



# 灰飞虱长、短翅型品系对高、低温的适应能力差异

田新新，张超，刘向东\*

(南京农业大学植物保护学院昆虫学系, 南京 210095)

**摘要:**【目的】灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 种群存在长翅和短翅个体, 其翅型分化受遗传和环境条件的影响。本研究旨在明确经连续定向选育的灰飞虱长、短翅型品系对高、低温的适应能力差异。【方法】在室内分别长期定向筛选 63 和 65 代建立灰飞虱长、短翅型品系, 并在南京田间采集灰飞虱自然种群; 分别在 25℃, 30℃ 和 35℃ 恒温条件下测定上述灰飞虱长、短翅型品系和自然种群的繁殖力、存活率和发育历期, 测定若虫在 5℃ 和 -20℃ 下的存活率以及若虫和成虫的过冷却点, 通过品系间存活率、发育历期、生殖力和过冷却点的比较分析, 确定灰飞虱长、短翅型品系对高温和低温的耐受能力。【结果】在 25℃, 30℃ 和 35℃ 下, 灰飞虱自然种群雌成虫的繁殖力均显著高于室内筛选后的长、短翅型品系, 而长、短翅型品系雌成虫之间的繁殖力均无显著差异; 长、短翅型品系的繁殖力在 25℃ 和 30℃ 之间均无显著差异, 但自然种群在 25℃ 下的繁殖力显著高于 30℃ 条件下的繁殖力; 35℃ 下长、短翅型品系基本无若虫产生。25℃ 下长翅型品系、短翅型品系和自然种群若虫的存活率无显著差异, 但在 30℃ 下, 短翅型品系若虫的存活率显著低于自然种群, 而与长翅型品系差异不显著; 35℃ 下长、短翅型品系的若虫最长只能存活到 3 龄, 且两品系间无显著差异, 而自然种群可存活到 5 龄。25℃ 下, 短翅型品系若虫的发育历期显著短于自然种群, 而与长翅型品系无差异; 但是在 30℃ 下, 短翅型品系若虫历期显著长于长翅型品系和自然种群。长翅型品系、短翅型品系和自然种群灰飞虱 3~4 龄若虫在 5℃ 低温下的存活天数无显著差异, 并且长翅和短翅型品系在 -20℃ 极端低温下暴露 10 min 后其死亡率也无显著差异且均显著高于自然种群。3 个品系(种群)成虫的过冷却点无显著差异, 但 5 龄若虫的过冷却点表现为短翅型品系显著高于自然种群, 而与长翅型品系无显著差异。【结论】经连续定向选育的灰飞虱长、短翅型品系对低温和高温的适应力基本相当, 且低于自然种群。在高温条件下灰飞虱短翅型品系的发育速率低于长翅型品系。

**关键词:** 灰飞虱; 翅型; 温度; 存活率; 发育历期; 繁殖力; 耐寒力

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## Difference in the adaptability of the long- and short-winged strains of *Laodelphax striatellus* (Hemiptera: Delphacidae) to high and low temperatures

TIAN Xin-Xin, ZHANG Chao, LIU Xiang-Dong\* (Department of Entomology, College of Plant Protection, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China)

**Abstract:**【Aim】There are long-winged and short-winged morphs in populations of the small brown planthopper (SBPH), *Laodelphax striatellus*. The wing morphs of SBPHs are affected by the genetic and environmental factors. The aim of this study is to illustrate the adaptability of the long-winged and short-winged strains of SBPHs to high and low temperatures.【Methods】The selection of long-winged and short-winged strains in SBPHs was performed under a constant condition, and the strains with long and short wings were set up after 63 and 65 generations of selection, respectively. The fecundity, survival

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作者简介: 田新新, 女, 1993 年 8 月生, 山东商河人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事昆虫生态学研究, E-mail: 2016102076@njau.edu.cn

\* 通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: liuxd@njau.edu.cn

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rates and developmental duration of populations of the long-winged and short-winged strains and a wild population collected from rice field in Nanjing were measured at 25, 30 and 35°C. The survival rates of nymphs of these three populations were measured after exposure to 5°C and -20°C. The supercooling points of nymphs and adults of these three populations were also measured. The adaptability of long-winged and short-winged strains to high and low temperatures was analyzed by comparing the survival rate, developmental duration, fecundity and supercooling point. 【Results】The fecundity of the female adults of the long-winged and short-winged strains of SBPH was significantly lower than that of the wild population at 25, 30 and 35°C, and there was no significant difference in the fecundity between the short-winged and long-winged strains. The fecundity of the female adults of the short-winged or long-winged strain at 25°C was not significantly different than that at 30°C, but the fecundity of the female adults of the wild population at 25°C was significantly higher than that at 30°C. At 35°C, the short-winged and long-winged strains hardly produce nymphs. The nymphal survival rate at 25°C was similar among the short-winged strain, long-winged strain and wild population. But at 30°C, the nymphal survival rate of the short-winged strain was significantly lower than that of the wild population, and there was no significant difference in the nymphal survival rate between the short-winged and long-winged strains. At 35°C, the nymphs of the short-winged and long-winged strains only survived to the 3rd instar, but the nymphs of the wild population could survive to the 5th instar. The nymphal duration of the short-winged strain at 25°C was significantly shorter than that of the wild population, but did not differ from that of the long-winged strain. At 30°C, however, the nymphal duration of the short-winged strain was significantly longer than those of the long-winged strain and the wild population. The survival days of the 3rd-4th instar nymphs of the long-winged strain were not different from those of the short-winged strain and the wild population at 5°C. The mortality rates of nymphs of the long-winged strain and the short-winged strain after exposure to -20°C for 10 min showed no significant difference, but were significantly higher than that of the wild population. The supercooling points of adults were not significantly different among the short-winged strain, long-winged strain and wild population. However, the supercooling point of the 5th instar nymphs of the short-winged strain was significantly higher than that of the wild population, but showed no significant difference from that of the long-winged strain. 【Conclusion】The adaptability of the long-winged and short-winged strains of SBPH to high and low temperatures is similar but lower than that of the wild population. The nymphal development of the short-winged strain of SBPH is slower than that of the long-winged strain under conditions of high temperature.

**Key words:** *Laodelphax striatellus*; wing morph; temperature; survival rate; developmental duration; fecundity; cold tolerance

灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 是水稻上的重要害虫,其取食水稻植株汁液和传播病毒病,致使水稻受害减产,严重时甚至绝收,给水稻生产带来了极大损失(浦茂华, 1963; 阮义理等, 1981)。灰飞虱成虫具有翅二型现象,种群内存在长翅型和短翅型个体(Denno and Roderick, 1990; 彭娟等, 2012; 王柳风等, 2013; 安志芳等, 2014),同时灰飞虱有较强的耐寒能力,能忍受低温(浦茂华, 1963; 刘向东等, 2007; 张爱民和刘向东, 2010)。因此,灰飞虱种群具有迁飞和本地越冬的双重能力。灰飞虱长翅型的产生可实现种群的远距离迁移。稻飞虱种群中长、

短翅型的分化受遗传和环境等多重因素的影响(Mori and Nakasuji, 1990, 1991; Denno *et al.*, 1991; 马巨法等, 1995; 王群等, 1997; 彭娟等, 2012; Xu *et al.*, 2015; Lin *et al.*, 2018),并且翅二型性是种群长期适应环境与进化的结果(Roff, 1986)。

昆虫的长翅型和短翅型在生物学特性上存在差异,一般表现为长翅型的迁飞能力强,但繁殖力弱(Denno *et al.*, 1989; Roff and Fairbairn, 1991; Mishiro *et al.*, 1994),同时长、短翅型个体的发育速率也存在差异。长翅型蟋蟀 *Gryllus firmus* 雄虫的发

育显著快于短翅型雄虫(Roff and Fairbairn, 1993)。虽然白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 的长、短翅型在 TN1 水稻和 26℃ 条件下的总产卵量接近,但短翅雌虫的历期显著短于长翅雌虫(祝增荣等, 2001)。稻飞虱的翅型具有明显的筛选反应,长期定向筛选可以获得长翅型和短翅型近纯系(Mori and Nakasuji, 1990; Morooka and Tojo, 1992; 彭娟等, 2012)。以往有关飞虱长、短翅个体的生物学特性差异的研究多是以未经筛选的个体为对象,其长、短翅表型尚不稳定,致使不同时间或作者的研究结果不尽相同(Denno *et al.*, 1989)。

为了揭示长、短翅型飞虱生态适应力的差异,本研究以在室内定向筛选多年获得的灰飞虱长翅型和短翅型品系为对象,结合田间采集的自然种群,比较分析 3 个品系(种群)对高温和低温的忍受能力,以期揭示不同翅型灰飞虱对环境条件适应力的差异。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试虫源

采用彭娟等(2012)的方法,在 25℃ ± 1℃、16L:8D 光周期下进行灰飞虱长翅型和短翅型品系的连续代次筛选。筛选长翅型品系时每代均选用长翅雌虫与长翅雄虫进行配对(M ♀ × M ♂),筛选短翅品系时采用短翅雌虫与短翅雄虫进行配对(B ♀ × B ♂)。配对后的每对雌、雄成虫分别放入一株有 10 株稻苗的苗杯中进行交配产卵,当卵孵化后,在每苗杯中随机吸取 15 头 2 日龄若虫接到一新苗杯中进行饲养,直到若虫羽化,记录羽化成虫数量、性别和翅型。在羽化成虫中随机吸取与其亲本相同翅型的雌、雄成虫进行配对,继续进行下一代的翅型筛选。如此连续定向选择,长翅品系筛选 63 代后,其长翅比率由第 1 代的 75.82% ± 8.18% 上升到 97.12% ± 1.19%,短翅品系筛选 65 代后的短翅比率由第 1 代的 40.24% ± 6.11% 上升到 97.98% ± 2.02%,这两品系的个体作为本研究的室内翅型筛选品系,并且继续保持每代的翅型定向筛选。与此同时,在 2017 年 10 月于南京稻田共采集 50 头长翅雌虫和 50 头长翅雄虫(没有采集到短翅型个体),带回室内在长有 5 cm 高稻苗的塑料箱中进行群体饲养和保持种群,饲养至少 1 代后作为未筛选的自然种群用于实验。

实验所用水稻均为武运粳 7 号品种。水稻苗采用一次性塑料杯栽种。杯底垫上 1 cm 厚的海绵后,

倒入水稻营养液,营养液以不没过海绵为限,然后将 10 粒已催芽 1~2 d 的水稻种子均匀置于海绵上。稻苗长至 2 叶 1 心时用于饲养灰飞虱。

### 1.2 长、短翅型筛选品系和自然种群灰飞虱在高温条件下的生物学特性测定

将翅型筛选品系和自然种群中刚羽化的灰飞虱雌、雄成虫配对后,每对接入一新苗杯中,接虫后的苗杯分别置于 25℃, 30℃ 和 35℃ 的光照培养箱中,每天观察成虫的存活情况。若发现苗杯中有雄虫死亡,即用来源于相同品系的相同翅型雄虫补充,以确保雌虫能正常交配产卵。每隔 5 d 更换一新苗杯,保证有充足的稻苗供雌虫产卵。观察和换苗工作直至雌虫死亡为止。待苗杯中若虫孵出后,计数每苗杯中全部若虫的数量,从而获得每头雌虫在各温度下的繁殖力。长翅型筛选品系、短翅型筛选品系和自然种群灰飞虱在每温度下的繁殖力测定均设置 12 个重复。短翅型和长翅型品系在 25℃ 下分别有 3 和 1 个重复没有若虫产生;短翅型、长翅型品系和自然种群在 30℃ 下分别有 3, 4 和 1 个重复没有若虫产生,在 35℃ 下分别有 8, 7 和 3 个重复没有若虫产生。

若虫孵出后,用小型吸虫器吸取 2 日龄若虫 15 头,置于一新苗杯中,然后放置在与成虫相同的温度下饲养。每天记录苗杯中若虫的存活数,直至羽化,从而获得若虫在各调查天数时的存活率和若虫历期。当成虫羽化时,每天观察各苗杯中羽化成虫的数量。每品系在每温度下的实验均重复 10 次。25℃ 和 30℃ 下各品系灰飞虱均有成虫羽化,但在 35℃ 下,自然种群最长只能存活到 5 龄,室内筛选的长、短翅型品系最长只能存活到 3 龄。因此,在 25℃ 和 30℃ 下比较各品系若虫发育到成虫时的存活率,而 35℃ 下只比较各品系若虫发育到 3 龄时的存活率。

### 1.3 长、短翅型筛选品系和自然种群灰飞虱在低温条件下的存活率和过冷却点测定

为了比较不同翅型品系灰飞虱对低温的耐受能力的差异,本实验测定了长翅型品系(筛选 78 代)、短翅型品系(筛选 80 代)和未筛选饲养 14 代的自然种群 3~4 龄若虫在 5℃ 和 -20℃ 下的存活率。5℃ 低温处理实验在海尔立式医用冷藏箱(型号为 HYC-390F)内进行,在实验阶段用温度自动记录仪全程测定并记录温度,温度的变化范围在 4.2~5.8℃ 之间,平均温度为 5℃。实验时将每头 3~4 龄若虫单独置于加有适量水且底部垫有海绵的玻璃

指形管中,然后将试虫放入5℃的冰箱中进行低温处理,每品系设置3个重复,每重复测定20头若虫。放入冰箱后,每隔8 h 调查一次试虫的存活情况,调查直至全部试虫死亡,从而获得各品系每个体在5℃下的存活天数。

为了得到不同翅型品系灰飞虱若虫对极端低温的耐受能力大小,实验测定了灰飞虱3~4龄若虫在-20℃下的存活率。-20℃低温处理在海尔低温保存箱(型号 DW-25L92)中进行,经测定实验期间箱体内温度平均为-20℃±1℃。分别在翅型筛选79代的长翅型和80代的短翅型品系及饲养14代的自然种群中吸取3~4龄若虫30头,单管单头置于指形管中,然后将管放入-20℃低温保存箱中,10 min后取出玻璃管,将虫倒在白纸上,在室温下恢复20 min后计数死亡虫数,计算死亡率。每品系设置5个重复,共测试虫150头。

为了得到长、短翅型灰飞虱在低温下体液结冰时体温的差异,本研究测定了各品系灰飞虱的过冷却点。过冷却点的高低可反映昆虫的抗寒力大小。在经筛选77代的长翅型、78代的短翅型品系和未筛选饲养12代的自然种群中分别吸取4~5龄若虫,单头粘在塑料透明胶带上,然后将测温探头与虫体充分接触,并用胶带固定后放入小移液管中,用棉絮小心固定虫体与测温探头。将装好若虫与探头的移液管用棉絮包裹后放入-30℃的冰柜中,并立即采用温度自动采集系统每秒记录一次虫体的温度,当虫体温度下降至某一值时,虫体内体液开始结冰而出现体温的突然转折上升,体温开始突然上升时的温度即为该虫的过冷却点。每品系或种群测定10~30头若虫的过冷却点。采用同样方法进行3品系(种群)成虫过冷却点的测定,测定时区分雌、雄个体,每品系测定20~60头。测定后发现雌、雄个体的过冷却点无显著差异,因此将雌、雄成虫的过冷却点数据合并后进行分析。

#### 1.4 数据分析

繁殖力、存活率、若虫历期、存活天数和过冷却点等参数在3个品系(种群)间的差异采用单因素方差分析ANOVA方法进行,如果品系间差异显著,再用Tukey氏多重比较方法检验两品系间的差异显著性。温度和筛选品系对繁殖力等参数的影响采用GLM模型进行分析。存活率数据在方差分析前进行反正弦平方根转换,以满足正态性。数据统计分析在SPSS 25.0中完成。文中全部数据均为平均值±标准误。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 灰飞虱长、短翅型筛选品系成虫在不同温度下的繁殖力

由图1可知,室内长期的翅型筛选显著降低了灰飞虱的繁殖力( $F_{2,108} = 69.994, P < 0.001$ ),但是长翅型筛选品系与短翅型筛选品系的繁殖力无显著差异(图1)。温度显著影响了灰飞虱的繁殖力( $F_{2,108} = 45.809, P < 0.001$ ),并且温度与筛选处理存在显著的互作关系( $F_{4,108} = 17.751, P < 0.001$ ),35℃高温下筛选品系的繁殖力极低(图1)。灰飞虱自然种群的繁殖力随温度升高显著下降( $F_{2,33} = 33.56, P < 0.001$ ),且25℃下的繁殖力显著高于30℃下的繁殖力( $t = 4.088, df = 22, P < 0.001$ ),但是室内筛选品系的繁殖力在25℃和30℃下无显著差异(短翅型品系: $t = 0.117, df = 22, P = 0.908$ ;长翅型品系: $t = 1.211, df = 22, P = 0.239$ )(图1)。灰飞虱的室内筛选品系的繁殖对高温变化的反应不及自然种群敏感。

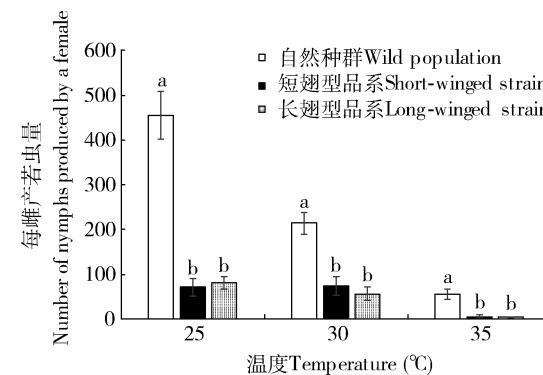


图1 灰飞虱长、短翅型品系和自然种群在不同温度下的繁殖力

Fig. 1 Fecundity of long- and short-winged strains and a wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus* at different temperatures

每温度下每品系均测定12头雌成虫。柱上不同小写字母表示在相同温度下各品系/种群的繁殖力差异显著(Tukey氏HSD检验,  $P < 0.05$ );下图同。Twelve female adults were examined for each strain. Different lowercase letters above bars mean significant difference in fecundity between different strains or populations at the same temperature by Tukey's HSD test ( $P < 0.05$ )。The same for the following figures.

### 2.2 灰飞虱长、短翅型筛选品系若虫在不同温度下的存活率

在25℃下,室内长、短翅型筛选品系的存活率均与自然种群灰飞虱若虫的存活率无显著差异

( $F_{2,27} = 2.86, P = 0.075$ ) ; 30℃下, 自然种群的存活率显著高于短翅型品系( $F_{2,27} = 3.487, P = 0.045$ ), 但短翅型与长翅型品系间无显著差异; 35℃下, 室内筛选后的长、短翅型品系的存活率均极显著地低于自然种群( $F_{2,27} = 21.303, P < 0.001$ ), 并且室内筛选品系若虫最长只能存活到3龄, 而自然种群能存活到5龄, 不过长、短翅型品系若虫的存活率无显著差异(图2)。灰飞虱长、短翅型个体经室内恒定条件下长期定向筛选后的耐热能力显著降低, 长、短翅型之间无显著差异(图2)。

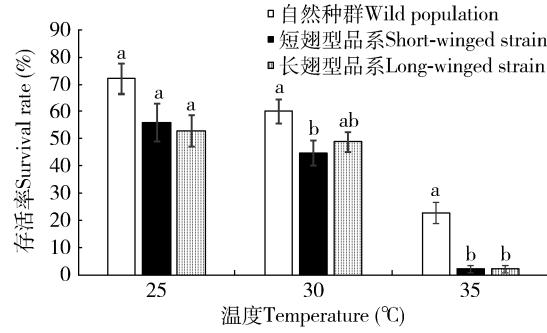


图2 长、短翅型品系和自然种群灰飞虱若虫在25℃和30℃下存活到成虫以及在35℃下存活到3龄若虫时的存活率

Fig. 2 Survival rates of the long- and short-winged strains and the wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus* growing to adults at 25℃ and 30℃, or growing to the 3rd instar nymphs at 35℃

每温度下每品系均测定150头若虫。For each strain, 150 nymphs were examined at a temperature.

### 2.3 灰飞虱长、短翅型筛选品系若虫在不同温度下的发育历期

饲养在25℃条件下时, 灰飞虱自然种群若虫的发育历期显著长于筛选多代的短翅型品系( $F_{2,275} = 4.281, P = 0.015$ ), 但与长翅型品系无显著差异, 同时长、短翅型品系若虫的发育历期也无显著差异; 但在30℃条件下饲养时, 自然种群若虫的发育历期显著短于筛选多代的长翅和短翅型品系的发育历期( $F_{2,294} = 83.48, P < 0.001$ ), 并且短翅型品系若虫历期显著长于长翅型品系(图3)。长期恒定条件下的翅型筛选降低了灰飞虱若虫在高温条件下的发育速度, 正常温度下短翅型若虫的发育速率比长翅型稍快, 但在高温条件下短翅型的发育速率显著慢于长翅型(图3)。

### 2.4 长翅型和短翅型筛选品系灰飞虱的抗寒力

灰飞虱长、短翅型和自然种群在5℃下的存活时间(图4)结果表明, 长翅型和短翅型品系的3~4龄若虫对低温的耐受力没有显著差异(图4和5)。

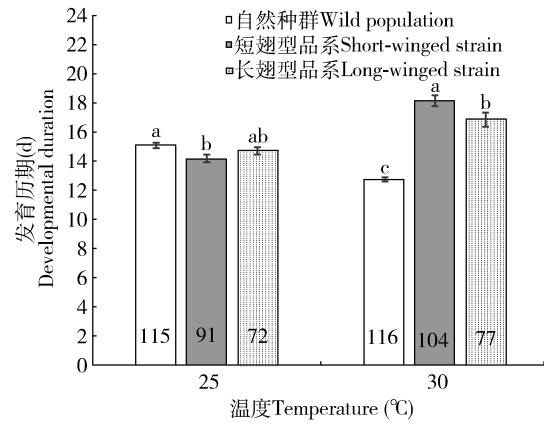


图3 长、短翅型品系和自然种群灰飞虱若虫在25℃和30℃下的发育历期

Fig. 3 Developmental duration of nymphs in the long- and short-winged strains and the wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus* at 25℃ and 30℃

柱中数字表示测定样本量。The number in a bar means the number of the tested samples.

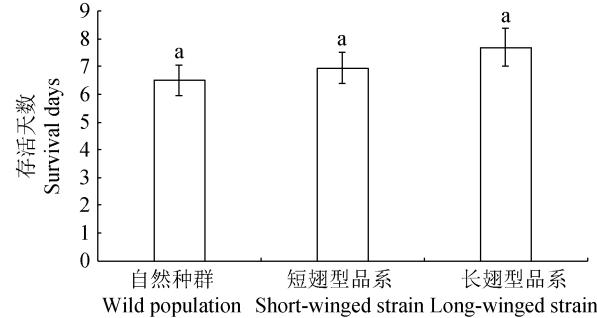


图4 长、短翅型品系和自然种群灰飞虱3~4龄若虫在5℃低温条件下的存活天数

Fig. 4 Survival days of the 3rd – 4th instar nymphs of the long- and short-winged strains and a wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus* at the low temperature of 5℃

每品系均测定60头若虫。For each strain, 60 nymphs were examined.

龄若虫在5℃下的存活天数无显著差异, 均在6~7 d之间, 并且两品系与自然种群间也无显著差异( $F_{2,117} = 0.653, P = 0.522$ )。长、短翅型品系和自然种群在-20℃下暴露10 min后的存活(图5)结果表明, 长翅型和短翅型品系的死亡率无显著差异, 且死亡率均在84%以上, 但是两品系的死亡率均显著高于自然种群( $F_{2,112} = 8.844, P = 0.004$ )。由此表明, 长翅型和短翅型灰飞虱3~4龄若虫对低温的耐受力没有显著差异(图4和5)。

室内恒定温度条件下长期翅型筛选后的短翅型品系灰飞虱4~5龄若虫的过冷却点显著高于自然种群( $F_{2,52} = 5.506, P = 0.007$ ), 但短翅型和长翅型

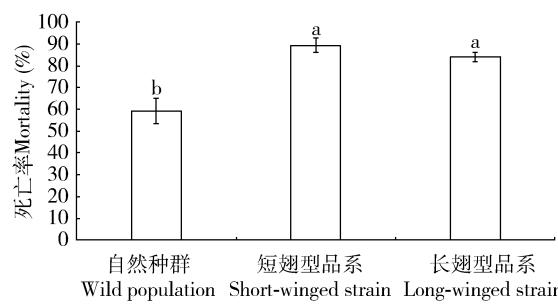


图 5 长、短翅型品系和自然种群灰飞虱 3~4 龄若虫在 -20℃ 下暴露 10 min 后的死亡率

Fig. 5 Mortality of the 3rd~4th instar nymphs of the long- and short-winged strains and a wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus* after exposure to -20°C for 10 min

每品系均测定 150 头若虫。For each strain, 150 nymphs were examined.

筛选品系的过冷却点无显著差异(表 1)。长、短翅型筛选品系与自然种群成虫的过冷却点相似( $F_{2,137} = 1.453$ ,  $P = 0.237$ )。长期恒定温度条件下的翅型筛选提高了灰飞虱若虫的过冷却点,降低了其对极端低温的耐受力,并且短翅型品系若虫的抗寒力稍弱于长翅型品系,但是不同翅型筛选对成虫的抗寒力无显著影响(表 1)。

### 3 讨论

研究表明,灰飞虱长、短翅型筛选品系后代的翅型较为稳定,说明本研究所用的品系在遗传上已达到或接近纯系。对灰飞虱长、短翅型品系在不同温度下的繁殖力测定表明,无论在适温还是高温下,长、短翅型灰飞虱的繁殖力均极显著低于自然种群。

表 1 长、短翅型筛选品系和自然种群灰飞虱若虫与成虫的过冷却点

Table 1 The supercooling points of nymphs and adults of the long- and short-winged strains and the wild population of *Laodelphax striatellus*

品系/种群 Strain/population	4~5 龄若虫 4th~5th instar nymph			成虫 Adult	
	样本量 n	过冷却点(℃) Supercooling point	样本量 n	过冷却点(℃) Supercooling point	
自然种群 Wild population	10	-23.84 ± 0.85 a	60	-21.07 ± 0.25 a	
短翅型品系 Short-winged strain	15	-21.40 ± 0.54 b	20	-19.96 ± 0.97 a	
长翅型品系 Long-winged strain	30	-22.64 ± 0.23 ab	60	-20.59 ± 0.32 a	

由此说明,长期的室内翅型筛选会引起灰飞虱个体繁殖或种群繁衍能力的退化。前人的研究表明,飞虱 *Prokelisia dolus* 短翅个体的繁殖力显著高于长翅个体(Denno et al., 1989)。灰飞虱短翅个体的产卵量也显著高于长翅个体,并且产卵前期显著短于长翅个体,表现出短翅个体在生殖上的明显优势(Mishiro et al., 1994)。但是也有长翅型灰飞虱的产卵量高于或与短翅型相当的报道(Mitsuhashi and Koyama, 1974)。本研究利用翅型品系比较长、短翅型灰飞虱在不同温度下的繁殖力,结果表明长、短翅型品系的繁殖力无论在适宜还是高温条件下均无显著差异,由此说明灰飞虱翅的长短并不是真正影响其繁殖力高低的原因,灰飞虱的繁殖力与翅型的调控基因不存在连锁关系。现有研究表明,稻飞虱的翅型由胰岛素通路中的基因所调控,胰岛素受体 R1 基因被激活时产生长翅型,而被抑制时则发育成短翅型(Xu et al., 2015)。但是,在稻飞虱翅型纯系中胰岛素通路上基因的调控模式如何,还没有报道。胰岛素通路上的变化,很可能影响飞虱营养的获取,从而改变飞虱的繁殖能力。从本研究的结果推测,

灰飞虱长、短翅型品系在胰岛素通路上的基因表达很可能没有明显差异,因此,两品系的繁殖力相当。当然,这还需要进一步研究。

本研究结果表明,长期在恒定条件下筛选后的灰飞虱长、短翅型品系对温度升高的反应不如自然种群敏感,表现为当温度从适宜的 25℃ 上升到 30℃ 时,自然种群的繁殖力和存活率出现了较大幅度的下降,但筛选后的长、短翅型品系的却变化很小,且需温度上升到 35℃ 时两品系才发生显著下降(图 1 和 2)。长、短翅型灰飞虱在存活与繁殖上对温度升高表现出了相似的反应。因此,我们可得出长、短翅型灰飞虱有相同的耐高温能力。前人的研究表明,在 18~28℃ 下饲养的灰飞虱 90%~98% 为长翅型,但在 30℃ 和 32℃ 下饲养时长翅率下降至 80% 左右,并且在江西南昌田间的第 1~5 代中,灰飞虱种群中的长翅比率均显著高于短翅比率,但越冬代和第 6 代中短翅率显著高于长翅率(王柳风等,2013)。在不同温度或季节中灰飞虱种群长、短翅型出现比率的变化及高温对灰飞虱存活与繁殖的显著影响等(张爱民等,2008; 王柳风等,2013),并非

是不同翅型灰飞虱对温度适应力的差异所致。

灰飞虱有较强的抗寒能力(张爱民和刘向东, 2010)。本研究发现,长、短翅型灰飞虱4~5龄若虫的过冷却点均在-21℃以下,并且两品系间差异不显著(表1);同时,长、短翅型品系高龄若虫之间在5℃下的存活天数和-20℃下暴露10 min后的存活率上均无显著差异(图4和5),说明长、短翅型灰飞虱具有相同的抗寒能力。因此,经过长期的越冬低温选择后,灰飞虱种群中的长、短翅型依然存在。

另外,在适宜温度(25℃)下,灰飞虱短翅型品系若虫的生长发育快于自然种群,且略快于长翅型品系;但在30℃高温下,短翅型品系的发育显著变缓,发育历期明显长于长翅型品系和自然种群(图3),表现出灰飞虱长、短翅型在发育速率上对高温反应的差异。

总之,灰飞虱长、短翅型品系的存活与繁殖对温度的要求基本相同,在适宜温度下两品系若虫的发育速度相似,并且两品系若虫和成虫有相同的抗寒能力,两品系仅在高温下的发育速度存在不同。长、短翅型灰飞虱具有相同的温度适应能力。

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