



张鹏飞, 张昕然, 张龙. 蜡蚧轮枝菌及其在有害生物防治中的应用研究进展 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2023, 45 (4): 910–921.

蜡蚧轮枝菌及其在有害生物防治中的应用研究进展

张鹏飞¹, 张昕然², 张龙^{3*}

(1. 邢台学院, 河北省“邢枣仁”利用技术创新中心, 河北邢台 054000; 2. 北京嘉景生物科技有限公司, 北京 100193;
3. 山东省农业科学院植物保护研究所, 济南 250100)

摘要: 本文介绍了蜡蚧轮枝菌 *Lecanicillium* spp. 的致病性、致病机理、与其他农药的相容性及菌株基因工程改良等内容。蜡蚧轮枝菌的寄主范围极其广泛, 寄主至少包括 43 种昆虫、3 种螨类、2 种线虫和 5 种植物病原真菌。蜡蚧轮枝菌一般通过穿透寄主体壁侵入寄主, 但长孢蜡蚧菌 *L. longisporum* 通过体表寄生豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* 和柑橘粉蚧 *Planococcus citri* 而致其死亡; 蜡蚧轮枝菌分泌的降解酶和毒素也具有很大的开发潜力; 在田间先后施用蜡蚧轮枝菌制剂和农药以及充分利用蜡蚧轮枝菌对植物的内寄生作用可能为蜡蚧轮枝菌与农药的协调应用提供新的思路; 原生质体融合、诱变以及转基因是菌株基因工程改良的主要手段; 最后, 指出了蜡蚧轮枝菌开发过程中存在的问题以及未来的发展方向。

关键词: 蜡蚧轮枝菌; 致病性; 致病机理; 兼容性; 基因工程改良

中图分类号: Q968.1; S476

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1674-0858 (2023) 04-910-12

***Lecanicillium* spp. and its application research progress in pests control**

ZHANG Peng-Fei¹, ZHANG Xin-ran², ZHANG Long^{3*} (1. Xingtai University, Hebei Provincial Jujube Kernel Utilization Technology Innovation Center, Xingtai 054000, Hebei Province, China; 2. Beijing Bestfuture Biotech Limited Company, Beijing 100193, China; 3. Institute of Plant Protection, Shandong Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Jinan 250100, China)

Abstract: This paper mainly focuses on the pathogenicity, pathogenesis, tolerance for pesticides and genetic improvement and so on. The host range of *Lecanicillium* spp. is extremely wide, including at least 43 species of insects, 3 species of mites, 2 species of nematodes and 5 species of pathogenic fungi of plant; *Lecanicillium* spp. generally infect hosts by penetrating body wall, however, *L. longisporum* infected *Acyrtosiphon pisum* and *Planococcus citri* by epidermis parasitism; Degrading enzyme and toxins secreted by *Lecanicillium* spp. also have great development potential. Application of *Lecanicillium* spp. formulations and pesticides sequentially in field and full use of the internal parasitic effect of *Lecanicillium* spp. on plants may provide new ideas for the combined application. Protoplast fusion, mutagenesis and transgenesis are the main methods of genetic improvement. The prospects of development of *Lecanicillium* spp. in research and application for pests management were discussed.

Key words: *Lecanicillium* spp.; pathogenicity; pathogenesis; compatibility; genetic improvement

基金项目: 河北省重点研发计划项目 (18226513); 国家重点研发计划项目 (2018YFD0201400); 山东省农业科学院农业科技创新工程 (CXGC2021B12); 北京市科协金桥工程种子资金项目 (ZZ22013)

作者简介: 张鹏飞, 男, 1984 年生, 博士, 讲师, 研究方向为害虫生物防治, E-mail: zpf821@sina.com

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence: 张龙, 男, 博士, 研究员, 研究方向为害虫生物防治, E-mail: locust@cau.edu.cn

收稿日期 Received: 2022-12-01; 接受日期 Accepted: 2023-02-20

病虫害的化学防治引起了食品安全、环境污染等一系列问题，生物防治受到越来越多的重视。蜡蚧轮枝菌 *Lecanicillium* spp. 是一类重要的有害生物生防真菌，其寄主范围极其广泛，除可以寄生半翅目、鳞翅目、鞘翅目、膜翅目、双翅目等昆虫外，还可寄生螨类、线虫以及引起锈病、白粉病、绿霉病的病原真菌等（详见附录增强出版材料）。最早在1861年，Nietner 报道了一种寄生锡兰咖啡蜡蚧 *Lecanii coffeae* 的真菌；1898年，Zimmermann 将其命名为蜡蚧头孢霉 *Cephalosporium lecanii* Zimm；1939年，Viegas 将其并入轮枝孢属 *Verticillium* Nees (Zare and Gams, 2001)；2001年，Zare 和 Gams 将该属中对节肢动物、线虫、真菌具有致病性的种类放在新建立的蜡蚧轮枝菌属 *Lecanicillium* W. Gams & Zare 中 (Zare et al., 2000; Gams and Zare, 2001)。目前，国际菌物系统分类网站 (<http://www.indexfungorum.org>) 中共收录蜡蚧轮枝菌属真菌 30 余种，其中包括研究较多的渐狭蜡蚧菌 *Lecanicillium attenuatum*、蜡蚧轮枝菌 *L. lecanii*、长孢蜡蚧菌 *L. longisporum*、丝枝蜡蚧菌 *L. aphanocladii*、毒蝇蜡蚧菌 *L. muscarium*、刀孢蜡蚧菌 *L. psalliotae*、蛀虫蜡蚧菌 *L. cauligalbarum* 等，而这些种类的蜡蚧轮枝菌在之前被统称为蜡蚧轮枝菌 *V. lecanii*。科学家已经通过自然筛选、遗传改造、基因工程改造等手段获得了许多优良的菌株，并将这些菌株开发成防治粉虱、蓟马、蚜虫和害螨的 10 余种生物农药 (Faria and Wraight, 2007)。蜡蚧轮枝菌分泌的各种降解酶和毒素在作用靶标的过程中也发挥着非常重要的作用，科学家在此领域也开展了许多研究，试图研发新的农药。此外，蜡蚧轮枝菌还可与其他化学农药、昆虫天敌等产品协调应用，从而更有效的防治病虫害。总之，自 1861 年 Nietner 报道了蜡蚧轮枝菌后，科学家对其开展了大量的研究，主要集中在致病性、致病机理等方面。尽管已有一些关于蜡蚧轮枝菌研究进展的综述 (陈吉棣, 1985; Vinod, 2014)，尚罕见对于该菌的致病性进行深入全面总结。本文对蜡蚧轮枝菌的致病性、致病机理、与化学农药的相容性，以及菌株基因工程改良 4 个方面进行较为全面的综述，希望能够为广大植物保护工作者研究与利用蜡蚧轮枝菌，开展绿色防控提供帮助。

1 蜡蚧轮枝菌致病性

经不完全统计，蜡蚧轮枝菌可以寄生的节肢动物种类至少达 46 种，其中半翅目 21 种、双翅目 7 种、缨翅目 4 种、鳞翅目 4 种、鞘翅目 2 种、直翅目 3 种、膜翅目 2 种、螨类 3 种。有关蜡蚧轮枝菌对蚜虫、蚧壳虫、粉虱、蓟马、害螨等农林生产中重要的小型刺吸式害虫的致病性研究最多，已报道种类至少 27 种，其中又数蚜虫的种类最多，达 10 余种，其次为蚧壳虫、粉虱 *Aleyrodidae*、蓟马和害螨。例如，长孢蜡蚧菌和蜡蚧轮枝菌均对柑橘粉蚧具有致病性，都可用于温室柑橘粉蚧的防控，而且对若虫的防效较成虫更好。目前，开发出的蜡蚧轮枝菌商品化制剂也主要针对的是这些小型刺吸式害虫，例如，防治蚜虫的长孢蜡蚧菌农药 “Vertalec[®]”；防治粉虱、蚜虫和害螨的 “Verticillin[®]”；防治粉虱和蓟马的毒蝇蜡蚧菌生物农药 “Mycotal[®]”；防治粉虱和蓟马的 “Vertirril[®]” 等 (Faria and Wraight, 2007)。这些产品在农业生产中发挥着重要作用。蜡蚧轮枝菌对家蝇 *Musca domestica*、瓜实蝇 *Bactrocera cucurbitae*、棕尾麻别蝇 *Boettcherisca peregrina* 等至少 7 种蝇类具有致病性。据报道，蜡蚧轮枝菌对橄榄实蝇 *Bactrocera oleae* 的致病力高于金龟子绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopilae* 和球孢白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana* (Mahmoud, 2009)。蜡蚧轮枝菌可在畜牧场中叮咬牛羊的厩螫蝇 *Stomoxys calcitrans* 种群中流行 (Skovgrd and Steenberg, 2002)。据报道，蜡蚧轮枝菌对茶树害虫假眼小绿叶蝉 *Empoasca vitis* 和茶小绿叶蝉 *E. flavesrens*、蔬菜害虫菜青虫 *Pieris rapae*、小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella*、水稻害虫水稻二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis*、世界性储烟害虫烟草粉斑螟 *Ephestia elutella*、粮仓重要害虫赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum* 以及食用菌重要害虫平菇厉眼蕈蚊 *Lycoriella pleuroti* 的蛹和幼虫都具有致病性。蝗虫灾害是我国古代三大自然灾害之一，至今依然对全世界的农业生产造成严重危害。Johnson 等人通过室内及田间罩笼的方式评价了蜡蚧轮枝菌对双线黑蝗 *Melanoplus bivittatus*、双带黑蝗 *M. packardii* 和血黑蝗 *M. sanguinipes* 的致病力，结果显示蜡蚧轮枝菌对这 3 种黑蝗有防效。有些蜡蚧轮枝菌菌株对天敌昆虫柒角蚜小蜂 *Eretmocerus sp.* 以及茶足柄瘤蚜茧蜂 *Lysiphlebus testaceipes* 也有致

病性。桨角蚜小蜂在烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 若虫体内产卵 6 d 后施用毒蝇蜡蚧轮枝菌，致死率随施用孢子浓度的增加而增加，而在产卵 12 d 后施用蜡蚧轮枝菌，致死率不受影响。蜡蚧轮枝菌在防治褐色橘蚜 *Toxoptera citricida* 的同时对其天敌昆虫茶足柄瘤蚜茧蜂的存活也有较重影响。应用浓度为 1.49×10^9 个孢子/mL 蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子侵染褐色橘蚜 12 d 后的致死率为 78.9%，而用浓度为 1.95×10^9 个孢子/mL 蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子作用茶足柄瘤蚜茧蜂 6 d 后的致死率却达到了 95.1%。狄斯瓦螨 *Varroa destructor* 不仅直接吸食蜜蜂成虫和幼虫的血淋巴，而且可以传播蜜蜂病毒病，是养蜂业中的一种重要害虫。研究表明，浓度为 1×10^8 个孢子/mL 蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子作用狄斯瓦螨 7 d 后，致死率可达 100%。二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 是农业生产中的一种重要害螨，有室内生物测定结果表明蜡蚧轮枝菌对二斑叶螨具有致病力，但温室防治试验显示该蜡蚧轮枝菌的防效不高。蜡蚧轮枝菌除了寄生上述节肢动物外，对根结线虫和孢囊线虫均有致病性，刀孢轮枝菌 *Lecanicillium psalliotae* 分泌的丝氨酸蛋白酶可以降解腐生性的全齿复线虫 *Panagrellus redivivus* 的体壁 (Yang et al., 2007)。线虫的卵、幼虫和雌虫是蜡蚧轮枝菌的主要靶标虫态，尤其是卵。刀孢蜡蚧菌对线虫不同时期的卵均有侵染能力，但对处于胚前发育期卵的寄生率明显高于胚后发育期的 (曹君正等, 2012)。线虫的卵壳从外向内依次为卵黄层、几丁质层和脂质层，其中几丁质层最厚，也最坚固，是防御病原物入侵的重要屏障，蜡蚧轮枝菌分泌的几丁质酶在其穿透线虫卵壳，尤其是几丁质层的过程中具有重要作用 (Burgwyn et al., 2003)。蜡蚧轮枝菌还可以重寄生引起植物病害的病原真菌。蜡蚧轮枝菌（商品名：Mycotal）可有效抑制温室葫芦上的白粉病，并且发现，助剂矿物油对防治效果有重要影响。蜡蚧轮枝菌对盆栽非洲菊白粉病也有良好的防效，而且过低或过高的孢子浓度均可使防效降低，浓度过低导致致病力不够，而浓度过高又可能对非洲菊的生长产生不良影响（详见附录增强出版材料）。与作用昆虫类似，湿度对于蜡蚧轮枝菌控制真菌病害有重要的影响，在蜡蚧轮枝菌侵染黄瓜白粉病致病真菌单丝壳菌 *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* 的试验中就观察到了这一现象 (Verhaar et al., 1998)。另一项研究表明，在相对湿度 95% ~ 100% 的条件下，蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子

可以成功重寄生引起小麦条锈病的条形柄锈菌 *Puccinia striiformis*，而当湿度降至 85% 时，未能观察到任何侵染迹象 (Mendgen, 2010)。由此可见，湿度往往是一个重要的限制条件，筛选适应干燥环境的菌株非常有必要。

2 蜡蚧轮枝菌致病机理

蜡蚧轮枝菌对节肢动物的致病过程主要包括分生孢子在寄主体壁附着、萌发并形成侵入钉、菌丝穿透体壁、在血腔形成芽生孢子并萌发形成营养菌丝、菌丝入侵细胞及器官等环节。研究表明，日本龟蜡蚧 *Ceroplastes japonicus* 的口器、足的边缘、肛门及气门周围是最易被蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子入侵的部位。日本龟蜡蚧感染蜡蚧轮枝菌 24 h 后，孢子成功附着到体壁上，48 h 后萌发的菌丝形成侵入钉，72 h 后侵入钉穿透体壁进入血腔并形成芽生孢子，92 h 后芽生孢子扩散到整个血淋巴中，严重破坏血细胞的同时，对气管、马氏管、肌肉组织等器官也产生严重破坏，144 h 后日本龟蜡蚧死亡 (Liu et al., 2009)。蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子在菜青虫各龄幼虫体壁上的萌发时间一致，均为 12 h，但侵入钉穿透体壁的时间在不同龄期幼虫间存在差异。对于 2 ~ 3 龄的菜青虫幼虫，24 h 后即可穿透体壁，而对于 4 ~ 5 龄的幼虫的时间为 36 h。侵入虫体的菌丝首先在血腔中生长，然后侵入脂肪体和肌肉，之后中肠、马氏管、丝腺等相继被侵入，最终出现体壁分离、脂肪体变形、溶解、肌纤维排列松散等症状而死亡 (Zhang et al., 2003)。庞仁乙等人发现，蜡蚧轮枝菌分生孢子在不同虫态的丝光绿蝇 *Lucilia sericata* 体表上的附着数量存有显著差异。由于成虫体壁密集着刚毛、鬃等体壁外长物，导致成虫附着的孢子明显多于蛹和幼虫，附着数量可能对致病力具有一定的影响 (Pang et al., 2015)。值得关注的是，并非所有蜡蚧轮枝菌都通过穿透体壁侵染。长孢蜡蚧菌孢子在豌豆蚜和柑橘粉蚧体表萌发后，菌丝布满整个虫体，菌丝利用表皮水解产物获取营养，使寄主死亡变僵后，又长出新的分生孢子，整个过程菌丝未穿透体壁 (Ghaffari et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2020)。蜡蚧轮枝菌对引起病害的致病真菌的致病过程大致也分为孢子附着、在机械压力和降解酶的共同作用下穿透寄主细胞、在寄主细胞内生长使其崩解等步骤。对引起黄瓜白粉病的单丝壳菌

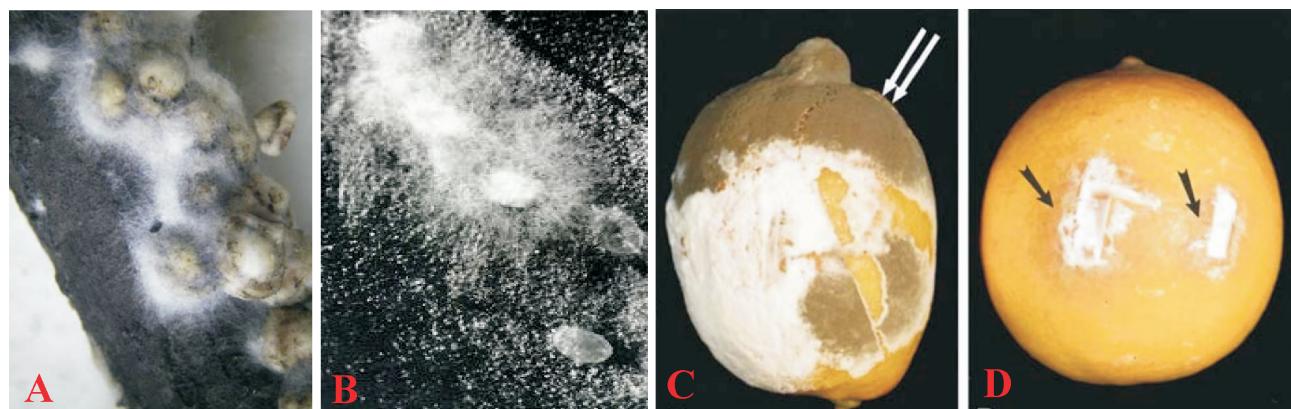


图1 蜡蚧轮枝菌对日本龟蜡蚧 *Ceroplastes japonicus* 和温室白粉虱 *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* 的致病性
以及对柑橘绿霉病的抑制作用

Fig. 1 Pathogenicity of *Lecanicillium* against *Ceroplastes japonicus* and *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*
and its inhibitory effect against green mold of citrus

注: A, 感染蜡蚧轮枝菌的日本龟蜡蚧体表长出了白色的菌丝 (Liu et al., 2009); B, 感染蜡蚧轮枝菌的温室白粉虱体表长出了白色的菌丝; C~D, 蜡蚧轮枝菌对引起柑橘绿霉病的指状青霉菌 *Penicillium digitatum* 的抑制作用 (Benhamou, 2004)。图C为单接种指状青霉菌的对照, 柑橘果实表面长满了指状青霉菌的白色菌丝, 其中上半部分的白色菌丝长满了灰绿色的孢子(箭头所示), 呈现出绿霉病的典型症状; 图D为共同接种指状青霉菌和蜡蚧轮枝菌的果实, 由于指状青霉菌受到蜡蚧轮枝菌的抑制, 只在接种处的局部区域长出了指状青霉菌白色菌丝。Note: A, *Ceroplastes japonicus* died from *Lecanicillium* spp. showing white hyphal growth (Liu et al., 2009); B, *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* died from *Lecanicillium* spp. showing white hyphal growth; C~D, Inhibitory effect of *Lecanicillium* spp. against *Penicillium digitatum* which caused green mold of citrus (Benhamou, 2004). The citrus inoculated only with *P. digitatum* was covered with white hyphal (the bottom half) and grey-green spores (the top half), showing typical symptoms of green mold (C). White hyphal of *P. digitatum* only grew from inoculation area of citrus inoculated with both of *P. digitatum* and *Lecanicillium* spp., showing the inhibitory effect of *Lecanicillium* spp. against *P. digitatum* (D).

Sphaerotheca fuliginea 致病机理研究表明, 蜡蚧轮枝菌首先通过分泌粘液, 使孢子紧紧附着到寄主菌丝上, 24 h 后可明显观察到寄主细胞发生空泡化以及解体现象, 36 h 后细胞膜收缩, 细胞质聚集, 48 h 后, 细胞壁严重变形扭曲, 细胞严重解体, 72 h 后, 寄主细胞彻底崩解, 细胞质被消耗殆尽, 周围空间被蜡蚧轮枝菌占据 (Askary et al., 1997)。蜡蚧轮枝菌侵染线虫卵的机理大致与上述侵染昆虫和病原真菌类似。首先菌丝吸附到线虫卵壳上形成附着胞和侵染钉, 之后侵染钉通过机械压力以及分泌降解酶的共同作用穿透卵壳, 最终导致卵因失水而丧失活性 (Moosavi et al., 2011)。

致病真菌分泌的降解酶在其侵入寄主体壁的过程中发挥了重要作用。现已明确昆虫致病真菌、线虫致病真菌和植物病原菌的重寄生真菌分泌的几丁质酶是一类非常重要的降解酶 (Kobayashi et al., 2002; Charnley, 2003)。几丁质是一类具有

长链 β -1, 4-N-乙酰葡萄糖胺的高分子生物多聚体, 存在于昆虫体壁、线虫卵壳以及植物病原真菌的细胞壁中 (Bartnicki-Garcia, 1968; Wharton, 1980; Merzendorfer and Zimoch, 2013)。几丁质酶可催化水解几丁质的 β -1, 4 糖苷键生成 N-乙酰-D-氨基葡萄糖 (NAG) (Shaikh and Deshpande, 1993), 是降解几丁质的关键酶类。有关蜡蚧轮枝菌几丁质酶的研究也有一些报道。例如, 番茄经白粉虱刺激后所产生的挥发物可以促进蜡蚧轮枝菌几丁质酶基因的表达, 从而提高了蜡蚧轮枝菌对白粉虱的毒性 (Lin et al., 2021); 从蜡蚧轮枝菌中分离纯化的几丁质酶对植物病原菌串珠镰刀菌 *Fusarium moniliforme* 的孢子萌发具有抑制作用 (Gang et al., 2015); 从渐狭蜡蚧菌中分离纯化的几丁质酶对南方根结线虫 *Meloidogyne incognita* 的卵具有破坏作用 (Nguyen et al., 2007); 从刀孢轮枝菌克隆到的几丁质酶基因 *Lpch1*, 经毕赤酵母 *Pichia pastoris* GS115 系统表达得到的几丁质酶可以

降解南方根结线虫的卵壳，同时对卵的发育具有抑制作用 (Gan et al., 2007)。还有研究表明，不同的培养基成分对蜡蚧轮枝菌降解酶的活性具有重要影响。余德亿等人研究表明，与明胶、几丁质等成分相比，在培养基中添加榕母管蓟马 *Gynaikothrips flororum*、菜缢管蚜 *Lipaphis erysimi* 和烟粉虱的虫尸粉可以显著提高蜡蚧轮枝菌降解酶的活性，同时显著提高了菌株对榕母管蓟马若虫和成虫的毒力 (余德亿等, 2016)。还有研究表明，在蜡蚧轮枝菌培养基中添加蝉蜕和烟粉虱的虫尸粉连续培养 5 代后，与常规培养基相比，蜡蚧轮枝菌的降解酶活性以及对烟粉虱的毒力均显著提高 (景亮亮等, 2020)。

昆虫致病真菌一般存在毒力弱、不易储藏、对田间环境适应性差等问题，使其广泛应用受到了限制。然而，昆虫致病真菌在侵入虫体后分泌的毒素往往比较稳定，是一类很有潜力的天然杀虫产物。科研人员先后从绿僵菌、白僵菌、莱氏野村菌 *Nomuraea*、曲霉 *Aspergillus*、拟青霉 *Paecilomyces*、轮枝菌、多毛菌 *Pestalotiopsis* 等属的真菌菌丝及培养基中分离出破坏素 (Destruxin)、白僵菌素 (Beauvercin) 等一系列毒素 (蒲蛰龙和李增智, 1996)。自 1978 年日本学者 Kanaoka 首次报道了一类对家蚕具有毒杀作用的环状缩羧肽类蜡蚧轮枝菌毒素后，许多研究报道蜡蚧轮枝菌可以产生毒素 (Kanaoka et al., 1978)。现已证实，蜡蚧轮枝菌粗提液对各个虫态的烟粉虱、白粉虱、桃蚜、菜粉蝶 *Pieris rapae* 5 龄幼虫、棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera*、叶蝉 *Empoasca kerri*、大豆胞囊线虫 *Heterodera glycines* 等多种害虫均具有毒力 (Gindin et al., 1994; 王克勤等, 2000; 宋肖玲和李国霞, 2005; Sharma and Vyas, 2008; Shinya et al., 2008; 纪明山等, 2010; Wang et al., 2010; 洪慧金等, 2011)。此外还发现，蜡蚧轮枝菌粗提液对天敌昆虫小黑瓢虫 *Delphastus catalinae* 的幼虫也具有毒力，需要在开发过程中注意对天敌的杀伤作用 (Wang et al., 2005)。目前已经明确的蜡蚧轮枝菌毒素主要包括啶羧酸类、环状缩羧肽类、磷脂酸类似物以及蛋白类共 4 类。Claydon 等人从蜡蚧轮枝菌次生代谢产物中提取出一类对丽蝇 *Calliphora erythrocephala* 具有杀虫活性的吡啶二羧酸物质 (Claydon and Grove, 1982); Wang 等人报道了一种对烟粉虱具有较强毒性的环状缩羧肽类蜡蚧轮枝菌毒素 (Wang et al., 2010); Soman 等人从蜡

蚧轮枝菌代谢产物中分离出了一种对棉铃虫具有杀虫活性的磷脂酸类似物 (Soman et al., 2001)。有关蜡蚧轮枝菌蛋白类毒素有一些相对较为深入的研究。Abdul 等人用从蜡蚧轮枝菌代谢物中提取的蛋白处理番茄后再饲喂桃蚜，发现桃蚜的存活率及繁殖力均受到较明显的抑制。进一步研究发现，番茄经此毒蛋白处理后，其抗虫基因的表达水平明显上调，而且这些上调的基因均为植物典型的水杨酸抗虫途径和茉莉酸抗虫途径中的关键基因 (Abdul et al., 2020)。

3 蜡蚧轮枝菌与农药的相容性及协调应用

协调应用化学农药与昆虫病原真菌防治病虫害可减少化学农药的施药次数及用量 (Pamela, 2019)。由于化学农药对昆虫病原真菌的生长具有不同程度的抑制作用，因此，明确二者的相容性是复配应用的必要前提 (Sain et al., 2019)。自从英国的 Hall 在 20 世纪 80 年代测试了 20 种农药与蜡蚧轮枝菌的相容性后，科学家在该领域开展了大量研究 (Hall, 1981)。大部分化学农药都对蜡蚧轮枝菌具有不同程度的抑制作用。与杀虫剂相比，作为真菌的蜡蚧轮枝菌与杀菌剂的相容性更差。一些特殊类型的农药有时与蜡蚧轮枝菌可以很好的相容。研究发现，丙环唑、代森锰锌等 6 种杀菌剂以及吡虫啉、噻嗪酮等 4 种杀虫剂对蜡蚧轮枝菌的抑制作用均很强 (Cuthbertson et al., 2005; Ali et al., 2012)，而防治番茄灰霉病的一种微座孢属真菌以及防治白粉病的一种植物提取物与蜡蚧轮枝菌具有很好的相容性 (Bardin et al., 2008)。蜡蚧轮枝菌与防治烟粉虱的一种海藻酸 (商品名：Agri-50E) 和一种螺甲螨酯 (商品名：Oberon) 的相容性很好，而与防治烟粉虱的一种植物提取物 (商品名：Majestik)、矿物油以及一种脂肪酸的相容性却较差 (Cuthbertson et al., 2008)。相容性不仅受化学农药种类的影响，而且与助剂、菌株也有较大关系 (Anderson et al., 1989)。在翟晓曼等人的研究中，吡虫啉对蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子萌发的抑制率高于谷祖敏等人的结果，可能原因在于与普通吡虫啉制剂相比，翟晓曼等人所用的高渗吡虫啉制剂含有高渗助剂，有助于农药渗入真菌体内而使抑制作用增强 (谷祖敏等, 2006; 翟晓曼等, 2013)。

值得注意的是，在实际生产应用时，可以采用先喷施化学农药再喷施蜡蚧轮枝菌的这一间接的方式复配，往往即不影响协调应用的效果，又可以解决相容性问题。上述与蜡蚧轮枝菌相容性很差的吡虫啉、噻嗪酮、矿物油等，与蜡蚧轮枝菌采用先后喷施的协调应用方式成功解决了相容与复配之间的矛盾（Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2005; Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2008）。针对这一现象的机理也有一些研究。研究发现，用吡虫啉农药处理过的榕管蓟马 *Gynaikothrips uzeli* 对蜡蚧轮枝菌的抗性减弱，使得后续喷施的蜡蚧轮枝菌的效果增强，这主要由于经吡虫啉处理的榕管蓟马对蜡蚧轮枝菌的酚氧化酶途径相关的免疫能力下降所致（Lin *et al.*, 2018）。蜡蚧轮枝菌还是部分植物的内生真菌，部分植物内寄生蜡蚧轮枝菌后对蚜虫的抗性增强，这种增强的抗性可能直接来自蜡蚧轮枝菌，也可能来自菌与植物间互作产生的代谢物（Anderson *et al.*, 2007）。研究表明，当用接种了蜡蚧轮枝菌的棉花叶片饲喂棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* Glover，棉蚜的繁殖力明显下降（Gurulingappa *et al.*, 2010）。蜡蚧轮枝菌与部分植物间的内寄生关系，为其与化学农药的复配提供了新的思路。研究表明，当用噻虫嗪、丁醚脲、硫丹等9种农药与蜡蚧轮枝菌直接复配，均产生了不同程度的抑制作用，硫丹甚至产生了完全的抑制作用，但当先用蜡蚧轮枝菌寄生棉花，再向棉花喷施这9种农药，未发现任何抑制作用（Gurulingappa *et al.*, 2011）。

有关蜡蚧轮枝菌与生物农药的协调应用也有一些报道。研究表明，蜡蚧轮枝菌与印楝素、苦参碱混配防治大豆蚜 *Aphis glycines* 均具有明显的协同增效作用，其中与印楝素混配增效更明显，处理7 d 后的田间防效可达 89.47%（莽逸伦等，2006）。植物源杀虫剂椰树皂（商品名：Palizin）、胡椒提取物（商品名：Tondexir）以及蜡蚧轮枝菌均可用于防治危害蜜蜂的大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella*。据报道，先用亚致死剂量的 Palizin 或 Tondexir 作用大蜡螟 24 h，再施用蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子悬浮液，发现 Palizin 处理过的大蜡螟对蜡蚧轮枝菌的敏感性受到了抑制，而 Tondexir 作用过的大蜡螟不受影响（Fariba *et al.*, 2019）。微座孢属生防真菌 *Microdochium dimerum*、一种虎杖 *Reynoutria sachalinensis* 提取物（商品名：Milsana）和蜡蚧轮枝菌（商品名：Mycotal）可分别用于控制温室番

茄的三大病虫害：灰霉病、白粉病和粉虱。为了实现对这3种病虫害的统防统治，对这3种制剂的联合防效进行了评价，结果显示，混合应用对各制剂的防效无抑制作用，互不影响，可以混用进行统防统治（Bardin *et al.*, 2008）。适宜的助剂亦可增加蜡蚧轮枝菌的药效。纳米缓释剂可通过延长农药的持效期、提高农药的分散性和渗透性等增强药效。据报道，蜡蚧轮枝菌与纳米网构控失剂 SC108、纳米活性炭混合使用可显著提高其对桃蚜和西花蓟马的防效，但对烟粉虱的增效作用不明显（张红艳等，2020）。有关蜡蚧轮枝菌与天敌昆虫的协调应用也有一些报道。将携带蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子的一种小花蝽属的捕食性天敌 *Orius laevigatus* 释放到青椒上防治桃蚜，5 d 后 98% 的桃蚜感染了蜡蚧轮枝菌，防治效果显著高于单释放小花蝽以及单喷施蜡蚧轮枝菌（Down *et al.*, 2009）。郑珊珊等人联合施用蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子悬液和天敌昆虫缨小蜂 *Schizophragma parvulas* 防治假眼小绿叶蝉的效果显著好于单独施用这两种生物农药（郑珊珊等，2012）。相反，有的蜡蚧轮枝菌对天敌昆虫，如茶足柄瘤蚜茧蜂和桨角蚜小蜂具有杀伤作用。与喷施了蜡蚧轮枝菌的温室白粉虱若虫相比，天敌昆虫丽蚜小蜂 *Encarsia formosa* 更青睐寄生喷施了吐温-80 的对照温室白粉虱若虫（Fazeli-Dinan *et al.*, 2016）。Aqueel 等人发现，先用蜡蚧轮枝菌感染小麦上的禾谷缢管蚜 *Rhopalosiphum padi* 和麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae*，并不影响蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius colemani* 对这两种蚜虫的寄生，然而，先用蚜茧蜂寄生这两种蚜虫后再用蜡蚧轮枝菌感染，发现蚜茧蜂寄生过的这两种蚜虫的蜡蚧轮枝菌感染率显著低于未寄生过的对照蚜虫。Aqueel 等人还证实了异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* 也存在上述现象。异色瓢虫取食被蜡蚧轮枝菌感染了 72 h 的上述两种蚜虫的数量显著低于取食未经感染的对照蚜虫（Aqueel and Leather, 2013）。

4 菌株的基因工程改良

蜡蚧轮枝菌的基因工程改造主要包括原生质体融合、诱变和转基因3种方式。真菌的原生质体融合技术是指把两个具备不同优良性状的亲本菌株利用酶解法去除细胞壁获得仅由细胞膜包裹的球状原生质体，然后采用物理方法（如电融

合)、化学方法(如聚乙二醇)或生物方法(如病毒)使细胞相互接触,逐步发生膜融合、胞质融合以及核融合,进而发生基因重组,在适当的条件下融合子再生即获得杂交菌株。Aiuchi 等人将数十种蜡蚧轮枝菌进行原生质体融合,最终筛选出 13 株既耐干旱,同时又对棉蚜和粉虱具有高致病力的杂合菌株(Aiuchi et al., 2007)。Shinya 等人利用原生质体融合技术针对大豆孢囊线虫 *Heterodera glycines* 筛选优良菌株,发现由毒蝇蜡蚧菌与长孢蜡蚧菌融合的 Aaf42 菌株对线虫卵的致死率高出空白对照 93%,同时还发现, Aaf42 融合菌株培养基滤液对线虫的卵和 2 龄幼虫都具有明显的抑制作用(Shinya et al., 2008a; 2008b)。Xie 等人研究了通过紫外诱变和化学诱变改变蜡蚧轮枝菌对杀菌剂霜霉威的抗性问题。紫外诱变结果表明,经过 6 轮诱变,菌落高度变矮,但产孢量以及对蚜虫的致病性未受影响,但对霜霉威产生了明显的抗性(Xie et al., 2018);化学诱变结果表明渐狭蜡蚧菌经 N-甲基-N"-硝基-N-亚硝基胍诱导发生突变后对霜霉威的抗性最高提高了 2.79 倍,产孢量、菌落的生长情况以及对线虫卵的致病力均无显著变化(Xie et al., 2016)。通过转基因的方式可以将优良基因直接转入目标菌株。Zhang 等人利用聚乙二醇介导的原生质体转化体系将白僵菌的表皮降解蛋白酶基因 *Cdep1* 转入蜡蚧轮枝菌后,新菌株的蛋白酶活性提高了 5 倍,对棉蚜的致死中浓度(LC_{50})降低了 2 倍,致死中时间(LT_{50})减少了 14.2%,在虫体内的生长速度明显加快,而在培养基上的产孢量无差异(Zhang et al., 2016)。同样,Xie 等人将白僵菌表皮降解蛋白酶 *Cdep1* 基因转入渐狭蜡蚧菌后,新菌株蛋白酶的活性不仅增加了 2~3 倍,而且酶活性出现的时间也提前了。进一步研究表明,用这一新改造的渐狭蜡蚧菌培养基滤液处理大豆包囊线虫,发现对卵的孵化以及 2 龄幼虫的活动能力均表现出明显的抑制作用(Xie et al., 2016)。科学家还将东亚钳蝎 *Buthus martensi* 的蝎毒素基因 *BmKit* 转入蜡蚧轮枝菌中,获得的新菌株比野生型菌株对棉蚜的致死中浓度降低了 7.1 倍,致死中时间减少了 26.5% (Zhao et al., 2015)。毒蝇蜡蚧菌转入漏斗网蛛毒素基因后,可以成功分泌重组蛋白,但对寄主的致病力是否提高尚未研究(Sergey et al., 2019)。科研人员还借助 RNA 干扰技术成功获得了一株高效蜡蚧轮枝菌菌株,首先针对寄

主柑橘粉虱 *Dialeurodes citri* (Ashmead) 免疫系统的溶菌酶基因(*DcLZM*)、酚氧化酶原免疫基因(*DcPPO*)以及酚氧化酶原激活因子基因(*DcPPO-AF*)3 个重要的免疫基因设计双链 RNA(dsRNA),并构建 dsRNA 表达载体,然后转入渐狭蜡蚧菌中进行表达,使得侵入柑橘粉虱的渐狭蜡蚧菌表达 dsRNA,致使柑橘粉虱的上述免疫基因发生沉默,免疫力下降,进而增加了渐狭蜡蚧菌的致病力。最终的生测结果显示,转基因菌株的致病力是野生型对照的 3 倍(Yu et al., 2018)。

5 问题与展望

蜡蚧轮枝菌寄主谱相当广,既可以侵染害虫又可以防治植物病害,这为进一步深入研究开发出病虫兼治的微生物农药奠定了基础。然而,尽管已有很多关于蜡蚧轮枝菌的研究报道,但是只有极少菌种(株)被开发出了能够大规模应用的商品。研究表明,难以大规模生产分生孢子的生物学特性、致病力弱和对环境抗逆性差是重要的限制因素。因此今后还需要从上述几个方面开展深入研究,以便开发出更多防治效果更好的微生物农药。利用基因工程技术为开发出适于大规模生产蜡蚧轮枝菌分生孢子、提高其致病力和抗逆性方面提供了可能。

实现蜡蚧轮枝菌有毒代谢产物的商品化生产依然具有很大的挑战性。真菌毒素一般为多种次生代谢产物的混合物,而且每种化合物的合成时间以及在昆虫致死过程中发挥作用的时间也各不相同。例如研究较为透彻的罗伯茨绿僵菌 *M. roberts* 侵入寄主体内后合成的破坏素是一类包括至少 16 种相类似的化合物的混合物,而且这些破坏素的天然合成时间又不相同,这将给人工合成以及实际应用带来很大的困难(Wang et al., 2012)。当然也可以通过繁殖真菌来合成毒素,但这些毒素混合物中往往夹杂有其他的成分,规模化的分离和纯化也将具有一定的挑战性(亓兰达等,2020)。

参考文献 (References)

- Abdul H, Abdul B, Talha N, et al. Anti-insect activity of a partially purified protein derived from the entomopathogenic fungus *Lecanicillium lecanii* (Zimmermann) and its putative role in a tomato defense mechanism against green peach aphid [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2020, 170: e107282.

- Aiuchi D, Baba Y, Inami K, et al. Screening of *Verticillium lecanii* (*Lecanicillium* spp.) hybrid strains based on evaluation of pathogenicity against cotton aphid and greenhouse whitefly, and viability on the leaf surface [J]. *Japanese Journal of Applied Entomology and Zoology*, 2007, 51 (3): 205–212.
- Ali S, Zhen H, Ren S. Effect of fungicides on growth, germination and cuticle-degrading enzyme production by *Lecanicillium muscarium* [J]. *Biocontrol Science and Technology*, 2012, 22 (9): 1047–1058.
- Anderson C, McGee PA, Nehl DB, et al. The fungus *Lecanicillium lecanii* colonises the plant *Gossypium hirsutum* and the aphid *Aphis gossypii* [J]. *Australasian Mycologist*, 2007, 26 (2): 65–70.
- Anderson TE, Hajek AE, Roberts DW, et al. Colorado potato beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae): Effects of combinations of *Beauveria bassiana* with insecticides [J]. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 1989, 82 (1): 83–89.
- Aqueel MA, Leather SR. Virulence of *Verticillium lecanii* (Z.) against cereal aphids; does timing of infection affect the performance of parasitoids and predators? [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2013, 69 (4): 493–498.
- Askary H, Benhamou N, Brodeur J. Ultrastructural and cytochemical investigations of the antagonistic effect of *Verticillium lecanii* on cucumber powdery mildew [J]. *Phytopathology*, 1997, 87 (3): 359–368.
- Balfour A, Khan A. Effects of *Verticillium lecanii* (Zimm.) Viegas on *Toxoptera citricida* Kirkaldy (Homoptera: Aphididae) and its parasitoid *Lysiphlebus testaceipes* Cresson (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) [J]. *Plant Protection Science*, 2012, 48 (3): 123–130.
- Bardin M, Fargues J, Nicot PC. Compatibility between biopesticides used to control grey mould, powdery mildew and whitefly on tomato [J]. *Biological Control*, 2008, 46 (3): 476–483.
- Bartrnikić G. Cell wall chemistry, morphogenesis, and taxonomy of fungi [J]. *Annual Review of Microbiology*, 1968, 22 (1): 87–108.
- Benhamou N. Potential of the mycoparasite, *Verticillium lecanii*, to protect citrus fruit against *Penicillium digitatum*, the causal agent of green mold: A comparison with the effect of chitosan [J]. *Phytopathology*, 2004, 94 (7): 693–705.
- Broumandnia F, Rajabpour A. Efficacies of some isolates of *Lecanicillium lecanii* to control *Tribolium castaneum* (Col., Tenebrionidae) [J]. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection*, 2020, 127 (5): 625–631.
- Burgwyn B, Nagel B, Ryerse J, et al. Heterodera glycines: Eggshell ultrastructure and histochemical localization of chitinous components [J]. *Experimental Parasitology*, 2003, 104 (1–2): 47–53.
- Cao JZ, Wu X, Lin S. Identification of fungus *Lecanicillium psalliotae* and its colonization in different life stages of *Meloidogyne incognita* [J]. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 2012, 45 (12): 2404–2411. [曹君正, 武侠, 林森. 刀孢蜡蚧轮枝菌的鉴定及其对南方根结线虫不同生活阶段的定殖 [J]. 中国农业科学, 2012, 45 (12): 2404–2411]
- Chandler D, Davidson G, Jacobson RJ. Laboratory and glasshouse evaluation of entomopathogenic fungi against the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae), on tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum* [J]. *Biocontrol Science & Technology*, 2005, 15 (1): 37–54.
- Charnley AK. Fungal pathogens of insects: Cuticle degrading enzymes and toxins [J]. *Advances in Botanical Research*, 2003, 40 (8): 241–321.
- Chen JD. *Verticillium lecanii* and its role in biological control [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 1985, 1 (4): 32–37. [陈吉棣. 蜡蚧轮枝菌及其在生防中的应用 [J]. 生物防治通报, 1985, 1 (4): 32–37]
- Chen YP, Feng ZT, Zhang HY, et al. Toxicity bioassay of a new strain 01Et of *Lecanicillium lecanii* against scale insect [J]. *China Plant Protection*, 2012, 32 (2): 16–20. [陈宇平, 冯镇泰, 张红艳, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌的新株系 (*Lecanicillium lecanii* – 01Et) 对介壳虫的毒力测定 [J]. 中国植保导刊, 2012, 32 (2): 16–20]
- Chen YP, Zhang HY, Zhang L. Virulence determination of *Lecanicillium lecanii* Bj085–1 strain against *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *China Plant Protection*, 2010, 30 (11): 5–9. [陈宇平, 张红艳, 张龙. 蜡蚧轮枝菌 (*Lecanicillium lecanii*) Bj085–1 菌株对烟粉虱的毒力测定 [J]. 中国植保导刊, 2010, 30 (11): 5–9]
- Claydon N, Grove JF. Insecticidal secondary metabolic products from the entomogenous fungus *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 1982, 40 (3): 413–418.
- Cuthbertson AGS, Blackburn LF, Northing P, et al. Further compatibility tests of the entomopathogenic fungus *Lecanicillium muscarium* with conventional insecticide products for control of sweetpotato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* on poinsettia plants [J]. *Insect Science*, 2008, 15 (4): 355–360.
- Cuthbertson AGS, Walters KFA, Deppe C. Compatibility of the entomopathogenic fungus *Lecanicillium muscarium* and insecticides for eradication of sweetpotato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Mycopathologia*, 2005, 160 (1): 35–41.
- Derakhshan A, Rabindra RJ, Ramanujam B. Efficacy of different isolates of entomopathogenic fungi against *Brevicoryne brassicae* (Linnaeus) at different temperatures and humidities [J]. *Journal of Biological Control*, 2007, 65 (1): 65–72.
- Diaz BM, Oggerin M, Lastra C, et al. Characterization and virulence of *Lecanicillium lecanii* against different aphid species [J]. *BioControl*, 2009, 54 (6): 825–835.
- Down RE, Cuthbertson A, Mathers JJ, et al. Dissemination of the entomopathogenic fungi, *Lecanicillium longisporum* and *L. muscarium*, by the predatory bug, *Orius laevigatus*, to provide concurrent control of *Myzus persicae*, *Frankliniella occidentalis* and *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Biological Control*, 2009, 50 (2): 172–178.
- Duarte RT, Goncalves KC, Espinosa DJL, et al. Potential of entomopathogenic fungi as biological control agents of diamondback moth (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) and compatibility with chemical insecticides [J]. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 2016, 109 (2): 594–601.
- Faria M, Wright SP. Mycoinsecticides and mycoacaricides: A comprehensive list with worldwide coverage and international

- classification of formulation types [J]. *Biological Control*, 2007, 43 (3): 237–256.
- Fariba S, Fatemeh J, Salim M, et al. Evaluation of the compatibility of entomopathogenic fungi and two botanical insecticides tondeixir and palizin for controlling *Galleria mellonella* L. (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) [J]. *Crop Protection*, 2019, 117: 20–25.
- Fazeli-Dinan M, Talaei-Hassanlou R, Allahyari H. Host preference of *Encarsia formosa* (Hym.: Aphelinidae) towards untreated and *Lecanicillium longisporum* – treated *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* (Hem.: Aleyrodidae) [J]. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 2016, 19 (4): 1145–1150.
- Gams W, Zare R. A revision of *Verticillium* sect. Prostrata. III. Generic classification [J]. *Nova Hedwigia*, 2001, 72 (8): 47–55.
- Gan Z, Yang J, Tao N, et al. Cloning of the gene *Lecanicillium psalliotae* chitinase Lpchi1 and identification of its potential role in the biocontrol of root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* [J]. *Applied Microbiology&Biotechnology*, 2007, 76 (6): 1309–1317.
- Gang Y, Xie L, Li J, et al. Isolation, partial characterization, and cloning of an extracellular chitinase from the entomopathogenic fungus *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Genetics & Molecular Research*, 2015, 14 (1): 2275–2289.
- Ghaffari S, Karimi J, Kamali S, et al. Biocontrol of *Planococcus citri* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) by *Lecanicillium longisporum* and *Lecanicillium lecanii* under laboratory and greenhouse conditions [J]. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 2017, 20 (2): 605–612.
- Gindin G, Barash I, Harari N, et al. Effect of endotoxic compounds isolated from *Verticillium lecanii* on the sweetpotato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Phytoparasitica*, 1994, 22 (3): 189–196.
- Gu ZM, Li L, Ji MS, et al. Compatibility of six common pesticides with *Beauveria bassiana* and *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Agrochemicals*, 2006, 45 (5): 325–326. [谷祖敏, 李璐, 纪明山, 等. 6种常用农药与球孢白僵菌和蜡蚧轮枝菌的相容性 [J]. 农药, 2006, 45 (5): 325–326]
- Gurulingappa P, Gee PM, Sword GA. In vitro and in planta compatibility of insecticides and the endophytic entomopathogen, *Lecanicillium lecanii* [J]. *Mycopathologia*, 2011, 172 (2): 161–168.
- Gurulingappa P, Sword GA, Murdoch G, et al. Colonization of crop plants by fungal entomopathogens and their effects on two insect pests when in planta [J]. *Biological Control*, 2010, 55 (1): 34–41.
- Hall RA. Laboratory studies on the effects of fungicides, acaricides and insecticides on the entomopathogenic fungus, *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 1981, 29 (1): 39–48.
- Hong HJ, Yang YH, Wang LD. Repellence and feeding deterrence of *Verticillium lecanii* toxic-VIII against *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Entomology*, 2011, 48 (1): 60–64. [洪慧金, 杨艺华, 王联德. 蜡蚧轮枝菌毒素Ⅷ对烟粉虱的忌避与拒食活性应用 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2011, 48 (1): 60–64]
- Huang P, Yu DY, Yao JA, et al. Correlation between biological characteristecs of *Lecanicillium lecanii* and the virulence against *Gynaikothrips ficorum* [J]. *Journal of Northwest A&F University (Nat. Sci. Ed.)*, 2016, 44 (11): 172–177. [黄鹏, 余德亿, 姚锦爱, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌生物学特性及其与榕母管蚜马毒力的相关性 [J]. 西北农林科技大学学报 (自然科学版), 2016, 44 (11): 172–177]
- Ibarra-Cortés KH, Guzmán-Franco AW, González-Hernández H, et al. Selection of a fungal isolate for the control of the pink hibiscus mealybug *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2013, 69 (7): 874–882.
- Iqbal M, Gogi MD, Atta B, et al. Assessment of pathogenicity of *Beauveria bassiana*, *Metarrhizium anisopliae*, *Verticillium lecanii* and *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. kurstaki against *Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coquillett (Diptera: Tephritidae) via diet–bioassay technique under controlled conditions [J]. *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 2021, 41 (2): 1129–1145.
- Ji MS, Wang RX, Gu ZM, et al. Laboratory toxicity of metabolic products from *Verticillium lecanii* VL17 strain to nymphs of *Myzus persicae* [J]. *Plant Protection*, 2010, 36 (2): 139–140. [纪明山, 王瑞雪, 谷祖敏, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌 VL17 菌株代谢产物对桃蚜若虫的室内毒力 [J]. 植物保护, 2010, 36 (2): 139–140]
- Jing LL, Jiang J, Xie T, et al. Influences of subculture on the virulence to *Bemesia tabaci* and conidial production of the entomopathogenic fungus *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Plant Protection*, 2020, 46 (5): 70–76. [景亮亮, 姜灵, 谢婷, 等. 不同培养基继代培养蜡蚧轮枝菌对产孢量和烟粉虱毒力的影响 [J]. 植物保护, 2020, 46 (5): 70–76]
- Johnson DL, Huang HC, Harper AM. Mortality of grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Acrididae) inoculated with a Canadian isolate of the fungus *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 1988, 52 (2): 335–342.
- Kanaoka M, Isogai A, Murakoshi S, et al. Bassianolide, a new insecticidal cyclodepsipeptide from *Beauveria bassiana* and *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan*, 1978, 42 (3): 629–635.
- Kobayashi DY, Reedy RM, Bick J, et al. Characterization of a chitinase gene from *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* strain 34S1 and its involvement in biological control [J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2002, 68 (3): 1047–1054.
- Lazreg F, Zhen H, Ali S, et al. Effect of *Lecanicillium muscarium* on *Eretmocerus* sp. nr. *furuhashii* (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae), a parasitoid of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) [J]. *Journal of Pest Science*, 2009, 82 (1): 27–32.
- Li MJ, Bai QR, Zang LS, et al. Pathogenic fungi identified from the striped stem borer, *Chilo suppressalis* and their pathogenicity [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2019, 35 (1): 63–69. [李美君, 白庆荣, 藏连生, 等. 水稻二化螟病原真菌鉴定及其致病力 [J]. 中国生物防治学报, 2019, 35 (1): 63–69]
- Lin Y, Feng C, Sheng L, et al. Imidacloprid pesticide regulates *Gynaikothrips uzeli* (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae) host choice behavior and immunity against *Lecanicillium lecanii* (Hypocreales: Clavicipitaceae) [J]. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 2018,

- 111 (5): 2069–2075.
- Lin Y, Huang J, Akutse KS. Whitefly – induced tomato volatiles enhance the virulence of *Lecanicillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2021, 183: e107623.
- Liu F, Gao Y, Zhang JY, et al. Pathogen identification of gerbera powdery mildew and its control experiment with *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica*, 2010, 37 (11): 1803–1810. [刘芳, 高原, 张竞颐, 等. 非洲菊白粉病病原鉴定及蜡蚧轮枝菌防治试验 [J]. 园艺学报, 2010, 37 (11): 1803–1810]
- Liu SA, Fu YG, Huang WR. Variation in the activities of protective and detoxification enzymes in *Aleurodicus dispersus* infected by *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Plant Protection*, 2013, 39 (3): 7–12. [刘焕安, 符悦冠, 黄武仁, 等. 螺旋粉虱感染蜡蚧轮枝菌对其保护酶和解毒酶活性的影响 [J]. 植物保护, 2013, 39 (3): 7–12]
- Liu W, Xie Y, Xue J, et al. Histopathological changes of *Ceroplastes japonicus* infected by *Lecanicillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2009, 101 (2): 96–105.
- Lu LP, Yang ML, Qin XP, et al. Toxicity test and identification of the entomogenous fungi isolated from the weevil on the *Dendrobium nobile* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2008, 24 (S1): 28–31. [录丽平, 杨美林, 秦小萍, 等. 石斛象甲虫生真菌的分离鉴定及其毒力测定 [J]. 中国生物防治学报, 2008, 24 (S1): 28–31]
- Mahmoud MF. Pathogenicity of three commercial products of entomopathogenic fungi, *Beauveria bassiana*, *Metarizium anisopilae* and *Lecanicillium lecanii* against adults of olive fly, *Bactrocera oleae* (Gmelin) (Diptera: Tephritidae) in the laboratory [J]. *Plant Protection Science*, 2009, 45 (3): 98–102.
- Mang YL, Han LL, Zhao KJ, et al. Effects of *Lecanicillium* mixed with three insecticides at low concentration against *Aphis glycines* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2018, 34 (2): 266–273. [莽逸伦, 韩岚岚, 赵奎军, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌和3种低浓度杀虫剂混用对大豆蚜的影响 [J]. 中国生物防治学报, 2018, 34 (2): 266–273]
- Mendgen K. Growth of *Verticillium lecanii* in pustules of stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) [J]. *Journal of Phytopathology*, 2010, 102 (3): 301–309.
- Merzendorfer H, Zimoch L. Chitin metabolism in insects: Structure, function and regulation of chitin synthases and chitinases [J]. *The Journal of Experimental Biology*, 2013, 206 (24): 4393–4412.
- Montalva C, Valenzuela E, Barta M, et al. *Lecanicillium attenuatum* isolates affecting the invasive cypress aphid (*Cinara cupressi*) in Chile [J]. *BioControl*, 2017, 62 (5): 625–637.
- Moosavi MR, Zare R, Zamanizadeh HR, et al. Pathogenicity of *Verticillium epiphytum* isolates against *Meloidogyne javanica* [J]. *International Journal of Pest Management*, 2011, 57 (4): 291–297.
- Nguyen NV, Kim YJ, Oh KT, et al. The role of chitinase from *Lecanicillium antillanum* B-3 in parasitism to root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* eggs [J]. *Biocontrol Science and Technology*, 2007, 17 (9): 1047–1058.
- Pamela GM. Pesticidal natural products – status and future potential [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2019, 75 (9): 2325–2340.
- Pang RY, Gao X, Zhang YM, et al. The adhesion capacities of *Verticillium lecanii* conidia in adult, pupa, larvae of *Lucilia sericata* and the relationship with their surface structures [J]. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 2015, 37 (1): 77–84. [庞仁乙, 高熹, 章一鸣, 等. 丝光绿蝇不同虫态附着蜡蚧轮枝菌分生孢子的能力及与其表结构的关系 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2015, 37 (1): 77–84]
- Pu ZL, Li ZZ. Insect Mycology [M]. Hefei: Anhui Science and Technology Press, 1996: 125–147. [蒲蛰龙, 李增智. 昆虫真菌学 [M]. 合肥: 安徽科学技术出版社, 1996: 125–147]
- Qi LD, Wei PL, Zhang HX, et al. Research advances in secondary metabolites of pest control fungi in the post-genomic era [J]. *Scientia Sinica Vitae*, 2020, 50 (6): 589–598. [亓兰达, 魏鹏霖, 张晗星, 等. 后基因组时代害虫生防真菌次级代谢产物的研究进展 [J]. 中国科学: 生命科学, 2020, 50 (6): 589–598]
- Romero D, Vicente AD, Zeriouh H, et al. Evaluation of biological control agents for managing cucurbit powdery mildew on greenhouse-grown melon [J]. *Plant Pathology*, 2010, 56 (6): 976–986.
- Sain SK, Monga D, Kumar R, et al. Compatibility of entomopathogenic fungi with insecticides and their efficacy for IPM of *Bemisia tabaci* in cotton [J]. *Journal of Pesticide Science*, 2019, 44 (2): 97–105.
- Scorsetti AC, Humber RA, Gregorio CD, et al. New records of entomopathogenic fungi infecting *Bemisia tabaci* and *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*, pests of horticultural crops, in Argentina [J]. *BioControl*, 2008, 53 (5): 787–796.
- Senthil Kumar CM, Jacob TK, Devasahayam S, et al. Isolation and characterization of a *Lecanicillium psalliotae* isolate infecting cardamom thrips (*Sciothrips cardamomi*) in India [J]. *BioControl*, 2015, 60 (3): 363–373.
- Sergey T, Galina M, Eugene R, et al. Expression of spider toxin in entomopathogenic fungus *Lecanicillium muscarium* and selection of the strain showing efficient secretion of the recombinant protein [J]. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, 2019, 336 (14): fnz181.
- Shaikh SA, Deshpande MV. Chitinolytic enzymes: Their contribution to basic and applied research [J]. *World Journal of Microbiology & Biotechnology*, 1993, 9 (4): 468–475.
- Sharma R, Vyas RV. Efficacy of myco-toxins of *Beauveria bassiana* and *Verticillium lecanii* against *Helicoverpa armigera* and *Emoiasa kerri* infesting *Pigeonpea* (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.) [J]. *Trends in Biosciences*, 2008, 1 (1–2): 43–45.
- Shaw KE, Davidson G, Clark SJ, et al. Laboratory bioassays to assess the pathogenicity of mitosporic fungi to *Varroa destructor* (Acar: Mesostigmata), an ectoparasitic mite of the honeybee, *Apis mellifera* [J]. *Biological Control*, 2002, 24 (3): 266–276.
- Shinya R, Aiuchi D, Kushida A, et al. Effects of fungal culture filtrates of *Verticillium lecanii* (*Lecanicillium* spp.) hybrid strains on *Heterodera glycines* eggs and juveniles [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2008a, 97 (3): 291–297.
- Shinya R, Aiuchi D, Kushida A, et al. Pathogenicity and its mode of

- action in different sedentary stages of *Heterodera glycines* (Tylenchida: Heteroderidae) by *Verticillium lecanii* hybrid strains [J]. *Applied Entomology & Zoology*, 2008b, 43 (2): 227–233.
- Shubha M, Alexander G, Li SM, et al. The fumitremorgin gene cluster of *Aspergillus fumigatus*: identification of a gene encoding brevianamide F synthetase [J]. *Chembiochem: A European Journal of Chemical Biology*, 2010, 7 (7): 1062–1069.
- Skovgrd H, Steenberg T. Activity of pupal parasitoids of the stable fly *Stomoxys calcitrans* and prevalence of entomopathogenic fungi in the stable fly and the house fly *Musca domestica* in Denmark [J]. *BioControl*, 2002, 47 (1): 45–60.
- Soman AG, Gloer JB, Angawi RF, et al. Vertilecanins: New phenopicolinic acid analogues from *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2001, 64 (2): 189–192.
- Song XL, Li GX. Influence of the toxin from *Verticillium lecanii* on development and growth of *Pieris rapae* and its virulence [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2005, 21 (2): 91–94. [宋肖玲, 李国霞. 蜡蚧轮枝孢杀虫毒素对菜粉蝶生长发育的影响及其毒力 [J]. 中国生物防治学报, 2005, 21 (2): 91–94]
- Sonia G, Pasqualina G, Antonio M, et al. Effects of the fungus *Lecanicillium lecanii* on survival and reproduction of the aphid *Schizaphis graminum* [J]. *BioControl*, 2010, 55 (2): 299–312.
- Tan Q, Pang RY, Gao X, et al. Adhesion capacity of *Lecanicillium lecanii* conidia on body surface of *Boettcherisca peregrina* (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) at different developmental stages and its relationship with surface structures of host body [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2014, 57 (10): 1245–1252. [谭清, 庞仁乙, 高熹, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌分生孢子在不同虫态棕尾的危害体表的附着能力及与寄主体表结构的关系 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2014, 57 (10): 1245–1252]
- Vandermeer J, Perfecto I, Liere H. Evidence for hyperparasitism of coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*) by the entomogenous fungus, *Lecanicillium lecanii*, through a complex ecological web [J]. *Plant Pathology*, 2010, 58 (4): 636–641.
- Verhaar MA, Hijwegen T, Zadoks JC. Selection of *Verticillium lecanii* isolates with high potential for biocontrol of cucumber powdery mildew by means of components analysis at different humidity regimes [J]. *Biocontrol Science & Technology*, 1998, 8 (4): 465–477.
- Vinod U, Dinesh R, Meenakshi R, et al. *Verticillium lecanii* (Zimm.): A potential entomopathogenic fungus [J]. *International Journal of Agriculture, Environment & Biotechnology*, 2014, 7 (4): 719–727.
- Wang B, Kang Q, Lu Y, et al. Unveiling the biosynthetic puzzle of destruxins in *Metarrhizium* species [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2012, 109 (4): 1287–1292.
- Wang KQ, Li XM, Liu CL. Preliminary study on the control of whitefly in greenhouse by the toxin of *Lecanicillium lecanii* [J]. *Plant Protection*, 2000, 26 (4): 44–46. [王克勤, 李新民, 刘春来. 蜡蚧轮枝菌防治温室白粉虱初步研究 [J]. 植物保护, 2000, 26 (4): 44–46]
- Wang L, Huang J, You M, et al. Effects of toxins from two strains of *Verticillium lecanii* (Hyphomycetes) on bioattributes of a predatory ladybeetle, *Delphastus catalinae* (Col., Coccinellidae) [J]. *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 2005, 129 (1): 32–38.
- Wang L, Huang J, You M, et al. Toxicity and feeding deterrence of crude toxin extracts of *Lecanicillium* (*Verticillium*) *lecanii* (Hyphomycetes) against sweet potato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2010, 63 (4): 381–387.
- Wang XQ, Jiang RL, Lin DL. Epizootiology for four strains of *Lecanicillium* (*Verticillium*) *lecanii* against tea aphid *Toxoptera aurantii* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2008, 24 (S1): 32–35. [王雪芹, 姜荣良, 林栋梁, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌对茶蚜的侵染动态 [J]. 中国生物防治, 2008, 24 (S1): 32–35]
- Wharton D. Nematode eggshells [J]. *Parasitology*, 1980, 81 (2): 447–463.
- Xie M, Li Q, Hu XP, et al. Improvement of the propamocarb-tolerance of *Lecanicillium lecanii* through UV-light radiation-based mutagenesis [J]. *Crop Protection*, 2018, 103: 81–86.
- Xie M, Li Q, Hu XP, et al. Effects of a NTG-based chemical mutagenesis on the propamocarb-tolerance of the nematophagous fungus *Lecanicillium attenuatum* [J]. *Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology*, 2016, 141 (1): 71–75.
- Xie M, Zhang YJ, Zhang XL, et al. Genetic improvement of the nematicidal fungus *Lecanicillium attenuatum* against *Heterodera glycines* by expression of the *Beauveria bassiana* Cdep1 protease gene [J]. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2016, 138: 86–88.
- Xue JL, Peng GL, Xie YP, et al. Effect of honeydew excreted by *Rhodococcus sariuoni* on infection ability of *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Environmental Biology*, 2010, 16 (4): 504–508. [薛皎亮, 彭国良, 谢映平, 张艳峰, 等. 沙里院褐球蚧蜜露对病原真菌蜡蚧轮枝菌侵染力的影响 [J]. 应用与环境生物学报, 2010, 16 (4): 504–508]
- Yang J, Huang X, Tian B, et al. Isolation and characterization of a serine protease from the nematophagous fungus, *Lecanicillium psalliotae*, displaying nematicidal activity [J]. *Biotechnology Letters*, 2007, 21 (2): 28–28.
- Yu DY, Huang P, Yao JA, et al. Toxicity comparison of *Lecanicillium lecanii* V3450 strain to *Gynaikothrips uzeli* and *Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) swirskii* [J]. *Journal of Northwest A&F University (Nat. Sci. Ed.)*, 2015, 43 (8): 133–139. [余德亿, 黄鹏, 姚锦爱. 蜡蚧轮枝菌 V3450 菌株对榕管蓟马及斯氏缓步螨的毒力比较 [J]. 西北农林科技大学学报 (自然科学版), 2015, 43 (8): 133–139]
- Yu DY, Lin YW, Huang P, et al. Ectoenzyme activities and virulence of *Lecanicillium lecanii* V3450 strain cultured by different stromas [J]. *Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops*, 2016, 37 (3): 586–590. [余德亿, 林勇文, 黄鹏, 等. 基质诱导蜡蚧轮枝菌 V3450 菌株胞外酶活性及毒力 [J]. 热带作物学报, 2016, 37 (3): 586–590]
- Yu SJ, Pan Q, Luo R, et al. Expression of exogenous dsRNA by

- Lecanicillium attenuatum* enhances its virulence to *Dialeurodes citri* [J]. Pest Management Science, 2018, 75 (4): 1014–1023.
- Yuan SY, Kong Q, Zhang H, et al. Virulence of *Verticillium lecanii* Mz041024 to larvae and pupae of *Lycoriella pleuroti* [J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2009, 25 (19): 194–196. [袁盛勇, 孔琼, 张宏瑞, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌对平菇厉眼蕈蚊幼虫和蛹的毒力测定 [J]. 中国农学通报, 2009, 25 (19): 194–196]
- Yuan SY, Yan PF, Kong Q, et al. Study on virulence of *Verticillium lecanii* against *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley [J]. Journal of Environmental Entomology, 2016, 38 (4): 748–754. [袁盛勇, 闫鹏飞, 孔琼, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌对扶桑绵粉蚧的致病性研究 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2016, 38 (4): 748–754]
- Zare R, Gams W. A revision of *Verticillium* section *Prostrata*. IV. The genera *Lecanicillium* and *Simplicillium* gen. nov [J]. Nova Hedwigia, 2001, 73 (2): 1–50.
- Zare R, Gams W, Culham A. A revision of *Verticillium* sect. *Prostratal*. Phylogenetic studies using ITS sequences [J]. Nova Hedwigia, 2000, 71 (2): 465–480.
- Zhai XM, Zhang YJ, Xie M. Effects of ten common pesticides on conidial germination, mycelial growth and sporulation of *Verticillium lecanii* [J]. Chinese Journal of Biological Control, 2013, 29 (2): 227–231. [翟晓曼, 张艳军, 谢明. 十种常用农药制剂对蜡蚧轮枝菌孢子萌发、菌丝生长和产孢的影响 [J]. 中国生物防治, 2013, 29 (2): 227–231]
- Zhang HY, Ma JY, Ma XG, et al. Control efficiency of mixture of *Verticillium lecanii* and nano – materials against main pests of vegetables in greenhouse [J]. Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2020, 41 (4): 14–21. [张红艳, 马嘉瑜, 马光孝, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌与纳米材料复配对设施蔬菜主要害虫的防治效果研究 [J]. 农业科学学报, 2020, 41 (4): 14–21]
- Zhang TF, Wang R, Liu CZ. Infection process and pathogenicity of entomopathogenic fungus *Lecanicillium longisporum* strain TF-2 to *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Hemiptera: Aphididae) [J]. Acta Entomologica Sinica, 2020, 63 (6): 744–750. [张挺峰, 王睿, 刘长仲. 昆虫病原真菌长孢蜡蚧轮枝菌TF-2菌株对豌豆蚜的感染过程和致病力 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2000, 63 (6): 744–750]
- Zhang XH, Li WY, He YC, et al. Histopathological changes of *Pieris rapae* (L.) larvae infected by *Verticillium lecanii* (Zimm) viega [J]. Acta Entomologica Sinica, 2003, 46 (5): 655–659. [张仙红, 李文英, 贺运春, 王建明, 等. 菜青虫感染蜡蚧轮枝菌后的组织病理变化 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2003, 46 (5): 655–659]
- Zhang YJ, Xie M, Zhang XL, et al. Establishment of polyethylene – glycol – mediated protoplast transformation for *Lecanicillium lecanii* and development of virulence – enhanced strains against *Aphis gossypii* [J]. Pest Management Science, 2016, 72 (10): 1951–1958.
- Zhao JJ, Wu G, Zhang YJ, et al. Expression of a scorpion toxin gene BmKit enhances the virulence of *Lecanicillium lecanii* against aphids [J]. Journal of Pest Science, 2015, 88 (3): 637–644.
- Zhao Y, Chen D, Huang H, et al. Inhibition of chitinase – producing fungus *Lecanicillium attenuatum* on egg – hatching of root – knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* [J]. Journal of Plant Protection, 2014, 41 (5): 547–554. [赵洋, 陈德鑫, 黄化刚, 等. 漸狭蜡蚧轮枝菌 *Lecanicillium attenuatum* 产几丁质酶的活性及对南方根结线虫卵孵化的抑制作用 [J]. 植物保护学报, 2014, 41 (5): 547–554]
- Zheng SS, Jiang RL, Tian L, et al. Effectiveness of *Schizophragma parvula* and *Lecanicillium lecanii* in controlling tea leafhopper *Empoasca vitis* population [J]. Acta Agriculturae Universitatis Jiangxiensis, 2012, 34 (2): 282–287. [郑珊珊, 姜荣良, 田麟, 等. 蜡蚧轮枝菌和缨小蜂对假眼小绿叶蝉的协同控制作用 [J]. 江西农业大学学报, 2012, 34 (2): 282–287]
- Zhou YM, Zhi JR, Zhang X, et al. Identification and pathogenicity test of a new soil – derived fungus strain of *Lecanicillium* to *Ephestia elutella* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) [J]. Acta Entomologica Sinica, 2018, 61 (4): 505–510. [周叶鸣, 邹军锐, 张鑫, 等. 一株分离自土壤的蜡蚧轮枝菌的鉴定及对烟草粉斑螟的致病性 [J]. 昆虫学报, 2018, 61 (4): 505–510]
- Zhou YM, Zou X, Qu J, et al. Identification of a parasitic *Lecanicillium* of tea lesser leafhopper and optimization of sporulation conditions [J]. Microbiology China, 2016, 43 (5): 935–941. [周叶鸣, 邹晓, 瞿娇娇, 等. 一种寄生茶小绿叶蝉蜡蚧轮枝菌的鉴定及产孢条件优化 [J]. 微生物学通报, 2016, 43 (5): 935–941]

附录：表1 蜡蚧轮枝菌的寄主范围及致病力。详细数据见网络版 (<http://hjkexb.alljournals.net/>)

表 1 蜡蚧轮枝菌的寄主范围及致病力
Table 1 Host range and virulence of *Lecanicillium* spp.

菌株 Strains	分离基物、来源 Habitats, sources	寄主 Hosts	致病力 Virulence	参考文献 References
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> VL-6	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> 、 未知 Unknown	甘蓝蚜 <i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 1.90 × 10 ⁴ spores/mL	Derakhshan et al., 2007
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> ITEM 3757	甘蓝蚜 <i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i> 、 意大利 Italy	麦二叉蚜 <i>Schizaphis graminum</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LT ₅₀ (5.45 × 10 ⁶ spores/mL) : 5.46 d	Sonia et al., 2010
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> FJ515770	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i> 、 西班牙 Spain	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i> 黑茶藨子长管蚜 <i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i> 马铃薯长管蚜 <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	接种 2 龄桃蚜 2 nd instar <i>Myzus persicae</i> inoculation, LC ₅₀ (10 d) : 1.05 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL; 接种 2 龄黑茶藨子长管蚜 2 nd instar <i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i> inoculation, LC ₅₀ (10 d) : 2.78 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL; 接种 2 龄马铃薯长管蚜 2 nd instar <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> inoculation, LC ₅₀ (10 d) : 1.26 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL	Diaz et al., 2009
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	Koppert Company	禾谷缢管蚜 <i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i> 麦长管蚜 <i>Sitobion avenae</i>	接种混合龄期禾谷缢管蚜 Mixed instar <i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i> inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 4.75 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL; 接种混合龄期麦长管蚜 Mixed instar <i>Sitobion avenae</i> inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 5.30 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL	Aqueel and Leather, 2013
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> V07	一种鳞翅目昆虫的蛹 Pupa of a Lepidopteran insect, 安徽 Anhui	茶蚜 <i>Toxoptera aurantii</i>	作用成虫时长 Adults infection time: 6 d; 孢子浓度 Spores concentration: 2.00 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL; 发病指数 Disease index ² : 85.7%	王雪芹等, 2008
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> ARSEF 13279	松柏长足大蚜 <i>Cinara cupressi</i> 、 智利 Chile	松柏长足大蚜 <i>Cinara cupressi</i>	接种 3 龄若虫 3 rd instar nymph inoculation, LC ₅₀ (4 d) : 3.00 × 10 ⁵ spores/mL	Montalva et al., 2017
<i>Lecanicillium longisporum</i> TF-2	豌豆蚜 <i>Acythosiphon pisum</i> 、 甘肃 Gansu	豌豆蚜 <i>Acythosiphon pisum</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC ₅₀ (6 d) : 3.26 × 10 ⁴ spores/mL	张挺峰等, 2020
<i>Vorticillium lecanii</i> ARSEF 6145	未知 Unknown	褐色橘蚜 <i>Toxoptera citricida</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1.49 × 10 ⁹ spores/mL) : 6 d	Balfour and Khan, 2012
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> MZ041024	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i> 、 红河 Honghe	扶桑绵粉蚧 <i>Phenacoccus solenopsis</i>	接种 2 龄若虫 2 nd instar nymph inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 1.78 × 10 ⁵ spores/mL	袁盛勇等, 2016

续表 1 Continued table 1

菌株 Strains	分离基物、来源 Habitats, sources	寄主 Hosts	致病力 Virulence	参考文献 References
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> ARSEF2009	褐色橘蚜 <i>Toxoptera citricida</i> 、 委内瑞拉 Venezuela	木槿粉蚧 <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	作用 3 龄若虫时长 3 rd nymph infection time: 7 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1. 00 × 10 ⁸ spores/mL; 感染率 Infection rate: 42%	Ibarra-Cortés <i>et al.</i> , 2013
<i>Lecanicillium longisporum</i> LRC 190	菊小长管蚜 <i>Macrosiphoniella sanborni</i> 、 英国 Britain	柑橘粉蚧 <i>Planococcus citri</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, MST ³ (1.00 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL); 10. 36 d	Ghaffari <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> 3. 4505	中国普通微生物菌种保藏管理中心 China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center	龟蜡蚧 <i>Ceroplastes japonicus</i>	未知 Unknown	Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> BJ085-1	白粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> 、 北京 Beijing	梨绒蚧 <i>Eriococcus tokaeiae</i>	接种若虫 Nymphs inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1. 40 × 10 ⁸ spores/mL); 3. 95 d	陈宇平等, 2012
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> No. V3. 4504	中国普通微生物菌种保藏管理中心 China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center	沙里院褐球蚧 <i>Rhodococcus sertiorum</i>	未知 unknown	薛皎亮等, 2010
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> BJ085-1	白粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> 、 北京 Beijing	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	接种 2 龄若虫 2 nd nymphs inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1. 10 × 10 ⁴ spores/mL); 11. 57 d	陈宇平等, 2010
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> V3450	粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes</i> sp.、阿根廷 Argentina	白粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	作用若虫时长 Nymphs infection time: 7 d; 孢子浓度 Spores concentration: 1. 00 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL; 死亡率 Mortality: 52. 60%	Scorsetti <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> 海南 Hainan	螺旋粉虱 <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	螺旋粉虱 <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	未知 Unknown	刘炼安等, 2013
<i>Lecanicillium attenuatum</i> TN002	柑橘木虱 <i>Diaphorina citri</i> 、 重庆 Chongqing	柑橘木虱 <i>Diaphorina citri</i>	接种 2 龄若虫 2 nd nymphs inoculation, LC ₅₀ (10 d); 9. 63 × 10 ⁴ spores/mL	Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> V3450	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> 、 广东 Guangdong	榕管蓟马 <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> 榕母管蓟马 <i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i>	接种榕管蓟马成虫 <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> adult inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1. 00 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL); 5. 45 d; 接种榕母管蓟马成虫 <i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i> adult inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1. 00 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL); 5. 72 d	余德亿等, 2015; 黄鹏等, 2016

续表 1 Continued table 1

菌株 Strains	分离基物、来源 Habitats, sources	寄主 Hosts	致病力 Virulence	参考文献 References
<i>Lecanicillium psalliota</i>	小豆蔻蓟马 <i>Sciothrips cardamomi</i> 、印度 India	小豆蔻蓟马 <i>Sciothrips cardamomi</i>	作用成虫时长 Adult infection time: 7 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1.00×10^7 spores/mL; 死亡率 Mortality: 62. 90%	Senthil Kumar et al., 2015
<i>Lecanicillium muscarium</i> Mycotil®	Koppert 公司 Koppert Company	西花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	未知 Unknown	Down et al., 2009
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> Meilakil®	AgriLife 公司 Agrilife Company	瓜实蝇 <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC_{50} (7 d) : 2.98×10^5 spores/mL	Iqbal et al., 2021
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	T. Stanes 公司 T. Stanes Company	橄榄实蝇 <i>Bactrocera oleae</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LT_{50} (1. 00 $\times 10^8$ spores/mL) : 12. 59 d	Mahmoud, 2009
<i>Verticillium lecanii</i>	厩螫蝇 <i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i> 和 家蝇 <i>Musca domestica</i> 、未知 Unknown	厩螫蝇 <i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i> 家蝇 <i>Musca domestica</i>	未知 unknown	Skovgrd and Steenberg, 2002
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	未知 unknown、云南农业大学植物保护学院 College of Plant Protection, Yunnan Agricultural University	丝光绿蝇 <i>Lucilia sericata</i> 尾标麻别蝇 <i>Boettcherisca peregrina</i>	未知 Unknown	谭清等, 2014; 虎仁乙等, 2015
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> V3450-U-P1	广东 Guangdong		茶棚内生测 Tea greenhouse bioassays; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 5.00×10^7 spores/mL; 成虫高峰期 Peak of adults occurrence; 喷施次数 Spraying times: 2; 死亡率 Mortality: 50. 9%	郑珊珊等, 2012
<i>Lecanicillium attenuatum</i> Gzuifhun-1404	遵义 Zunyi	茶小绿叶蝉 <i>Empoasca flavescens</i> 、 <i>Empoasca flavescens</i>	未知 Unknown	周叶鸣等, 2016
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	山西 Shanxi	菜青虫 <i>Pieris rapae</i>	未知 Unknown	张仙红等, 2003
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> ARSEF5128	美国农业部昆虫致病真菌收集培养中心 (USDA) – Collection of Entomopathogenic Fungal Cultures	星天牛 <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> 、 小菜蛾 <i>Plutella xylostella</i>	作用 2 龄若虫时长 2 nd nymph infection time: 7 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1.00×10^7 spores/mL; 死亡率 Mortality: 55. 00%	Duarte et al., 2016

续表 1 Continued table 1

菌株 Strains	分离基物、来源 Habitats, sources	寄主 Hosts	致病力 Virulence	参考文献 References
<i>Lecanicillium aphanocladi</i> Gnufilm-1505	松林下土壤 Soil under pine forest, 贵州 Guizhou	烟草粉斑螟 <i>Ephesia elutella</i>	作用 3 龄若虫时长 3 rd nymph infection time: 7 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1.00 × 10 ⁷ spores/ml; 死亡率 Mortality: 77.92%	周叶鸣等, 2018
<i>Lecanicillium altonatum</i> JL03	水稻二化螟 <i>Chilo suppressalis</i> 、吉林 Jilin	水稻二化螟 <i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	作用 3 龄若虫时长 3 rd nymph infection time: 10 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1.00 × 10 ⁸ spores/ml; 死亡率 Mortality: 53.00%	李美君等, 2019
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> PAL6	未知 Unknown、伊朗胡泽斯坦农业科学与自然 资源大学昆虫学实验室 Entomological laboratory of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources University of Khuzestan, Mollasani, Iran	赤拟谷盗 <i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 1.99 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL	Broumandnia and Rajabpour, 2020
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	石斛象甲 <i>Dendrobium nobile</i> 、 云南 Yunnan	石斛象甲 <i>Dendrobium nobile</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC ₅₀ (120 h) : 3.27 × 10 ⁵ spores/mL	录丽平等, 2008
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	平菇厉眼蕈蚊 <i>Lycoriella pleuroti</i>	平菇厉眼蕈蚊 <i>Lycoriella pleuroti</i>	接种幼虫 Larvae inoculation, LC ₅₀ (7 d) : 1.75 × 10 ⁵ spores/mL	袁盛勇等, 2009
<i>Verticillium lecanii</i> DAOM 179104	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i> 、红河 Honghe MZ041024	双线黑蝗 <i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i> 与 双带黑蝗 <i>Melanoplus packardii</i> ; 虫龄 Instar: 3; 田间罩笼试验 Field cage experiments; 喷施剂量 Spraying dosage: 1.00 × 10 ⁷ spores/m ² ; 处理时间 Johnson et al. , Infection time: 6 d; 死亡率 Mortality: 35%; 血黑蝗成虫 <i>Melanoplus sanguinipe</i> Adults, 室内饲喂长满孢子 的麦麸接种 Fed wheat bran colonized with fungi in laboratory; 处理时间 Infection time: 16 d; 死亡率 Mortality: 76%	双线黑蝗 <i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i> 双带黑蝗 <i>Melanoplus packardii</i> 血黑蝗 <i>Melanoplus sanguinipes</i>	Johnson et al. , 1988
<i>Lecanicillium muscarium</i> V20	土壤 Soil、加拿大阿尔伯塔落基山脉中的艾伦山 Mount Allan in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada	粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes</i> sp.、中国 China	浆角蚜小蜂在白粉虱体内产卵 6 d 后, 喷施浓度为 1.00 × 10 ⁸ spores/ml 的孢子液, 浆角蚜小蜂羽化率降低超过 30%。 Emergence rate of parasitized <i>Eremocerus</i> sp. surviving a fungus treatment after 6 days of oviposition decreased more than 30%.	Lazreg et al. , 2009
<i>Verticillium lecanii</i> (ARSEF 6145)	未知 Unknown	茶足柄瘤蚜茧蜂 <i>Lysiphlebus testaceipes</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LT ₅₀ (1.95 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL) : 2.92 d	Balfour and Khan, 2012
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> V3450	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> 、 广东 Guangdong	斯氏钝绥螨 <i>Amblyseius swirskii</i>	作用成虫时长 Adults infection time: 10 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 1.00 × 10 ⁷ spores/ml; 死亡率 Mortality: 10.22%	Yu et al. , 2015

续表 1 Continued table 1

菌株 Strains	分离基物、来源 Habitats, sources	寄主 Hosts	致病力 Virulence	参考文献 References
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> 450.99	Koppert Company	二斑叶螨 <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	接种成虫 Adults inoculation, LC ₂₅ (6 d) : 6. 27 × 10 ⁷ spores/mL	Chandler et al., 2005
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> 19.79	白粉虱 <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> 、 未知 Unknown	狄斯瓦螨 <i>Varroa destructor</i>	作用成虫时长 Adults infection time:7 d; 孢子浓度 Spore concentration:1. 00 × 10 ⁸ spores/mL; 死亡率 Mortality:100%	Shaw et al., 2002
<i>Lecanicillium attenuatum</i> CGMCC9220	中国普通微生物菌种保藏管理中心 China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center	大豆胞囊线虫 <i>Heterodera glycines</i>	作用卵时长 Eggs infection time:6 d; 孢子浓度未知 Spore concentration was unknown; 孵化抑制率 Hatching inhibition rate:29%	Xie et al., 2016
<i>Lecanicillium attenuatum</i> CGMCC5328	中国普通微生物菌种保藏管理中心 China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center	南方根结线虫 <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	作用卵时长 Eggs infection time:6 d; 孢子浓度未知 Spore concentration was unknown; 卵寄生率 Parasitism rate on eggs:85. 10%	赵洋等, 2014
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> Mycotal®	Koppert Company	山萝花单囊壳菌 <i>Podosphaera fusca</i> (葫芦白粉病病原 Powdery mildew pathogen in bottle gourd)	病害严重度 Disease severity: 叶片发病面积占比 Percentage of leaf area covered by powdery mildew: 23%; 喷施孢子浓度 Spore concentration: 5. 00 × 10 ⁵ spores/mL; 防效 Control efficiency:62%; 温室内生测 Greenhouse bioassays	Romero et al., 2010
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> VL17	Aphid, 沈阳农业大学农药实验室 Pesticide Laboratory of Shenyang Agricultural University	棕丝单囊壳菌 <i>Sphaerotheca fusca</i> (非洲菊白粉病病原 Powdery mildew pathogen in African daisy)	病害严重度 Disease severity: 叶片发病面积占比 Percentage of leaf area covered by powdery mildew:23%; 喷施孢子浓度未知 Spore concentration was unknown; 防效 Control efficiency:92. 59%	刘芳等, 2010 Benhamou, 2004
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> DAOM 198499	蚜虫 Aphid, 沈阳农业大学农药实验室 Pesticide Laboratory of Shenyang Agricultural University	单丝壳菌 <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> (黄瓜白粉病 病原 Powdery mildew pathogen in cucumber) 指状青霉菌 <i>Penicillium digitatum</i> (柑橘绿霉 病病原 Green mold pathogen in citrus)	未知 Unknown	Askary et al., 1997; Vandermeer et al., 2010
<i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i>	未知 Unknown, 墨西哥 Mexico	咖啡锈菌 <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> (咖啡锈病病原 Rust disease pathogen in coffee)	未知 Unknown	

注:除特别说明外,生物测定试验均在室内完成。发病率(%) = Σ (各级感染虫数 × 该病级)/(调查总数 × 最高病级) × 100。MST, 中位存活时间。Note: All of the bioassay were conducted in laboratory unless otherwise specified. Disease index (%) = Σ (Number of infected insects at each disease grade × This disease grade) / (Total infected insects × The highest disease grade) × 100. MST, Median survival time.