幼虫发育历期最短为 39 d, 最长为 60 d, 平均需要 $48.85 \pm 7.06 \text{ d}$ (表 3)。各龄幼虫的发育历期最短为 4 d, 最长为 13 d。1–10 龄幼虫的发育历期分别为 4.55 ± 0.16 , 5.69 ± 0.24 ,

5.73 ± 0.37 , 5.22 ± 0.15 , 5.11 ± 0.46 , 4.61 ± 0.46 , 5.12 ± 0.68 , 6.00 ± 0.43 , 6.86 ± 0.40 和 $8.75 \pm 1.55 \text{ d}$ 。1 龄幼虫的龄期最短, 10 龄幼虫的龄期最长。1–8 龄幼虫的龄期差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$), 并显著短于 10 龄幼虫的龄期 ($P < 0.05$); 1 龄, 5 龄和 6 龄幼虫的龄期显著短于 9 龄和 10 龄幼虫的龄期 ($P < 0.05$); 10 龄幼虫的龄期显著长于 1–9 龄幼虫的龄期 ($P < 0.05$)。

3 结论与讨论

幼虫龄数划分是生物学研究的基础之一。椰子织蛾雌性幼虫有 9–10 个龄数, 雄性幼虫有 8–10 个龄数。可能是由于获得有效营养不均、温度、自然光照周期、叶片剪下数天后营养成分变化, 或者由于实验室的饲养条件不完全适于昆虫的生长发育, 幼虫生长受到干扰, 从而造成椰子织蛾幼虫龄数不一致。温度能够影响幼虫的取食行为从而 影响幼虫的龄数 (Delbac *et al.*, 2010)。Gaines 和 Campbell (1935) 发现美洲棉铃虫 *Heliothis zea* Boddie 幼虫的龄数受食料的影响。Peterson 和 Haessler (1928) 发现梨小食心虫 *Grapholitha molesta* Busck 幼虫的龄数受食料和温度的影响。根据王凤等 (2009) 报道可能是由于室内饲养环境造成幼虫获得有效营养不均, 红棕象甲 *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* 幼虫有 7–9 个龄数。室内饲养导致了额外的幼虫龄数 (Perera *et al.*, 1988)。本试验主要在 2–3 月份进行, 自然界温度较低、光照时间较短可能是导致用椰子叶饲养的椰子织蛾雌性幼虫有 9–10 个龄数, 雄性幼虫有 8–10 个龄数, 多于前人报道的 5–8 个龄数 (吕宝乾等, 2013) 的原因, 本推测与 Argyro (1996) 报道的在短光照条件 (10 L:14 D) 下西非蛀茎夜蛾 *Sesamia nonagrioides* 有额外的龄数相一致。在本研究中 1、2、3 龄椰子织蛾雌虫头壳宽差异不显著; 1–5 龄雄虫前后两龄头壳宽差异不显著; 存在不同龄数的幼虫头宽值差异不显著的现象。椰子织蛾幼虫 1–3 龄头壳增长较慢, 约为 0.1 mm/龄 , 还存在少数幼虫在蜕皮前后头宽值变化不明显的现象, 如有 1 头雄性幼虫 5 龄期间头壳只增长了约 0.01 mm , 1–9 龄头壳由 0.22 mm 增长到 1.29 mm , 到末龄 (10 龄) 快速增长至 1.92 mm 。椰子织蛾前后两龄幼虫头壳宽测量均值比在 $1.12 - 1.46$, 这一结果基本符合戴氏定律 (Dyar's rule) ——昆虫前后 2 龄头壳宽比值在

表 3 椰子织蛾幼虫各龄发育历期

Table 3 The duration of the instars of *Opisina arenosella* larva

虫龄 Instar	龄期 (d) Duration of the instar		
	最短 The shortest	最长 The longest	平均值 ± 标准误 Mean ± SE
1 龄 1 st instar	4	5	$4.55 \pm 0.16 \text{ a}$
2 龄 2 nd instar	4	8	$5.69 \pm 0.24 \text{ ab}$
3 龄 3 rd instar	4	11	$5.73 \pm 0.37 \text{ ab}$
4 龄 4 th instar	4	6	$5.22 \pm 0.15 \text{ ab}$
5 龄 5 th instar	4	12	$5.11 \pm 0.46 \text{ a}$
6 龄 6 th instar	4	6	$4.61 \pm 0.46 \text{ a}$
7 龄 7 th instar	4	8	$5.12 \pm 0.68 \text{ ab}$
8 龄 8 th instar	5	10	$6.00 \pm 0.43 \text{ ab}$
9 龄 9 th instar	5	8	$6.86 \pm 0.40 \text{ b}$
10 龄 10 th instar	6	13	$8.75 \pm 1.55 \text{ c}$
幼虫期 Larval stage	39	60	48.85 ± 2.75

注: 字母是不同龄数椰子织蛾幼虫龄期之间邓肯氏新复极差多重比较的结果, 相同字母表示差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。Note: Same letters represent no significant difference among durations of different instars of *O. arenosella* larvae ($P > 0.05$; DMRT).

1.2–1.4 (彩万志和庞雄飞, 2001)。椰子织蛾雌成虫一般明显大于雄成虫, 5–10 龄雌虫的头壳宽大于雄虫的头壳宽, 因此对于雌、雄成虫个体差异较大的昆虫, 对其幼虫头壳宽值的测定应雌、雄幼虫分别测定。椰子织蛾各龄幼虫的头壳宽度值不重叠, 且与龄数具有很强的相关性, 头壳宽值变异较小, 可作为识别幼虫龄数的主要特征。马素芳 (1964) 报道用头的宽度辨别不同龄幼虫是比较可靠的。椰子织蛾幼虫取食量随着龄数的增大而增加, 应用硬化的头壳作为区分椰子织蛾幼虫龄数的主要依据, 同时结合取食斑的面积可以快速准确鉴定幼虫龄数, 确定田间种群发育所处的虫龄阶段, 为该虫的预测预报以及确定有效防治时期提供科学依据 (陈永年和潘桐, 1988; 钟义海等, 2005; 王春蕾等, 2007)。

一般 1 龄幼虫很快, 其龄期与其他龄数相比相应较短; 而未龄幼虫则需要更长时间完成发育 (王小艺等, 2012; 王雪龙, 2015), 进入预蛹和蛹期前经历暴食到逐渐停止取食, 排空体腔这一过程。本研究中椰子织蛾 1 龄幼虫的龄期最短, 10 龄幼虫的龄期最长, 10 龄幼虫的龄期显著长于 1–9 龄幼虫的龄期, 进入预蛹前的 8–10 龄为暴食期, 说明该虫也符合这一规律。

椰子织蛾雌性幼虫的取食量与雄性幼虫的取食量存在差异, 椰子织蛾 1 代雌性幼虫平均取食椰子叶的面积 ($3607.23 \pm 146.83 \text{ mm}^2$) 显著高于 1 代雄性幼虫平均取食椰子叶的面积 ($1991.25 \pm 143.92 \text{ mm}^2$), 这是椰子织蛾雌成虫一般显著大于雄成虫的主要原因, 因此对于雌、雄成虫个体差异较大, 对其幼虫取食量的测定应雌、雄幼虫分别测定。有文献报道三星黄萤叶甲 *Paridea angulicollis* 雌成虫取食量显著大于雄成虫的取食量 (宋佃远, 2007)。茄二十八星瓢虫 *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata* 雌成虫取食量显著大于雄成虫的取食量 (杨晨亮等, 2011)。

8–10 龄椰子织蛾幼虫进入暴食期, 短时间内取食大面积叶片, 使椰子叶大面积干枯, 此时期危害最严重; 椰子织蛾的防治适期应在未造成严重为害的 1–5 龄幼虫高峰期进行, 即田间被害寄主叶片被幼虫取食面积为 50 mm^2 以下时施药, 可有效地控制其为害。取食量的测定为制定椰子织蛾防治指标提供了依据。

参考文献 (References)

Argyro AF, John AT, Michael GK. Effects of short- and long-day

photoperiods on growth and development of *Sesamia nonagrioides* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) [J]. *Environmental Entomology*, 1996, 25 (6): 1337–1343.

Babu PBS, Prabhu VKK. Spermatogenesis during ontogeny in the black-headed caterpillar *Opisina arenosella* Walker (Lepidoptera, Xylorytinae) [J]. *Current Science*, 1989, 58 (11): 645–646.

Cai WZ, Pang XF. General Entomology [M]. Beijing: China Agricultural University Press, 2001: 236. [彩万志, 庞雄飞. 普通昆虫学 [M]. 北京: 中国农业大学出版社, 2001: 236]

Chen H. Determination of larva instars of *Sinitinea pyrigolla* Yang [J]. *Journal of Hebei Agrotechnical Teachers College*, 1990, 4 (4): 30–33. [陈湖. 梨瘿华蛾幼虫龄期的确定. 河北农业技术师范学院学报, 1990, 4 (4): 30–33]

Chen YN, Pan T. Study on the growth of insect larva head capsule width and food intake [J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 1988, 25 (4): 235–24. [陈永年, 潘桐. 也谈昆虫幼虫头壳宽及摄食量的增长规律 [J]. 昆虫知识, 1988, 25 (4): 235–24]

Delbac L, Lecharpentier P, Thiery D. Larval instars determination for the European Grapevine Moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) based on the frequency distribution of head-capsule widths [J]. *Crop Protection*, 2010, 29 (6): 623–630.

Dyar HG. The number of molts of Lepidopterous larvae [J]. *Psyche*, 2008, 5 (175–176): 420–422.

Gaines JC, Campbell FL. Dyar's rule as related to the number of instars of the corn earworm *Heliothis obsoleta* (Fab.) collected in the field [J]. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 1935, 28 (4): 445–461.

Jayaratham TJ. A study of the control of the coconut caterpillar (*Nephantis serinopa* Meyr.) in Ceylon with special reference to its eulophid parasite *Trichospilus pupivora* Ferr. [J]. *Tropical Agriculturist*, 1941, 96: 3–21.

Li H, Liu L, Yan W. Occurrence and control of the coconut black-headed caterpillar, *Opisina arenosella* (Walker), a new invasive pest [J]. *Forest Pest and Disease*, 2015, 34 (4): 10–13. [李洪, 刘丽, 阎伟. 新入侵害虫椰子织蛾的发生及防治 [J]. 中国森林病虫, 2015, 34 (4): 10–13]

Liu SQ, Zeng RG. Observation of the larval stages of the citrus leaf miner (*Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton) [J]. *Journal of South China Agricultural College*, 1981, 2 (2): 51–57. [刘秀琼, 曾仁光. 柑桔潜叶蛾 (*Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton) 幼虫期的描述 [J]. 华南农学院学报, 1981, 2 (2): 51–57]

Lü BQ, Yan Z, Jin QA, et al. Exotic pest alert: *Opisina arenosella* (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae) [J]. *Journal of Biosafety*, 2013, 22 (1): 17–22. [吕宝乾, 严珍, 金启安, 等. 警惕椰子织蛾 *Opisina arenosella* Walker (鳞翅目: 织蛾科) 传入中国 [J]. 生物安全学报, 2013, 22 (1): 17–22]

Ma SF. Instar discrimination of *Anopheles sinensis* larva and its application [J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 1964, 1: 12–16. [马素芳. 中华按蚊幼虫的龄期鉴别及其应用 [J]. 昆虫知识, 1964, 1: 12–16]

Nirula KK. Investigations on the pests of coconut palm—Part III [J]. *Indian Coconut Journal*, 1956, 9: 101–131.

Perera PACR, Hassel MP, Godfray HCJ. Population dynamics of the coconut caterpillar, *Opisina arenosella* Walker (Lepidoptera:

- Xylorytidae) in Sri Lanka [J]. *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, 1988, 78 (3): 479–492.
- Peterson A, Haessler GJ. Some observations on the number of larval instars of the oriental peach moth, *Laspeyresia molesia* Busck [J]. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 1928, 21: 843–852.
- Qi CJ. Study of instars of *Omphisa plagialis* Wileman lava [J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 1991, 28 (2): 240–242. [祁诚进. 楸蠹野螟幼虫龄期的研究 [J]. 昆虫知识, 1991, 28 (2): 240–242]
- Remachandran CP, Ponnammam KM, Koya KM, et al. The coconut leaf-eating caterpillar, *Nephantis serrinopa* Meyrick, a review [in India] [J]. *Philippines Journal Coconut Study*, 1979, 4: 9–17.
- Shu CE, Cao CY. Observation and test of head capsule width and body length of *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saunders) [J]. *China Cotton*, 1989, 5: 44–45. [束春娥, 曹赤阳. 棉红铃虫幼虫头宽体长的观察测定 [J]. 中国棉花, 1989, 5: 44–45]
- Song DY, Hu T, Zheng FK. Study of feeding amount of adults of *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata* [J]. *Journal of Anhui Agriculture Science*, 2007, 35 (1): 147, 184. [宋佃远, 胡涛, 郑发科. 茄二十八星瓢虫成虫取食量的研究 [J]. 安徽农业科学, 2007, 35 (1): 147, 184]
- Wang CL, Cong B, Wang HP. Identification on larval instars of the asintic apple leaf-miner, *Lithocolletis ringoniella* Mats [J]. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University*, 2007, 38 (3): 404–406. [王春蕾, 丛斌, 王洪平. 金纹细蛾幼虫龄期的鉴别 [J]. 沈阳农业大学学报, 2007, 38 (3): 404–406]
- Wang F, Ju RT, Li YZ, et al. Lab observation for biological characteristics and morphology of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* [J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 2009, 46 (4): 556–560. [王凤, 鞠瑞亭, 李跃忠, 等. 红棕象甲室内生物学特性及形态观察 [J]. 昆虫知识, 2009, 46 (4): 556–560]
- Wang XR. Species Identification, Instars Separation of Chironomid Larvae and Developmental Durations of Different Stages of Chironomidae [D]. Master's Degree Thesis of Shanghai Ocean University, 2015. [王雪龙. 摇蚊幼虫种类鉴定、龄期划分及各虫态发育历期的研究 [D]. 上海海洋大学硕士学位论文, 2015]
- Wang XY, Yang ZQ, Tang YR, et al. Determination of larval instar number and duration in the oak longhorn beetle, *Massicus raddei* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2012, 55 (5): 575–584. [王小艺, 杨忠岐, 唐艳龙, 等. 栗山天牛幼虫龄数和龄期的测定 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2012, 55 (5): 575–584]
- Yan W, Lü BQ, Li H, et al. Risk analysis of the coconut blackheaded caterpillar, *Opisina arenosella* in China and Hainan island [J]. *Journal of Biosatety*, 2013, 22 (3): 163–168. [阎伟, 吕宝乾, 李洪, 等. 椰子织蛾传入中国及其海南省的风险性分析 [J]. 生物安全学报, 2013, 22 (3): 163–168]
- Yang CL, Li WM, Zheng Y, et al. Study on feeding amount and starvation tolerance of *Paridea angulicollis* adult [J]. *Journal of Anhui Agriculture Science*, 2011, 39 (3): 1403–1404, 1406. [杨晨亮, 李万梅, 郑燕, 等. 三星黄萤叶甲成虫的取食量和耐饥性研究 [J]. 安徽农业科学, 2011, 39 (3): 1403–1404, 1406]
- Zhong YH, Li H, Liu K, et al. Initial research of the feeding of *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro) lava [J]. *Chinese Southern Fruit*, 2005, 34 (1): 39–41. [钟义海, 李洪, 刘奎, 等. 椰心叶甲幼虫取食量的初步研究 [J]. 中国南方果树, 2005, 34 (1): 39–41]