

透明疏广蜡蝉精子超微结构

江 珍, 秦道正*

(西北农林科技大学植保资源与病虫害治理教育部重点实验室, 昆虫博物馆, 陕西杨凌 712100)

摘要:【目的】昆虫精子的超微结构在昆虫种类鉴定和亲缘关系探讨方面具有重要意义。研究蜡蝉总科(Fulgoroidea)昆虫的精子超微结构,可以为目前仍存较大争议的该类群发育关系分析提供更多证据。【方法】采用超薄切片法并结合光学电子显微镜和透射电子显微镜,观察透明疏广蜡蝉*Euricania clara* Kato 精子形态和超微结构。【结果】透明疏广蜡蝉的成熟精子聚集成立,单根精子无多态性,由头部、颈区和长鞭毛组成。头部包括双层顶体复合体和精子细胞核;颈区可见中心粒和中心粒侧体;长鞭毛主要由一对D形的线粒体衍生物、一对鱼钩状副体和典型的9+9+2微管型轴丝结构组成。【结论】透明疏广蜡蝉的鱼钩状副体与已报道的其他蜡蝉类群的该结构大体一致,但与头喙亚目其他类群的副体结构有显著差异;此外,透明疏广蜡蝉精子线粒体衍生物的数量、大小及横切形状与组成与其他昆虫类群有较大差异,而在头喙亚目内表现出一定的一致性,但也存在明显差异。本研究可以为蜡蝉总科昆虫系统发育分析提供科学资料。

关键词:头喙亚目; 广蜡蝉科; 透明疏广蜡蝉; 精子; 超微结构; 线粒体衍生物; 副体

中图分类号: Q964 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0454-6296(2018)02-0246-09

Sperm ultrastructure of *Euricania clara* Kato (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Ricaniidae)

JIANG Zhen, QIN Dao-Zheng* (Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management of the Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China)

Abstract:【Aim】Sperm ultrastructure has great importance for species recognition and phylogenetics of insects. Studying sperm ultrastructure in the Fulgoroidea can provide more evidence towards phylogenetic analysis which, so far, remains controversial. 【Methods】Both the spermatozoon morphology and the ultrastructure of *Euricania clara* Kato were observed by ultramicrotomy in combination with light and transmission electron microscopy. 【Results】Mature spermatozoa of *E. clara* form a sperm bundle called spermatodesm, and each individual spermatozoon has no polymorphism and consists of a head, neck and long flagellum. The head includes the apical bilayered acrosome and nucleus. The neck region is comprised of a centriole and centriolar adjunct. The long flagellum mainly consists of a pair of symmetrical D-shaped mitochondrial derivatives, a pair of fishhook-shaped accessory bodies, and axoneme with the typical 9+9+2 microtubule pattern. 【Conclusion】The characteristics of fish-hook shaped accessory bodies of *E. clara* are generally consistent with those of other fulgoroids known to date, but are significantly different from other achenorrhynchans. Furthermore, the number, size, and cross-section morphology and composition of spermatozoic mitochondrial derivatives of *E. clara* differ significantly from those of other insects. Although there is some consistency within the suborder

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(31672340, 31750002)

作者简介: 江珍, 女, 1992年1月生, 湖北荆州人, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为昆虫系统学与生物多样性, E-mail: jozen123@163.com

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: qindaozh@nwau.edu.cn

收稿日期 Received: 2017-09-30; 接受日期 Accepted: 2017-10-30

Auchenorrhyncha, there are obvious differences. This study provides scientific data for phylogenetic analysis of the Fulgoroidea.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha; Ricaniidae; *Euricania clara*; sperm; ultrastructure; mitochondrial derivative; accessory body

蜡蝉总科(Fulgoroidea)是半翅目(Hemiptera)头喙亚目(Auchenorrhyncha)中一个比较大的类群,目前已记载约1 500属9 000余种,分布在世界各大动物地理区(宋南和江志毅,2012)。该类昆虫均为植食性,生殖力强,一些种类还能传播植物病毒病,常给农林业生产带来严重的经济损失,如:褐飞虱*Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål)、龙眼鸡*Pyrops candelarius* (Linnaeus)等。然而,蜡蝉总科的系统发育关系至今仍存较大争议(Emeljanov, 1990; Bourgoin, 1993; Wilson et al., 1994; Bourgoin et al., 1997; Yeh et al., 1998, 2005; Urban and Cryan, 2007; Song et al., 2012),亟需寻找更多的证据。

昆虫的精子是高度特化的细胞,具有快速和趋异进化的特性,其形态复杂多样,尤其是精子的超微结构,在不同类群中表现出显著差异。研究精子超微结构,可以帮助解决昆虫分类中的一些有争议问题,还可为昆虫类群的演化及亲缘关系探讨提供重要依据(Doutt, 1949; Baccetti, 1972; Mazzini, 1976; Jamieson, 1987; Swallow and Wilkinson, 2002; Alves et al., 2006; Araújo et al., 2010, 2011; Vitale et al., 2011; Zizzari et al., 2011; Dallai, 2014)。

目前有关蜡蝉总科精子形态和超微结构研究很少,从已有报道来看,仅涉及飞虱科(Delphacidae)、菱蜡蝉科(Cixiidae)和广蜡蝉科(Ricaniidae)各1个种。其中戴华国等(1996)研究了褐飞虱*N. lugens* 精子的超微结构,其顶体本体被顶体膜和细胞膜所包裹,为单层构造的顶体复合体;Folliot 和 Maillet (1970)简略介绍了脉菱蜡蝉*Cixius nervosus* Linnaeus 的精子横切面形态结构;Tian 等(2006)研究了缘纹广翅蜡蝉*Ricania marginalis* (Walker) 的精子鞭毛结构,认为蜡蝉总科的精子鞭毛具有典型的9+9+2轴丝结构。此后,有关蜡蝉总科其他种类的精子超微结构未见报道。

透明疏广蜡蝉*Euricania clara* Kato 隶属蜡蝉总科广蜡蝉科疏广蜡蝉属*Euricania* Melichar,目前已知分布于中国(东北、北京、山东、陕西、甘肃、贵州)和日本,危害桑树、刺槐和枸杞,苗木受害尤甚。

(周尧和路进生, 1977; 周尧等, 1985; 刘沅等, 2016)。本研究采用光学显微镜和电子显微镜技术,观察透明疏广蜡蝉的精子超微结构,旨在为蜡蝉总科和广蜡蝉科的系统发育关系探讨提供更多特征依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试昆虫

透明疏广蜡蝉*Euricania clara* 成虫于2016年8月采自陕西杨陵(34°29'32"N, 108°6'91"E),采集的新鲜雄性成虫当天进行活体解剖。

1.2 光学显微镜样品制备与观察

将活体雄成虫剪去虫体腹部第5节以上的部分后置于滴有磷酸缓冲液(phosphate buffered saline, PBS, 0.1 mol/L, pH 7.2)的凹面皿中,在Motic SMZ-168 体视显微镜下迅速解剖出雄性生殖系统并分离出贮精囊,置于洁净的滴有磷酸缓冲液载玻片上,用昆虫针刺破贮精囊膜,使精子自由游离出来,在光镜下拍照。

1.3 透射电子显微镜样品制备与观察

将从新鲜雄性成虫中解剖得到的贮精囊,用2.5% 戊二醛固定液4℃下固定12 h后,再用磷酸缓冲液冲洗6次(间隔时间5, 10, 15, 20, 30和30 min),然后用1% 钻酸4℃条件下进行后固定1.5 h。接着磷酸缓冲液漂洗6次(时间间隔同上)后,用梯度乙醇进行逐级脱水(30%, 50%, 75%, 80%和90%, 每浓度1次,每次15 min; 100%两次,每次各30 min)。脱水完成后用乙醇/Epon 812 树脂混合物(体积比3:1, 1:1和1:3,时长分别为3 h, 6 h和12 h)进行3次渗透,再用纯Epon 812 树脂2次渗透,每次24 h。最后用纯Epon 812 树脂包埋,烘箱内60℃条件下聚合48 h。

聚合好的胶粒用Leica EM UC7型超薄切片机进行半薄定位,再进行超薄切片(切片厚度约为70 nm),再经醋酸双氧铀和柠檬酸铅双重染色(分别为8 min和10 min)后,在Hitachi HT7700型透射电子显微镜80 kV下观察并拍照。

2 结果

2.1 精子和精子束形态

成熟的透明疏广蜡蝉精子无多态性,其头部前端细,插入同质基质中形成精子束(图1: A)。单根精子由直且呈针状的头部、颈区和波曲状的长鞭毛组成,长约184 μm(图1: B, C)。

2.2 精子头部

精子头部包括顶体复合体与精子细胞核(图2: A)。顶体复合体由位于外围的顶体囊和内层顶体构成(图2: A, B),其中外层顶体囊中间含有少量致密内容物(图2: A, B),内层顶体由微管物质构成(图2: C);顶体复合体较短,长约2.146 μm,呈镰刀状,前端渐细,后端直径逐渐减小,深嵌入核前端一侧(图2: A-C)。精子细胞核纵切面呈圆柱状(图2: A),斜切面棒状(图1: E),横切面卵圆形(图1: D; 图2: D),包含同质的深色染色质,最前端呈锥形(图1: E; 图2: A),其横切图表明,沿头部至尾部方向,核由近半月形变成卵圆形,头部区域顶体复合物从呈现到消失不见(图2: B-D)。

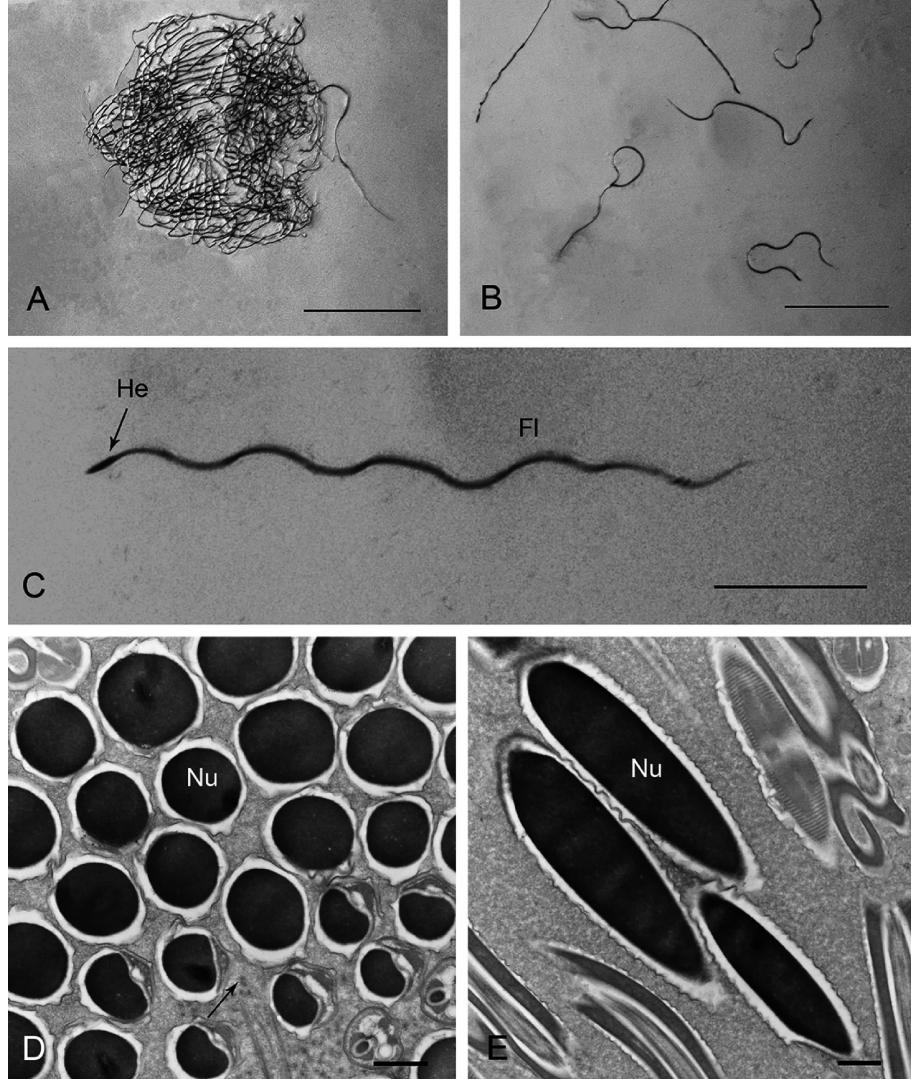


图1 透明疏广蜡蝉精子和精子束

Fig. 1 Spermatozoa and spermatodesms of *Euricania clara*

A, B: 精子束和精子 Spermatodesm and spermatozoa; C: 单个精子形态,示精子头部(He)和波曲状鞭毛(Fl); Single spermatozoon, showing the head (He) and sinuate flagellum (Fl); D, E: 精子束横切与斜切,示卵圆形精子细胞核与棒状精子细胞核,箭头示精子头部聚集插入同质基质 Cross section and diagonal section of spermatodesma, showing oval and clavate nucleus, arrow showing head clustering and embedded in a homogenous matrix. Nu: 细胞核 Nucleus. 比例尺 Scale bars: A, B = 100 μm; C = 20 μm; D, E = 0.5 μm.

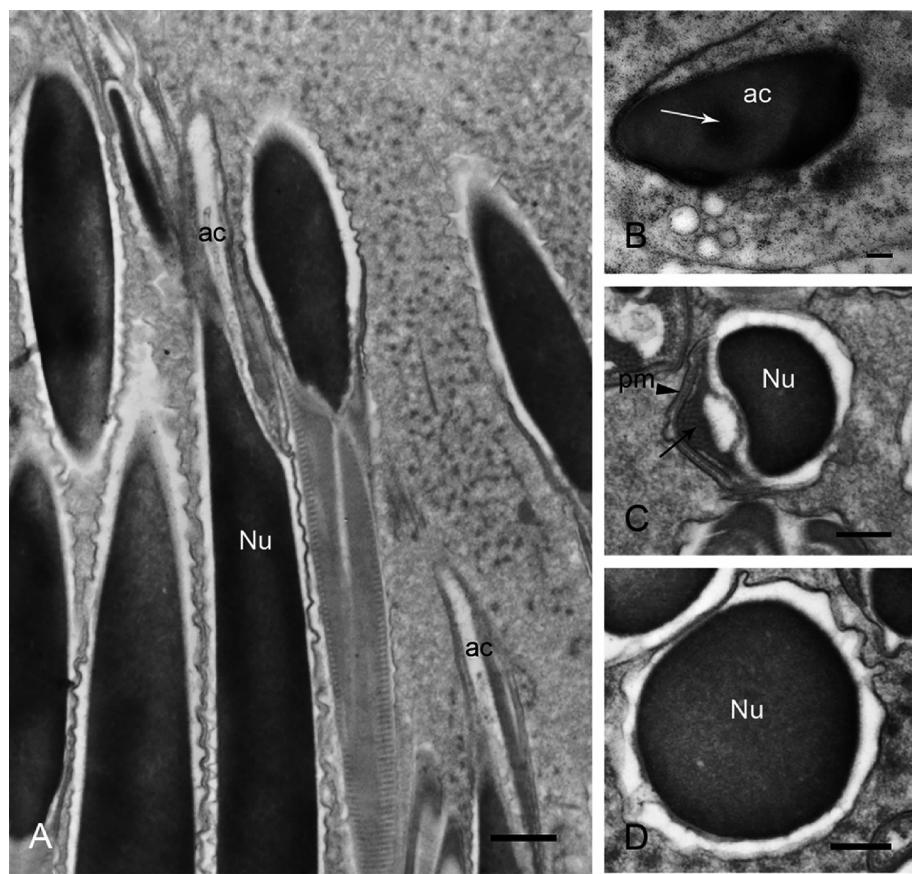


图 2 透明疏广蜡蝉精子头部

Fig. 2 Spermatozoon head of *Euricania clara*

A: 精子头部纵切, 示顶体和细胞核 Longitudinal section of spermatozoon head, showing acrosome and nucleus; B, C: 精子头部横切, 示顶体复合体与精子细胞核, 白色箭头示顶体囊中深色区, 黑色箭头示顶体中管状结构, 三角形箭头示质膜 Cross section of spermatozoon head, showing acrosome complex and nucleus, white arrow indicating the dark region of acrosome vesicle, black arrow showing tubular structure, and triangular arrow indicating plasma membrane; D: 卵圆形精子细胞核横切图 Cross section of oval nucleus. ac: 顶体 Acrosome; Nu: 细胞核 Nucleus; pm: 质膜 Plasma membrane. 比例尺 Scale bars: A = 0.5 μm; B – D = 0.1 μm.

2.3 精子颈区

颈区即核-尾过渡区, 始于精子细胞核凹陷处, 由微管物质构成的中心粒, 以及平行于精子细胞核的深色中心粒侧体组成(图 3: A), 中心粒连接轴丝与核(图 3: A), 中心粒侧体结构致密, 位于精子细胞核与鞭毛基部线粒体衍生物之间(图 3: C – E)。随着鞭毛长度的延伸, 中心粒侧体逐渐减小, 位于 2 条线粒体衍生物的外围, 最后中心粒侧体随鞭毛延伸消失(图 3: C – G), 与此同时, 精子细胞核逐渐变小, 鞭毛区相关结构逐渐成熟, 最后过渡到鞭毛区(图 3: C – G)。

2.4 精子尾部

精子尾部又称鞭毛区, 由一对线粒体衍生物、一对副体和轴丝组成(图 4: A, B)。横切图可见线粒体衍生物为对称的 D 形, 分为 3 个区域(图 4: B), 即卵圆形的透亮区、锯齿状的电子深色区和外侧的电子疏松区; 纵切图可见每个线粒体衍生物的电子

疏松区由一列规则排列的嵴组成, 峙之间距离为 0.048 μm, 并与线粒体衍生物纵轴垂直(图 3: B; 4: C); 随着鞭毛向后延伸, 线粒体衍生物逐渐变小, 近三角形, 在其内部明显可见晶体结构(图 4: E)。深色的副体平行于轴丝, 横切面呈鱼钩状, 位于轴丝和线粒体衍生物之间(图 4: B), 其外围有序排列着一圈微管物质(图 4: D), 沿鞭毛向后延伸而逐渐变小, 最后在轴丝之前消(图 4: B, E, F)。精子轴丝较长, 起始于中心粒, 呈典型的 9+9+2 型微管结构(一对中心微管位于中央, 最外层 9 个副微管和里层 9 个双微管)(图 4: D), 在鞭毛末端区微管开始变得混乱无序, 最后轴丝消失。

3 讨论

通过观察, 并结合头喙亚目其他类群(蝉、沫蝉、叶蝉、角蝉)精子形态和超微结构相关报道

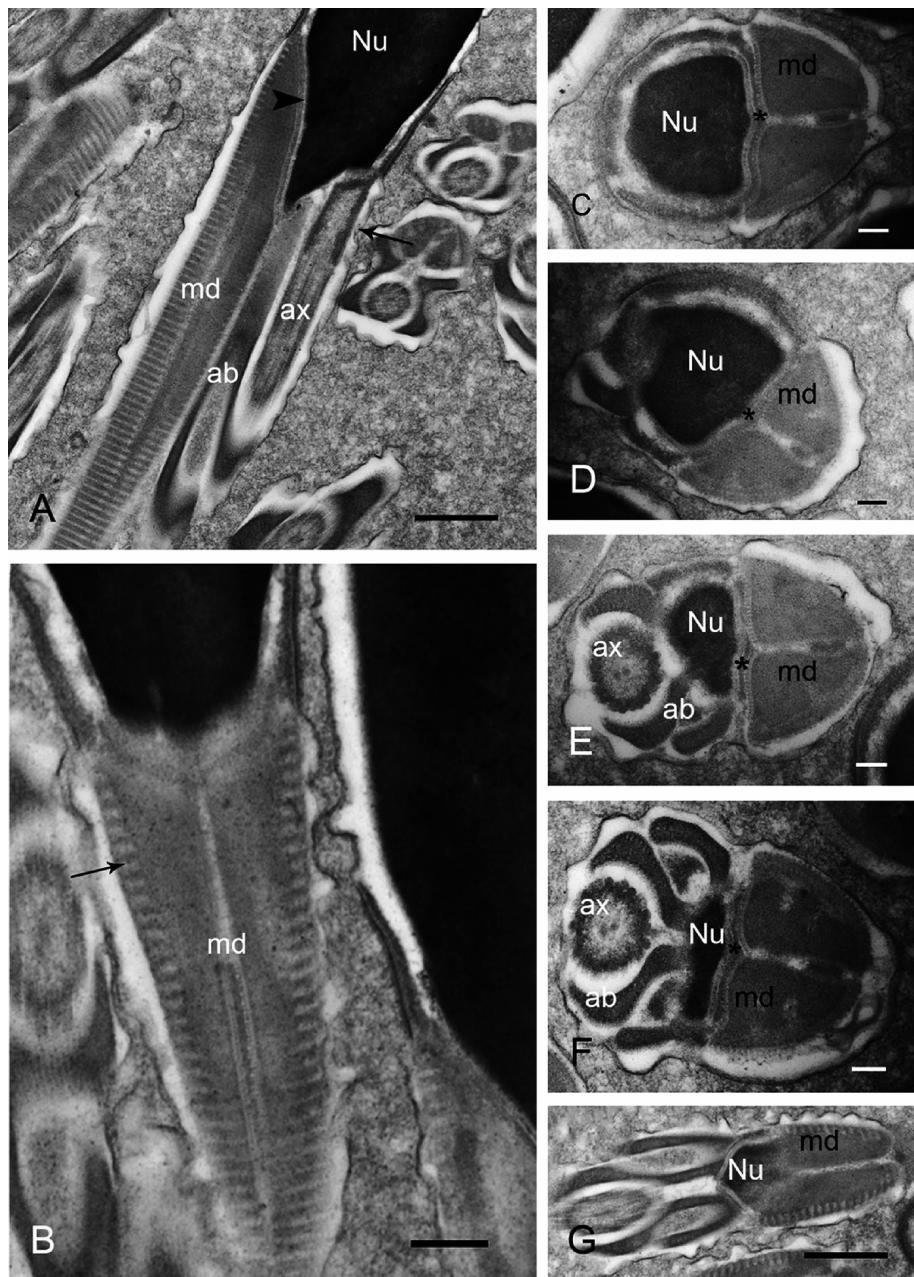


图3 透明疏广蜡蝉精子核尾过渡区和尾部前段

Fig. 3 Nucleus-flagellum transition and flagellum anterior of *Euricania clara*

A: 核-尾过渡区纵切图, 示细胞核、线粒体衍生物、副体和轴丝, 箭头示中心粒, 三角箭头示中心粒侧体 Longitudinal section of nucleus-flagellum transition region, showing nucleus, mitochondrial derivatives, accessory body and axoneme, arrow showing centriole, and triangular arrow indicating centriolar adjunct; B: 线粒体衍生物纵切, 箭头示外围嵴 Longitudinal section of mitochondrial derivatives, showing peripheral cristae; C-G: 核-尾过渡区横切图, 示精子细胞核、线粒体衍生物、副体、轴丝、中心粒侧体(星号) Cross section of nucleus-flagellum transition region, showing the nucleus, mitochondrial derivatives, accessory bodies, axoneme, centriolar adjunct (asterisk). Nu: 细胞核 Nucleus; md: 线粒体衍生物 Mitochondrial derivatives; ab: 副体 Accessory body; ax: 轴丝 Axoneme; ca: 中心粒侧体 Centriolar adjunct. 比例尺 Scale bars: A, B, G = 0.5 μm; C-F = 0.1 μm.

(Jamieson *et al.*, 1999; Chawanji *et al.*, 2005; Araújo *et al.*, 2010; Zhang and Dai, 2012; Su *et al.*, 2014), 本研究结果表明, 头喙亚目昆虫精子形态和超微结构有以下几方面的共同特征: (1) 精子聚集成束, 头部前端插入到同质基质中; (2) 每根精子均由头部、

颈区和长鞭毛组成; (3) 精子头部较直, 似针状, 包括致密的精子细胞核和顶体; (4) 顶体镰刀状, 呈现出双层结构, 由内层顶体和顶体囊组成; (5) 线状精子细胞核前端变细, 后端三角形, 形成核-鞭毛过渡区; (6) 中心粒位于精子细胞核末端, 轴丝始于中心

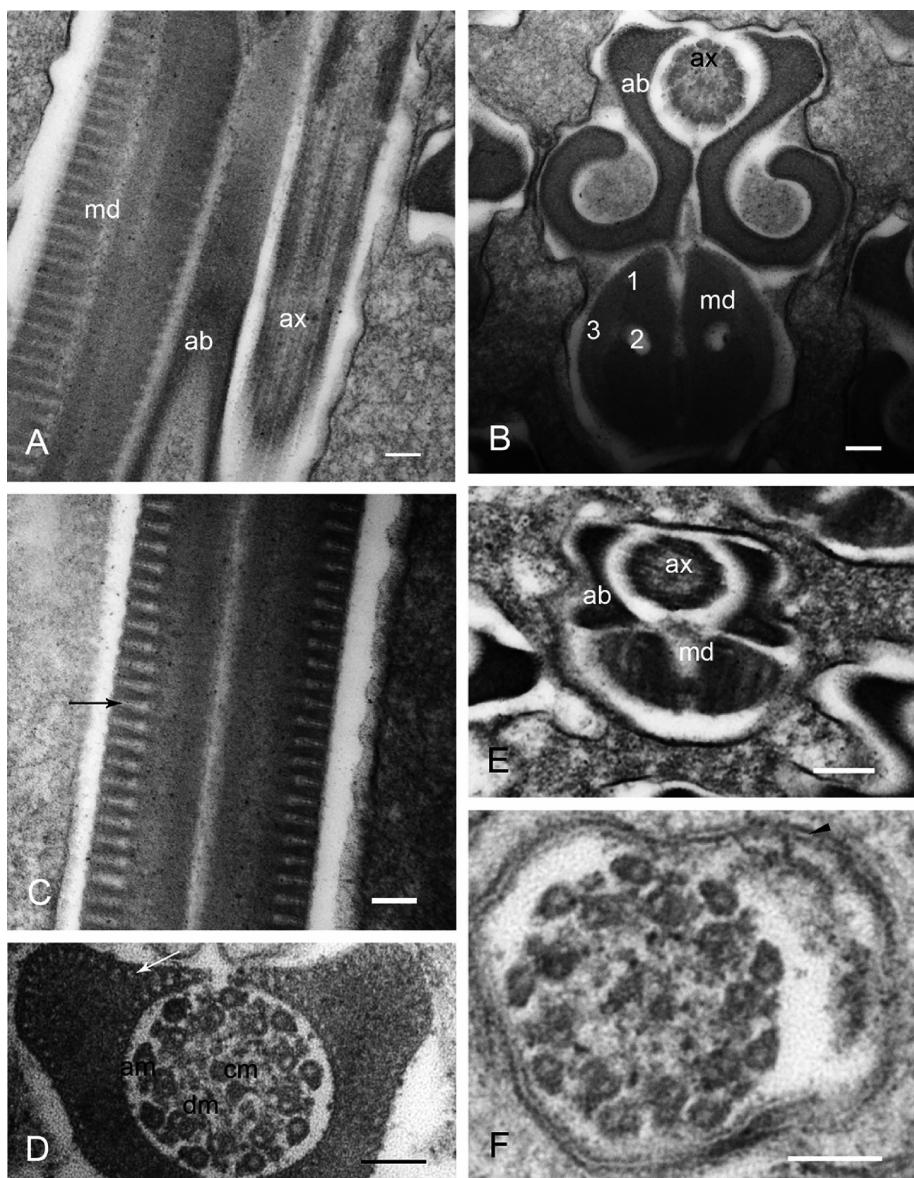


图4 透明疏广蜡蝉鞭毛区

Fig. 4 Sperm flagellum of *Euricania clara*

A: 精子尾部纵切图, 示线粒体衍生物、副体和轴丝 Longitudinal section of flagellum, showing mitochondrial derivatives, accessory bodies and axoneme; B: 精子尾部横切图, 示轴丝和鱼钩状副体, 线粒体衍生物呈D形, 包括卵圆形的透亮区(1)、锯齿状电子致密区(2)和外侧电子疏松区(3) Cross section of flagellum, showing axoneme, fish hook-shaped accessory bodies and mitochondrial derivatives, containing an oval transparent region (1), a serrated electron-dense region (2) and a less electron-dense region (3); C: 线粒体衍生物纵切, 箭头示线粒体衍生物上规则排列的嵴 Longitudinal section of mitochondrial derivatives, arrow showing cristae with regular array in mitochondrial derivatives; D: 示9+9+2微管型轴丝(最外层是9个副微管, 接着是9个双微管和2个中心微管), 以及副体(箭头示环绕在副体四周的透亮管状结构) Axoneme with the typical 9+9+2 microtubule pattern (containing nine outmost accessory microtubules, nine doublet microtubules and two innermost central microtubules), and accessory body (arrow indicating the tubular substructure around accessory body); E: 单个精子尾部, 线粒体衍生物逐渐消失, 副体变小 Single sperm tail, mitochondrial derivatives disappear gradually and accessory bodies become smaller; F: 示轴丝末端横切 Cross section of axoneme. md: 线粒体衍生物 Mitochondrial derivatives; ab: 副体 Accessory body; ax: 轴丝 Axoneme; ca: 中心粒侧体 Centriolar adjunct; am: 副微管 Accessory microtubule; dm: 双微管 Doublet microtubule; cm: 中心微管 Central microtubule. 比例尺 Scale bars: A-D, F=0.1 μm; E=0.2 μm.

粒末端;(7)中心粒侧体始于精子细胞核一侧,与精子细胞核平行,终止于线粒体衍生物开始的位置;(8)两个对称的线粒体衍生物在轴丝一侧平行延

伸,线粒体衍生物上的嵴在其上规则排列;(9)精子轴丝呈现典型的9+9+2型微管结构。

现有研究结果表明,头喙亚目昆虫精子的副体

结构差异较大。Zhang 和 Dai (2012) 报道大青叶蝉 *Cicadella viridis* (Linnaeus) 精子副体横切面为卵圆形; 苏梅 (2014) 观察到横线叶蝉 *Exitianus nanus* (Distant) 和条沙叶蝉 *Psammotettix striatus* (Linnaeus) 精子副体横切面均呈水滴状; Araújo 等 (2010) 发现梨胸角蝉 *Aethalion reticulatum* Linnaeus 副体呈较长的半月形; 蝉科昆虫精子缺乏副体结构 (Chawanji et al., 2005, 2006)。本研究发现透明疏广蜡蝉精子的 1 对副体横切面呈发达的鱼钩状(图 4: B), 这与报道的蜡蝉总科内的褐飞虱 *N. lugens*、脉菱蜡蝉 *C. nervosus* 和缘纹广翅蜡蝉 *R. marginalis* 精子尾部超微结构结果大体一致, 但也存在一定差异 (Folliot and Maillet, 1970; 戴华国等, 1996; Tian et al., 2006)。因此, 由本研究推断, 头喙亚目昆虫精子副体的变化可能是其显著特征, 有可能作为高级阶元划分的证据之一。由于副体起源于精细胞的中心粒侧体 (Jamieson et al., 1999; Dallai, 2014; Dallai et al., 2016; Hodgson et al., 2016), 而中心粒侧体连接核-尾过渡区, 以前曾有学者认为副体结构可能加强了精子头部和鞭毛区及两条线粒体衍生物的连接作用 (Lindsey and Biese, 1974; Dallai, 2014; Zhang et al., 2016), 但缺少可靠的证据来源。本研究中透明疏广蜡蝉精子中发达的鱼钩状副体结构功能需要进一步探讨, 至于该结构是否为蜡蝉总科昆虫所特有, 也需要进行深入研究。

线粒体衍生物由线粒体聚集、融合形成的副核在精子形成过程中转化形成, 几乎延伸至鞭毛的整个部分 (詹杰和奚耕思, 2007; Dallai, 2014)。在不同类群中, 其数量、大小及横切形状与组成存在较大差异。本研究发现透明疏广蜡蝉精子的线粒体衍生物横切为对称的 D 形, 包括卵圆形的透亮区、锯齿状的电子致密区和外围的电子疏松区 (图 4: B), 这与目前已报道的其他昆虫类群, 包括双翅目 (Diptera) (Dallai et al., 1995)、长翅目 (Mecoptera) (Gassner et al., 1972; Dallai et al., 2003; Dallai, 2014; Shepardson et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2016)、膜翅目 (Hymenoptera) (Lino-Neto and Dolder, 2001; Mancini et al., 2009)、鞘翅目 (Coleoptera) (Mazzini, 1976) 和脉翅目 (Neuroptera) (Zizzari et al., 2011) 等昆虫的相应结构与形态有明显区别, 而透明疏广蜡蝉的精子线粒体衍生物横切面呈对称分布且存在明显的电子疏松区这一特点, 与已报道的头喙亚目中其他类群精子线粒体衍生物研究结果基本一致 (Cruz-Landim and Kitajima, 1972; Ammar, 1985;

Chawanji et al., 2005; Araújo et al., 2010, 2011; Zhang and Dai, 2012; Su et al., 2014)。据此, 本研究推测, 精子 2 个线粒体衍生物存在对称性且其上存在线粒体衍生物电子疏松区可能是头喙亚目昆虫的共有衍征, 很有可能为该亚目的系统发育分析提供证据。但透明疏广蜡蝉的精子横切形态与组成与头喙亚目其他类群也有差异, 有报道认为叶蝉科昆虫精子线粒体衍生物横切面为梨形或梭形, 包含电子疏松和电子致密 2 个不同区域, 或者电子疏松区、电子疏松与电子致密区的连接间隙和电子致密区 3 个不同区域 (Zhang and Dai, 2012; Su et al., 2014); 蝉科和沫蝉科精子线粒体衍生物由高电子密度的晶状体区和外围的嵴区 2 个区域组成 (Chawanji et al., 2005, 2006; Hodgson et al., 2016); 角蝉的每个线粒体衍生物 3 个不同区域分别为电子疏松区、电子致密区和线粒体衍生物嵴区, 但电子致密区和疏松区形状与位置均同透明疏广蜡蝉有很大差异 (Araújo et al., 2010)。此外, 透明疏广蜡蝉精子鞭毛纵切部位的线粒体衍生物嵴分别垂直且有规则地排列在每一个线粒体衍生物外围一侧 (图 3: B; 图 4: C), 这与头喙亚目其他类群昆虫中排列在两侧 (Cruz-Landim and Kitajima, 1972; Ammar, 1985; Chawanji et al., 2005; Araújo et al., 2010, 2011; Zhang and Dai, 2012; Su et al., 2014; Hodgson et al., 2016) 也不同。这是否是蜡蝉类昆虫的共同衍征, 仍有待于进一步研究。

在蜡蝉总科里, 透明疏广蜡蝉精子一些部位的超微形态和组成与其他蜡蝉类群精子超微结构也有一些差异。主要表现在: 透明疏广蜡蝉精子头部为镰刀状双层顶体 (图 2: A), 核-尾过渡区的中心粒侧体和中心粒结构明显, 而戴华国等 (1996) 报道褐飞虱精子为分枝状单层顶体, 且鞭毛以微管结构直接延伸与核相连, 与核之间不存在中心粒或其他基体结构, 这与本研究结果存在很大差异。鉴于其他已报道的研究结果均表明头喙亚目昆虫精子具双层顶体、明显的核-尾过渡区 (Cruz-Landim and Kitajima, 1972; Ammar, 1985; Chawanji et al., 2005, 2006; Araújo et al., 2010; Zhang and Dai, 2012; Su et al., 2014; Hodgson et al., 2016), 而戴国华等 (1996) 提供的褐飞虱精子结构图比较模糊, 本研究推测稻褐飞虱精子可能也为双层顶体结构。但由于目前蜡蝉总科昆虫精子结构研究很不充分, 有关蜡蝉总科精子的超微形态特征仍需进行深入研究。

参考文献 (References)

- Alves L, Mancini K, Lino-Neto J, Dolder H, 2006. Morphology of the male reproductive system and sperm ultrastructure of *Leucoptera coffeella* (Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae). *Acta Zool. Stockh.*, 87(2): 131–139.
- Ammar ED, 1985. Internal morphology and ultrastructure of leafhoppers and planthoppers. In: Nault LR, Rodriguez JG eds. *The Leafhoppers and Planthoppers*. Wiley, New York. 127–162.
- Araújo VA, Bao SN, Serrão JE, Neves CA, Lino-Neto J, 2010. Ultrastructural characterization of the spermatozoa of *Aethalion reticulatum* Linnaeus 1767 (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Aethalionidae). *Micron*, 41(4): 306–311.
- Araújo VA, Lino-Neto J, Sousa Ramalho DE, Zanuncio F, Serrão JCJE, 2011. Ultrastructure and heteromorphism of spermatozoa in five species of bugs (Pentatomidae: Heteroptera). *Micron*, 42(6): 560–567.
- Baccetti B, 1972. Insect sperm cells. *Adv. Insect Physiol.*, 9: 315–397.
- Bourgois T, 1993. Female genitalia in Hemiptera Fulgoromorpha, morphological and phylogenetical data. *Ann. Soc. Entomol. Fr.*, 29(3): 225–244.
- Bourgois T, Steffen-Campbell JD, Campbell BC, 1997. Molecular phylogeny of Fulgoromorpha (Insecta, Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha). The enigmatic Tettigometridae: evolutionary affiliations and historical biogeography. *Cladistics*, 13(3): 207–224.
- Chawanji AS, Hodgson AN, Villet MH, 2005. Sperm morphology in four species of African platylieurine cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha: Cicadidae). *Tissue Cell*, 37(4): 257–267.
- Chawanji AS, Hodgson AN, Villet MH, 2006. Sperm morphology in five species of cicadettine cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha: Cicadidae). *Tissue Cell*, 38(6): 373–388.
- Chou I, Lu CS, 1977. On the Chinese Ricanidae with descriptions of eight new species. *Acta Entomol. Sin.*, 20(3): 314–322. [周尧, 路进生, 1977. 中国的广翅蜡蝉科附八新种. 昆虫学报, 20(3): 314–322]
- Chou I, Lu JS, Huang J, Wang SZ, 1985. Economic Insect Fauna of China, Fasc. 36. Homoptera, Fulgoroidea. Science Press. Beijing. 73–74. [周尧, 路进生, 黄桔, 王思政, 1985. 中国经济昆虫志(第36册). 同翅目, 蜡蝉总科. 北京: 科学出版社. 73–74]
- Cruz-Landim C, Kitajima EW, 1972. The ultrastructure of male spermatozoa of corn leafhopper *Dalbulus maidis* Del. and W. (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). *J. Submicrosc. Cytol.*, 4: 75–82.
- Dai HG, Song XL, Wu XY, 1996. Ultrastructure of spermatozoa from the brown planthopper: *Nilaparvata lugens* Stål. *J. Nanjing Agric. Univ.*, 19(2): 109–111. [戴华国, 宋小玲, 吴小毅, 1996. 稻褐飞虱精子的超微结构. 南京农业大学学报, 19(2): 109–111]
- Dallai R, 2014. Overview on spermatogenesis and sperm structure of Hexapoda. *Arthropod Struct. Dev.*, 43(4): 257–290.
- Dallai R, Lupetti P, Afzelius BA, Frati F, 2003. Sperm structure of Mecoptera and Siphonaptera (Insecta) and the phylogenetic position of *Boreus hyemalis*. *Zoomorphology*, 122(4): 211–220.
- Dallai R, Lupetti P, Afzelius BA, Mamaev BM, 1995. Characteristics of the sperm flagellum in fungus gnats (Insecta, Diptera, Mycetophiloidea). *Zoomorphology*, 115(4): 213–219.
- Dallai R, Paoli F, Mercatia D, Lupetti P, 2016. The centriole adjunct of insects: need to update the definition. *Tissue Cell*, 48(2): 104–113.
- Doutt RL, 1949. The spermatozoon as a diagnostic tool in mealybug taxonomy. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 42(5): 835.
- Emeljanov AF, 1990. An attempt of construction of phylogenetic tree of the planthoppers (Homoptera, Cicadina). *Entomol. Obozr.*, 69(2): 353–356.
- Folliot R, Maillet PL, 1970. Ultrastructure de la spermogenèse et du spermatozoïde de divers insectes Homoptères. In: Baccetti B ed. Comparative Spermatology. Academic Press, New York. 289–300.
- Gassner G, Breland OP, Biesele JJ, 1972. The spermatozoa of the scorpionfly *Panorpa nuptialis*: a transmission electron microscope study. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.*, 65(6): 1302–1309.
- Hodgson AN, Ridgeway JA, Villet MH, 2016. Sperm ultrastructure and spermatodesm morphology of the spittle bug *Locris transversa* (Thunberg 1822) (Hemiptera: Cercopidae). *Invertebr. Reprod. Dev.*, 60(2): 1–8.
- Jamieson BGM, 1987. The Ultrastructure and Phylogeny of Insect Spermatozoa. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 320 pp.
- Jamieson BGM, Dallai R, Afzelius BA, 1999. Insects: Their Spermatozoa and Phylogeny. Science Publishers, Plymouth, UK. 555 pp.
- Lindesey JN, Biesele JJ, 1974. Centriole adjunct development in the grasshopper (*Melanoplus differentialis*). *Cytophysiology*, 10: 59–81.
- Lino-Neto J, Dolder H, 2001. Ultrastructural characteristics of the spermatozoa of Scionidae (Hymenoptera, Platygastroidea) with phylogenetic considerations. *Zool. Scr.*, 30(2): 89–96.
- Liu Y, Zhang YB, Yang L, Chen XS, 2016. The molecular identification of three approximate species based on 16S rDNA and Cytb sequence (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Ricanidae). *J. Environ. Entomol.*, 38(3): 557–564. [刘沅, 张玉波, 杨琳, 陈祥盛, 2016. 基于 16S rDNA 与 Cytb 序列的疏广蜡蝉属三个近似种的分子鉴定(半翅目: 蜡蝉总科: 广翅蜡蝉科). 环境昆虫学报, 38(3): 557–564]
- Mancini K, Lino-Neto J, Dolder H, Dallai R, 2009. Sperm ultrastructure of the European hornet *Vespa crabro* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hymenoptera: Vespidae). *Arthropod Struct. Dev.*, 38(1): 54–59.
- Mazzini M, 1976. Giant spermatozoa in *Divales bipustulatus* F. (Coleoptera: Cleridae). *Int. J. Insect Morphol. Embryol.*, 5: 107–115.
- Shepardson SP, Humphries BA, Pelkki KL, Stanton DJ, 2014. Spermatozoon ultrastructure of hangingflies, *Bittacus strigosus* and *Bittacus stigmaterus*. *J. Insect Sci.*, 14(10): 10.

- Song N, Jiang ZY, 2012. Studies on systematics of Fulgoroidea (Insecta: Hemiptera). *Sichuan J. Zool.*, 31(2): 317–322. [宋南, 江志毅, 2012. 蜡蝉总科(昆虫纲:半翅目)系统分类研究进展. *四川动物*, 31(2): 317–322]
- Song N, Liang AP, Bu CP, 2012. A molecular phylogeny of Hemiptera inferred from mitochondrial genome sequences. *PLoS ONE*, 7(11): e48778.
- Su M, 2014. Morphology and Ultrastructure of the Reproductive System in Deltoccephalinae. MSc Thesis, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi. [苏梅, 2014. 角顶叶蝉亚科昆虫生殖系统的形态及超微结构研究. 西北农林科技大学硕士论文]
- Su M, Dietrich CH, Zhang YL, Dai W, 2014. Ultrastructure of the spermatozoa of *Psammotettix striatus* (Linnaeus) and *Exitianus nanus* (Distant) (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Deltoccephalinae). *Arthropod Struct. Dev.*, 43(6): 559–570.
- Swallow JG, Wilkinson GS, 2002. The long and short of sperm polymorphisms in insects. *Biol. Rev.*, 77(2): 153–182.
- Tian RG, Yuan F, Zhang YL, 2006. Male reproductive system and spermatogenesis in Homoptera (Insecta: Hemiptera). *Entomotaxonomia*, 28(4): 241–253.
- Urban JM, Cryan JR, 2007. Evolution of the planthoppers (Insecta: Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea). *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.*, 42(2): 556–572.
- Vitale DGM, Bruno MV, Viscuso R, 2011. Morphological and ultrastructural organization of the male genital apparatus of some Aphididae (Insecta, Homoptera). *Tissue Cell*, 43(5): 271–282.
- Wilson SW, Mitter C, Denno RF, Wilson, MR, 1994. Evolutionary patterns of host plant use by delphacid planthoppers and their relatives. In: Denno RF, Perfect TJ eds. *Planthoppers: Their Ecology and Management*. Chapman and Hall, New York. 7–45.
- Yeh WB, Yang CT, Hui CF, 1998. Phylogenetic relationships of the Tropiduchidae-group (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea) of planthoppers inferred through nucleotide sequences. *Zool. Stud.*, 37(1): 45–55.
- Yeh WB, Yang CT, Hui CF, 2005. A molecular phylogeny of planthoppers (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea) inferred from mitochondrial 16S rDNA sequences. *Zool. Stud.*, 44(4): 519–535.
- Zhan GJ, Xi GS, 2007. Spermatozoa. *Biol. Teach.*, 32(5): 4–5. [詹光杰, 奚耕思, 2007. 昆虫的精子. *生物学教学*, 32(5): 4–5]
- Zhang BB, Dai W, 2012. Ultrastructure of the spermatozoa of *Cicadella viridis* (Linnaeus) and its bearing on the phylogeny of Auchenorrhyncha. *Micron*, 43(9): 978–984.
- Zhang BB, Lyu QH, Hua BZ, 2016. Male reproductive system and sperm ultrastructure of *Furcatopanorpa longihypovalva* (Hua and Cai, 2009) (Mecoptera: Panorpidae) and its phylogenetic implication. *Zool. Anz.*, 264: 41–46.
- Zizzari ZV, Lupetti P, Pantaleoni RA, Letardi A, Dallai R, 2011. Sperm structure of some Neuroptera and phylogenetic considerations. *Ital. J. Zool.*, 78(1): 35–44.

(责任编辑:赵利辉)