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瓜实蝇不同寄主种群对 4 种杀虫剂的敏感性

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摘要: 为探索瓜实蝇 *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* 不同寄主种群对杀虫剂的敏感性, 本研究在室内通过药膜法测定了瓜实蝇节瓜、黄瓜、丝瓜和苦瓜种群 4 日龄成虫对 4 种杀虫剂的敏感性, 随后将瓜实蝇不同寄主种群致死中浓度 LC_{50} 进行比较, 计算抗性倍数。结果表明, 4 个寄主种群对甲维盐的敏感性为节瓜 > 苦瓜 > 丝瓜 > 黄瓜, 其中节瓜、苦瓜种群对甲维盐最敏感, 其次是丝瓜、黄瓜, LC_{50} 值分别为 0.250、0.391、0.809 和 1.035 mg/L。4 个寄主种群对灭多威的敏感性表现为节瓜 > 黄瓜 > 苦瓜 > 丝瓜, LC_{50} 值分别为 0.302、0.318、0.652 和 0.804 mg/L。对多杀菌素的敏感性大小依次为黄瓜、节瓜、丝瓜、苦瓜, LC_{50} 值分别为 1.157、1.198、1.232 和 2.029 mg/L。对啶虫脒的敏感性为苦瓜 > 节瓜 > 黄瓜 > 丝瓜, LC_{50} 值分别为 17.946、20.166、20.190 和 21.986 mg/L, 其中对甲维盐的敏感性差异幅度最大, 为 4.140 倍, 其次是灭多威, 为 2.654 倍, 对啶虫脒的敏感性差异幅度最小, 为 1.225 倍。表明寄主植物可引起瓜实蝇对杀虫剂的敏感性变化。

关键词: 瓜实蝇; 不同寄主; 杀虫剂; 敏感性; 毒力

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Sensitivity of different host populations of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* to four insecticides

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Abstract: In order to explore the susceptibility of different host populations of the fruit fly to insecticides, in this study, the susceptibilities of the 4-day-old *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* adults from four host (*Benincasa hispida*, *Cucumis sativus*, *Luffa cylindrica*, *Momordica charantia*) populations, to four insecticides were determined by the drug-film method in the laboratory. Then, the lethal concentration LC_{50} of different host populations of *Z. cucurbitae* was compared to calculate the resistance ratio. The results showed that the susceptibilities of the four host populations to emamectin benzoate were as in order of *B. hispida*, *C. sativus*, *L. cylindrica* and *M. charantia*, and with the LC_{50} values of 0.250, 0.391, 0.809 and 1.035 mg/L,

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respectively. The sensitivities of the four host populations to methomyl were as follow: *B. hispida*, *C. sativus*, *M. charantia*, *L. cylindrica*, and their LC_{50} values were 0.302, 0.318, 0.652 and 0.804 mg/L, respectively. The sensitivities to spinosad were *C. sativus*, *B. hispida*, *L. cylindrica* and *M. charantia*, and with the LC_{50} values of 1.157, 1.198, 1.232 and 2.029 mg/L, respectively. The sensitivities to acetamiprid were in the order of *M. charantia*, *B. hispida*, *C. sativus* and *L. cylindrica*, and their LC_{50} value were 17.946, 20.166, 20.190 and 21.986 mg/L, respectively. The largest difference between different host populations was observed in the sensitivities when they were treated by emamectin benzoate with 4.140 fold, and following treated by methomyl, which was 2.654 fold, the smallest sensitivity difference was observed in acetamiprid, with 1.225 fold. This implies host plants can cause changes in the susceptibility of *Z. cucurbitae* to insecticides.

Key words: *Zeugodacus cucurbitae*; different host; insecticide; sensitivity; virulence

瓜实蝇 *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* 隶属于双翅目 Diptera 实蝇科 Tephritidae (Koyama *et al.*, 2004; Dhillon *et al.*, 2005; Virgilio *et al.*, 2010), 广泛分布于世界上的热带、亚热带和温带地区, 是一种入侵害虫。在我国主要分布在西南、华南地区 (梁广勤等, 1996; 蒋小龙等, 2003; 何超等, 2019)。瓜实蝇寄主植物范围广, 可为害高达 100 多种 (Dhillon *et al.*, 2005; Barry *et al.*, 2006; 欧剑峰等, 2008; McQuate, 2017), 主要为害葫芦科、茄科和豆类植物, 其中苦瓜 *Momordica charantia* L、丝瓜 *Luffa cylindrica*、黄瓜 *Cucumis sativus* Linn、冬瓜 *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn. 为首选寄主 (McQuate, 2017), 是全球范围内为害瓜类蔬菜的重要经济害虫之一 (Dhillon *et al.*, 2005)。

瓜实蝇主要在我国南方地区为害, 因全球变暖等外界条件的影响, 瓜实蝇有向北为害的可能 (周卫川, 2005)。目前, 生产上防治该害虫, 主要依赖化学杀虫剂, 例如, 马拉硫磷、鱼藤精、敌敌畏、辛硫磷、倍硫磷、西维因、除虫脲、氯氰菊酯、联苯菊酯、毒死蜱、阿维菌素、甲氨基阿维菌素苯丙酸盐、多杀菌素、灭多威、啶虫脒等杀虫剂对瓜实蝇成虫毒杀效果显著 (梁广勤等, 2002; 彭乃俊, 2004; Dhillon *et al.*, 2005; 嵇能焕等, 2007; 姜朝林等, 2009; 邓稳桥等, 2009; 钟梯, 2015; Sharma, 2016; 李向群等, 2016)。昆虫抗药性的产生及发展受多种因素影响, 寄主植物是因素之一 (张帅, 2004)。昆虫、寄主植物、杀虫剂之间的关系为昆虫取食不同寄主植物后, 体内解毒防御代谢产生差异, 导致不同寄主种群对杀虫剂的敏感性亦存在差异 (张帅, 2004)。例如, 烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius 和

温室白粉虱 *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* Westwood 由于取食了不同的寄主植物, 导致防治其的几种杀虫剂的敏感性存在显著差异 (Liang *et al.*, 2007; Pym *et al.*, 2019), 另有研究结果表明寄主植物强烈影响了 B 型烟粉虱对逆境适应性和其对杀虫剂的敏感性 (Castle, 2008)。

在田间, 各种瓜菜均受瓜实蝇危害, 瓜实蝇对寄主产生适应性的同时, 对杀虫剂敏感性也应该存在差异。因此本研究以室内饲养的瓜实蝇不同寄主种群为研究对象, 通过在室内采用药膜法测定瓜实蝇不同寄主种群对 4 种不同类型杀虫剂 (甲维盐、多杀菌素、灭多威、啶虫脒) 的敏感性 (梁广勤等, 2008; 谷世伟等, 2015), 并且判断取食不同寄主植物的瓜实蝇种群是否形成对杀虫剂的抗药性, 以期筛选出对不同寄主种群毒力高的杀虫剂, 为防治不同瓜类蔬菜上瓜实蝇的药剂选择提供理论指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

以置于室内继代饲养 13 代以上的取食不同寄主植物的瓜实蝇 4 d 成虫作为供试虫源。养虫室饲养条件: 温度 $26 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, 相对湿度 $75\% \pm 5\%$, 光周期 L:D = 14 h:10 h, 在此期间未接触任何杀虫剂。

1.2 寄主植物

节瓜、丝瓜、黄瓜、苦瓜均于广西农业科学院里建基地种植, 水肥条件良好, 种植期间未接触任何杀虫剂, 取嫩瓜供试。

1.3 供试药剂

具体使用的杀虫剂见表 1。

表 1 4 种杀虫剂原药信息
Table 1 Information on four insecticides

药剂 Insecticide	类别 Type	提供厂家 Provider
95% 甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐原粉 Emamectin benzoate 95% TC	大环内脂类 Macrolides	广西田园生化股份有限公司 Guangxi Tianyuan Biochemical Co., Ltd
97.1% 灭多威原粉 Methomyl 97.1% TC	氨基甲酸酯类 Carbamates	广西田园生化股份有限公司 Guangxi Tianyuan Biochemical Co., Ltd
92% 多杀霉素原粉 Spinosad 92% TC	大环内酯类 Macrolides	广西田园生化股份有限公司 Guangxi Tianyuan Biochemical Co., Ltd
98.1% 啶虫脒原粉 Acetamiprid 98.1% TC	氯化烟碱类 Chlorinated nicotinoids	广西田园生化股份有限公司 Guangxi Tianyuan Biochemical Co., Ltd

1.4 方法

1.4.1 试验方法

采用药膜法: 使用的溶剂参照农药室内生物测定准则药膜法 (沈晋良, 2013), 药膜制作参考赵菊鹏等人 (2001) 在测定几种杀虫剂对桔小实蝇成虫的毒力的方法进行。药膜瓶的制作: 药膜瓶选用容量为 500 mL 塑料杯, 用杯盖封口; 在杯盖上外围一圈用大型针头戳 10~12 个小圆孔供试虫呼吸, 杯盖中央有十字交叉口, 用脱脂棉塞住, 加 10% 蜂蜜水供试验成虫取食。

在万分之一的电子天平上准确称取药剂, 用

丙酮稀释成 5 g/L 的母液, 试验时用丙酮稀释成 9 个浓度梯度 (表 2), 取 2.5 mL 稀释液放进洁净、干燥的 500 mL 药膜瓶中, 通过缓慢旋转使杯壁形成均匀药膜, 将瓶口向上, 使有机溶剂充分挥发后, 引入试虫后用盖子封瓶口, 6 h 后向各药膜瓶中放入 1 个含有 10% 蜂蜜水的棉球。设相同剂量的丙酮处理为对照 (CK), 每个处理 5 次重复, 每重复放入 30 头瓜实蝇成虫 (4 d)。置于人工气候箱内温度 $26 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ 、RH75% \pm 5%、光周期 L:D = 14 h: 10 h 条件下观察, 24 h 记录死亡数, 计算死亡率, 对照组死亡率超过 10% 为无效试验。

表 2 试验设计的 4 种杀虫剂不同质量浓度

Table 2 Different mass concentrations of four insecticides in experimental design

质量浓度编号 Mass concentration number	甲维盐 (mg/L) Emamectin benzoate	灭多威 (mg/L) Methomyl	多杀菌 (mg/L) Spinosad	啶虫脒 (mg/L) Acetamiprid
1	6.40000	8.00000	16.00000	256.00000
2	3.20000	4.00000	8.00000	128.00000
3	1.60000	2.00000	4.00000	64.00000
4	0.80000	1.00000	2.00000	32.00000
5	0.40000	0.50000	1.00000	16.00000
6	0.20000	0.25000	0.50000	8.00000
7	0.10000	0.12500	0.25000	4.00000
8	0.05000	0.06250	0.12500	2.00000
9	0.02500	0.03125	0.06250	1.00000

1.4.2 毒力计算方法

采用 SPSS 21.0 软件 (贾春生, 2006) 计算毒力回归方程、致死中浓度 (Lethal Concentration 50, LC_{50})、卡方值及 95% 置信区间等相关参数。根据对杀虫剂敏感性最低种群的 LC_{50} 与敏感性最

高种群的 LC_{50} 的比值, 作为判断瓜实蝇对该药剂产生敏感性水平的差异标准: < 3 倍为敏感水平; 3.1~10 倍为低水平抗药性; > 10 倍为中等抗药性水平 (沈晋良, 1991; 金涛, 2011)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对甲维盐的敏感性

由生测结果可知,在取食 4 种瓜类的瓜实蝇成虫对甲维盐、灭多威、多杀菌素、啉虫脒的敏感性存在不同。在 4 个寄主种群中,取食节瓜的瓜实蝇成虫对甲维盐最敏感,LC₅₀为 0.250 mg/L,其次是苦瓜种群,取食丝瓜和黄瓜的瓜实蝇种群对甲维盐敏感性低,LC₅₀分别为 0.809 和 1.035 mg/L,

LC₅₀ 剂量比值分别为 3.236 和 4.140 (表 3),表明取食丝瓜和黄瓜的瓜实蝇种群能降低对甲维盐的敏感性。

2.2 瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对灭多威的敏感性

4 个寄主种群对灭多威的敏感性依次为节瓜 > 黄瓜 > 苦瓜 > 丝瓜,LC₅₀ 值分别为 0.302、0.318、0.652 和 0.804 mg/L,LC₅₀ 剂量比值分别为 1、1.053、2.158 和 2.662 (表 4),表明实验室建立的取食不同寄主植物瓜实蝇种群对灭多威的敏感性无明显差异。

表 3 取食 4 种寄主植物的瓜实蝇成虫种群对甲维盐的敏感性

Table 3 Sensitivity of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* adult population fed on four kinds of host plants to Emamectin benzoate

寄主种群 Host population	毒力回归方程 Regression equation of toxicity	卡方值 χ^2	致死中浓度 (mg/L) LC ₅₀	95% 置信区间 (mg/L) 95% CL	比值 Ratio
节瓜 <i>B. hispida</i>	$y = 0.751x + 0.452$	1.507	0.250	0.119 ~ 0.454	1
苦瓜 <i>M. charantia</i>	$y = 0.964x + 0.393$	4.353	0.391	0.226 ~ 0.632	1.564
丝瓜 <i>L. cylindrica</i>	$y = 0.693x + 0.064$	4.535	0.809	0.419 ~ 1.438	3.236
黄瓜 <i>C. sativus</i>	$y = 0.728x - 0.011$	2.374	1.035	0.550 ~ 1.796	4.140

表 4 取食 4 种寄主植物的瓜实蝇成虫种群对灭多威的敏感性

Table 4 Sensitivity of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* adult population fed on four kinds of host plants to Methomyl

寄主种群 Host population	毒力回归方程 (y =) Regression equation of toxicity	卡方值 χ^2	致死中浓度 (mg/L) LC ₅₀	95% 置信区间 (mg/L) 95% CL	比值 Ratio
节瓜 <i>B. hispida</i>	$y = 0.653x + 0.339$	1.022	0.302	0.249 ~ 0.366	1
苦瓜 <i>M. charantia</i>	$y = 3.351x + 0.623$	0.623	0.652	0.522 ~ 0.818	2.158
丝瓜 <i>L. cylindrica</i>	$y = 3.186x + 0.303$	0.383	0.804	0.640 ~ 1.035	2.662
黄瓜 <i>C. sativus</i>	$y = 3.909x + 1.693$	1.282	0.318	0.264 ~ 0.382	1.053

2.3 瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对多杀菌素的敏感性

在多杀菌素的生物测定中,黄瓜种群最敏感,随后是节瓜、丝瓜、苦瓜种群 (表 5)。该 4 个寄

主种群对多杀菌素的 LC₅₀ 剂量比值均小于 3,表明瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对灭多威的敏感性无明显差异。

表 5 取食 4 种寄主植物的瓜实蝇成虫种群对多杀菌素的敏感性

Table 5 Sensitivity of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* adult population fed on four kinds of host plants to Spinosad

寄主种群 Host population	毒力回归方程 Regression equation of toxicity	卡方值 χ^2	致死中浓度 (mg/L) LC ₅₀	95% 置信区间 (mg/L) 95% CL	比值 Ratio
节瓜 <i>B. hispida</i>	$y = 1.477x - 0.116$	3.744	1.198	0.769 ~ 2.000	1.035
苦瓜 <i>M. charantia</i>	$y = 1.379x - 0.424$	1.356	2.029	1.612 ~ 2.627	1.754
丝瓜 <i>L. cylindrica</i>	$y = 1.536x - 0.139$	0.383	1.232	1.025 ~ 1.490	1.065
黄瓜 <i>C. sativus</i>	$y = 1.959x - 0.124$	3.138	1.157	0.969 ~ 1.390	1

2.4 瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对啶虫脒的敏感性

对啶虫脒的敏感性以取食苦瓜的种群最高, LC_{50} 为 17.946 mg/L, 之后是节瓜、黄瓜种群, 丝瓜种群最不敏感, LC_{50} 为 21.986 mg/L (表 6)。以

LC_{50} 剂量比值作为判断不同寄主对杀虫剂敏感性显著的标准, 各寄主瓜实蝇种群之间对啶虫脒的敏感性差异不显著。

表 6 取食 4 种寄主植物的瓜实蝇成虫种群对啶虫脒的敏感性

Table 6 Sensitivity of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* adult population fed on four kinds of host plants to acetamiprid

寄主种群 Host population	毒力回归方程 Regression equation of toxicity	卡方值 χ^2	致死中浓度 (mg/L) LC_{50}	95% 置信区间 (mg/L) 95% CL	比值 Ratio
节瓜 <i>B. hispida</i>	$y = 1.840x - 2.400$	2.212	20.166	15.589 ~ 26.398	1.124
苦瓜 <i>M. charantia</i>	$y = 2.050x - 2.571$	1.356	17.946	14.103 ~ 23.015	1
丝瓜 <i>L. cylindrica</i>	$y = 2.418x - 3.246$	0.373	21.986	17.630 ~ 27.604	1.225
黄瓜 <i>C. sativus</i>	$y = 2.081x - 2.716$	1.214	20.190	15.983 ~ 25.891	1.125

3 结论与讨论

瓜实蝇危害形势严峻, 国内外研究瓜实蝇主要集中在生物学、生理生化、生态防治等方面。例如, 瓜实蝇对葫芦科植物的偏好、瓜实蝇在寄主植物上的产卵习性及其生命表、瓜实蝇种群动态监测等 (彭帅等, 2013; 徐正, 2018; 李磊等, 2019; 毛红彦等, 2019; Sowmiya *et al.*, 2021)。与之不同的是关于瓜实蝇、寄主植物和杀虫剂三者之间的关系尚未见文献报道。最早于粘虫 *Spodoptera eridania* 中发现, 其取食不同寄主植物后对砒制剂的敏感性发生了变化, 之后陆续在夜蛾科、凤蝶科和蚜科等昆虫中发现 (Swingle, 1939; 姚洪渭等, 2002)。

寄主植物影响昆虫对杀虫剂的敏感性分为变化和无变化两种情况, 变化为对杀虫剂敏感性上升或下降。本研究发现瓜实蝇取食节瓜后对甲维盐、灭多威的敏感性比取食其他 3 种寄主 (黄瓜、丝瓜和苦瓜) 的高。这与草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 取食谷子后对 3 种杀虫剂 (拟除虫菊酯类二氯苯醚菊酯、有机磷类敌百虫、氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂西维因) 的敏感性与取食大豆、玉米和棉花的存在显著差异 (Wood *et al.*, 1981) 的结果相似。研究发现美洲棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* 取食两种寄主植物后不影响其对二氯苯醚菊酯的敏感性 (Muehleisen *et al.*, 1989), 取食不同寄主植物后不影响朱砂叶螨 *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* 对联苯菊酯的敏感性 (戴宇婷等, 2013), 且连续给灰

飞虱 3 龄若虫喂食 3 代的杂草、水稻、小麦后, 其对三氟苯嘧啶的敏感性也无变化 (丁杰等, 2021)。本研究也发现瓜实蝇取食 4 种寄主植物后, 对多杀菌素和啶虫脒的敏感性无变化, 对灭多威的敏感性变化也较小。

本研究测定了瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对 4 种药剂的敏感性, 发现 4 个寄主种群均对甲维盐和灭多威的敏感性较高, LC_{50} 值分别在 0.250 ~ 1.035 mg/L、0.303 ~ 0.804 mg/L 之间, 与谷世伟和罗璇测得室内敏感种群对甲维盐敏感性的结果相近 (罗璇, 2014; 谷世伟等, 2015)。罗璇测定的瓜实蝇室内敏感种群对啶虫脒敏感性结果 LC_{50} 值为 7.822 mg/L, 与本试验 4 个寄主种群对啶虫脒敏感性结果 LC_{50} 值在 17.946 ~ 21.986 mg/L 之间有较大出入 (罗璇, 2014; 谷世伟等, 2015), 且研究结果也证明取食不同寄主植物的瓜实蝇种群对甲维盐的敏感性水平存在一定差异, 取食黄瓜和丝瓜比取食节瓜的瓜实蝇种群更加耐药, LC_{50} 剂量比分别为 3.236、4.140, 表明黄瓜和丝瓜这两种寄主植物会影响瓜实蝇对杀虫剂的敏感性, 推测可能是寄主植物体内营养物质、次生性物质含量存在区别, 因次生物质含量多的植物会加速昆虫体内的解毒代谢过程从而提高耐药性 (Abd-Elghafar *et al.*, 1989)。在其他昆虫中也存在该现象, 如孙兴华测定南美斑潜蝇 *Liriomyza huidobrensis* Blanchard 幼虫为害黄瓜的程度时, 发现随着幼虫为害水平升高黄瓜体内单宁和黄酮的含量上升, 然而营养物质含量下降 (孙兴华等, 2012)。番茄叶片或是添加了 2-十三烷酮 (2-tridecanone: 番茄

次生物质) 的饲料饲喂棉铃虫幼虫后, 会提高其对西维因的耐受性, 证实可能发生了诱导作用 (Riskallah *et al.*, 1986), 推测与番茄自身含有一些次生物质有关。斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* Fabricius 幼虫对丙溴磷和氯氰菊酯的差异常感性与寄主植物、解毒酶水平也存在相关性 (Karuppiah *et al.*, 2016)。然而瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对多杀菌素、灭多威和啶虫脒的敏感性水平差异不明显, 可能与药剂种类及作用机理相关 (赵梦洁, 2013)。综上所述, 在瓜实蝇的防治中可首选甲维盐, 不推荐啶虫脒。

昆虫对杀虫剂的敏感性差异与次生物质的类别、数量、杀虫剂种类、外界环境、昆虫种类及其不同的生长阶段等因素相关 (姚洪渭等, 2002)。当前, 化学防治瓜实蝇仍是一种重要防控手段, 针对甲维盐、灭多威两种药剂如何应用于田间瓜蔬上防治瓜实蝇需进一步试验; 瓜实蝇 4 个寄主种群对杀虫剂产生敏感性变化是否与体内解毒酶活性有关需要深入研究。昆虫对杀虫剂的抗药性、昆虫与寄主植物的协同进化, 正确厘清这三者之间的关系对瓜实蝇的抗性治理有现实指导意义。本研究结果对后续不同瓜果蔬菜上防治瓜实蝇具有实际应用价值。

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