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## 豇豆荚螟在豇豆开花结荚期的为害及虫龄结构

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**摘要:** 本文采用五点取样法调查了豇豆荚螟 *Maruca vitrata* Fabricius 在武汉地区春豇豆开花结荚期的为害情况, 并分析了幼虫分布的虫龄结构。结果表明, 豇豆荚螟在豇豆开花结荚期对花的危害率显著高于豆荚; 百花虫量和百荚虫量最高分别为 65 头和 15 头, 分别位于盛花末期和盛荚中后期。花器中 1 龄幼虫比例显著高于 3~5 龄幼虫, 而荚中 4 龄和 5 龄幼虫比例显著高于 1~3 龄幼虫。豇豆花不同部位的虫龄结构存在显著差异, 如花药中的 1 龄幼虫比例显著高于 3~5 龄幼虫; 花萼中 1~3 龄幼虫比例显著高于 4 龄和 5 龄幼虫; 而子房中各龄期幼虫分布比例不存在显著差异。花萼中各龄期幼虫的比例均显著高于花药和子房。本研究明确了豇豆荚螟幼虫在豇豆开花结荚期的为害情况及虫龄结构, 对于制定该虫的科学防控策略具有重要的指导意义。

**关键词:** 豇豆荚螟; 为害; 分布; 龄期

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### Infestation and instar distribution of *Maruca vitrata* during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we investigated the infestation of *Maruca vitrata* during the flowering and pods formation stage using a five-point sampling method and analyzed the instar distribution of larvae. The damage rate of *M. vitrata* on flowers was significantly higher than that of pods during the flowering and pods formation stage. The highest numbers of 65 and 15 insects per hundred flowers and pods, respectively, were located at the end of flowering and middle to late pods. The proportion of 1<sup>st</sup> instar larvae in the flowers was significantly higher than that of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> instars, while the pods were dominated by higher instar larvae, with the proportion of 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> instar larvae significantly higher than that of lower instars (1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> instars). There were significant differences in the instar distribution of *M. vitrata* on cowpea flowers. The proportion of 1<sup>st</sup> instar larvae in anthers was significantly higher than that of higher instar larvae. The proportion of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> instar larvae in calyx was significantly higher than that of higher instar larvae (4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> instar). There was no significant difference in the proportion of all instars distributed in ovary. The proportion of larvae of all instars in the calyx was significantly higher than that in the anthers and ovaries. The results clarify the infestation and instar distribution of *M. vitrata* larvae during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea, which is an important guideline for scientifically formulate prevention and control strategies.

**Key words:** *Maruca vitrata*; infestation; distribution; instar

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豇豆荚螟 *Maruca vitrata* Fabricius (异名 *Maruca testulalis* Geyer), 俗称豆野螟、豇豆钻心虫、豆卷叶螟和豇豆螟, 属鳞翅目 Lepidoptera 草螟科 Crambidae 豆荚野螟属 *Maruca* 昆虫, 是豇豆等豆类蔬菜上的重要钻蛀性害虫, 在我国的分布范围极其广泛, 主要分布在华中和华南地区 (柯礼道等, 1985; Sharma, 1998; 王攀等, 2011)。豇豆荚螟集中在豆类作物的开花结荚期为害, 主要以幼虫蛀食豆类蔬菜的花器、果实和籽粒, 亦可吐丝卷叶并蚕食叶片, 或蛀害嫩茎和花瓣, 造成落花落荚, 以及豆荚腐烂, 严重影响豆类作物的产量、食用性和商品性 (柯礼道等, 1985; Sharma, 1998; 王攀等, 2011; 徐爱仙等, 2018)。随着农业种植模式的调整及气候变暖, 豇豆荚螟的发生为害日趋严重, 且发生范围广, 危害面积大, 已成为豆类蔬菜上的主要害虫。近年来, 武汉地区豇豆栽培面积日益扩大, 复种指数不断增大, 豇豆荚螟的为害也越来越严重, 一般年份豇豆豆荚受害率可达 20% ~ 30%, 严重时可达 55% ~ 88%, 若不加强防治, 则基本无收成 (徐爱仙等, 2018)。

长期以来, 豇豆荚螟的防控依赖于化学防治 (Singh *et al.*, 1978; Sharma, 1998; Ekesi, 1999; 望勇等, 2014; 黄日亮等, 2018), 但登记药剂的匮乏、用药量及用药技术的不当等因素导致化学防控往往达不到预期效果, 不仅如此, 该虫钻蛀并转株为害的习性却带来了抗药性增加、农药残留上升等诸多负面问题 (柯礼道等, 1985; Hassan, 2007; Sreelakshmi, 2014)。作为世代发生周期短且世代重叠严重的寡食性害虫, 对豇豆荚螟种群的

准确调查是开展该虫预测预报的关键, 而明确其种群发生动态规律直接影响豇豆荚螟的监测预警及田间综合防治效果 (徐爱仙等, 2018)。因此, 系统调查豇豆荚螟幼虫在豇豆开花结荚期的为害及虫龄结构情况, 可为制定该虫的科学防控策略提供基础资料, 对于进一步保障豆类蔬菜的无公害生产具有重要的指导意义。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验地点

试验在武汉市农业科学院蔬菜研究所 (114.47°E, 30.71°N) 的豇豆试验田进行。豇豆试验田面积 2 ha, 用于调查观察的面积为 0.33 ha。豇豆品种为“领秀 01 号” (福建天地农业有限公司), 播种时间为 2020 年 4 月 5 日, 整个试验期间未施用杀虫剂防治豇豆荚螟。

### 1.2 调查内容和方法

试验调查时间为豇豆的开花结荚期 (豇豆开始抽蔓至豇豆收获下架), 每 3 d 调查 1 次 (计为 1 次重复), 在上午 7:00 - 9:00 进行, 遇特殊天气时, 调查时间进行适当调整。调查时采用 5 点取样法, 每点随机采集花 (花蕾) 和豆荚 (成熟豆荚) 各 20 个, 进行如下观察与调查: (1) 观察豇豆荚螟对花和荚的为害情况并进行拍照。(2) 统计花和荚的受害情况, 计算花 (荚) 被害率及百花 (荚) 虫量。(3) 对被害花 (荚) 数、被害花 (荚) 上幼虫的数量、龄期以及为害部位进行记录, 统计寄主不同器官 (花或荚) 及花器官不同部位 (花药、花萼和子房) 的幼虫数量及龄期。

$$\text{花(荚)被害率(\%)} = \frac{\text{含虫花(荚)数}}{\text{被调查的总花(荚)数}} \times 100$$

$$\text{某龄幼虫比例(\%)} = \frac{\text{某龄幼虫数}}{\text{被调查到的幼虫总数}} \times 100$$

$$\text{花器中各部位分布的幼虫比例(\%)} = \frac{\text{花器中各部位分布的幼虫数}}{\text{被调查到的总虫数}} \times 100$$

### 1.2 数据统计

采用 PASW Statistics 22.0 (IBM-SPSS, Armonk, NY, USA) 进行数据统计, 在花 (荚) 或花器官上不同部位的幼虫数量比例采用 Tukey's HSD 多重比较 ( $P < 0.05$ ) 或独立样本  $t$  检验 ( $P < 0.05$ ) 进行分析。百分比数据在统计分析前进行反正弦平方根转换。使用 Graphpad Prism 6.02 (GraphPad-Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) 软件作图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 豇豆荚螟幼虫在豇豆开花结荚期对花荚的为害情况

豇豆荚螟成虫喜产卵于豇豆花 (蕾) 上, 卵孵化后, 幼虫从花瓣缝隙或蛀孔钻蛀进入花内取食 (图 1-A), 常造成落花。幼虫一般在花内发育

至3龄左右后,开始吐丝转株危害,将相邻的花缀结在一起,再转移至新的花(图1-B)或豆荚(图1-C、图1-D)为害。在整个开花结荚期的19次调查结果显示,豇豆荚螟在开花结荚期对花的危害率显著高于荚(图2,  $t = 9.333$ ,  $df = 36$ ,

$P < 0.001$ )。花的被害率最高为61%,最低为7%,平均被害率为  $35.58\% \pm 3.26\%$ ;荚的被害率最高为14%,最低为1%,平均被害率为  $3.21\% \pm 0.89\%$ 。



图1 豇豆开花结荚期豇豆荚螟幼虫的典型为害状

Fig. 1 Symptom on flower and pod damaged by *Maruca vitrata* larvae during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea  
注: A, 初孵幼虫为害花器后的蛀孔; B, 幼虫在花器转移为害时将花器缀结在一起; C, 幼虫从花器向豆荚转移为害; D, 幼虫钻蛀进入豆荚为害。Note: A, Borer holes on flowers caused by newly hatched larvae; B, Larvae ties the flower together as they diverting harm; C, Larvae transferred from flower to pod; D, Larvae boring into the pod.

## 2.2 豇豆荚螟幼虫在豇豆开花结荚期的发生动态

豇豆进入始花期后,调查到豇豆荚螟持续为害整个开花结荚期,且呈逐步上升趋势(图3)。其中,豇豆荚螟在花上的分布为害明显多于荚上(图2,  $t = 9.333$ ,  $df = 36$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ),始花期的最低百头虫量为11头,与最高百荚虫量相当。盛荚中后期的百荚虫量最高为15头;而盛花末期的百头虫量最高为65头。百头虫量出现两个高峰期,分别为盛花前期和盛花末期,而百荚虫量的高峰出现在盛荚中后期。

## 2.3 豇豆荚螟幼虫在豇豆开花结荚期危害的虫龄结构

豇豆花和荚中幼虫的虫龄结构存在显著差异(图4)。1~5龄幼虫在花和荚中的分布比例均存

在显著差异(1龄:  $t = 4.996$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 2龄:  $t = 3.353$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ; 3龄:  $t = 1.495$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $P = 0.147$ ; 4龄:  $t = -7.971$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 5龄:  $t = -6.941$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。花中1龄幼虫比例  $35.54\% \pm 6.52\%$  显著高于3~5龄( $F = 14.674$ ,  $df = 4, 94$ ,  $P < 0.001$ );而荚中以4龄和5龄幼虫为主,分别为  $44.24\% \pm 6.10\%$  和  $36.59\% \pm 5.56\%$ ,显著高于1~3龄幼虫( $F = 13.724$ ,  $df = 4, 94$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。

豇豆花不同部位中的各龄期幼虫分布存在显著差异(图5),花药中各龄期幼虫分布存在显著差异,花药中1龄幼虫比例  $10.52\% \pm 3.24\%$  显著高于3~5龄幼虫( $F = 7.778$ ,  $df = 4, 94$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ),花萼中1~3龄幼虫比例(1龄:  $24.19\% \pm 2.93\%$ ;

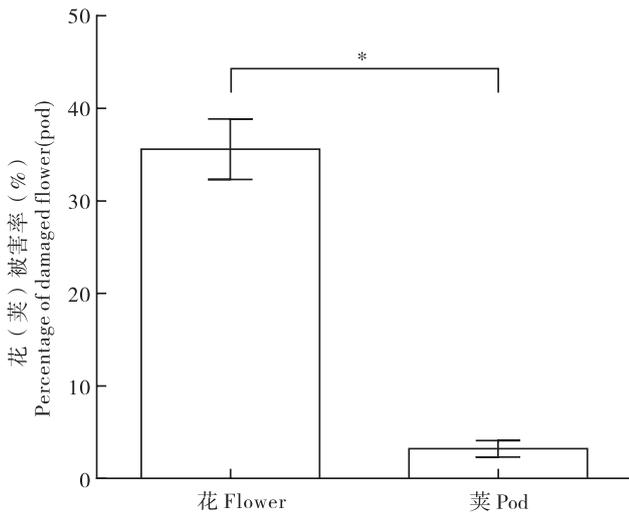


图2 豇豆开花结荚期豇豆荚螟幼虫对豇豆花和荚的危害率  
Fig. 2 Percentage of flower and pod damaged by *Maruca vitrata* larvae during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea in the field

注: 图中数据为平均值  $\pm$  标准误, \* 表示不同部位间差异显著 (独立样本  $t$  检验,  $P < 0.05$ )。Note: Data in the figure were mean  $\pm$  SE. \* indicated significant difference between different flower and pods (Independent sample  $t$ -test,  $P < 0.05$ ).

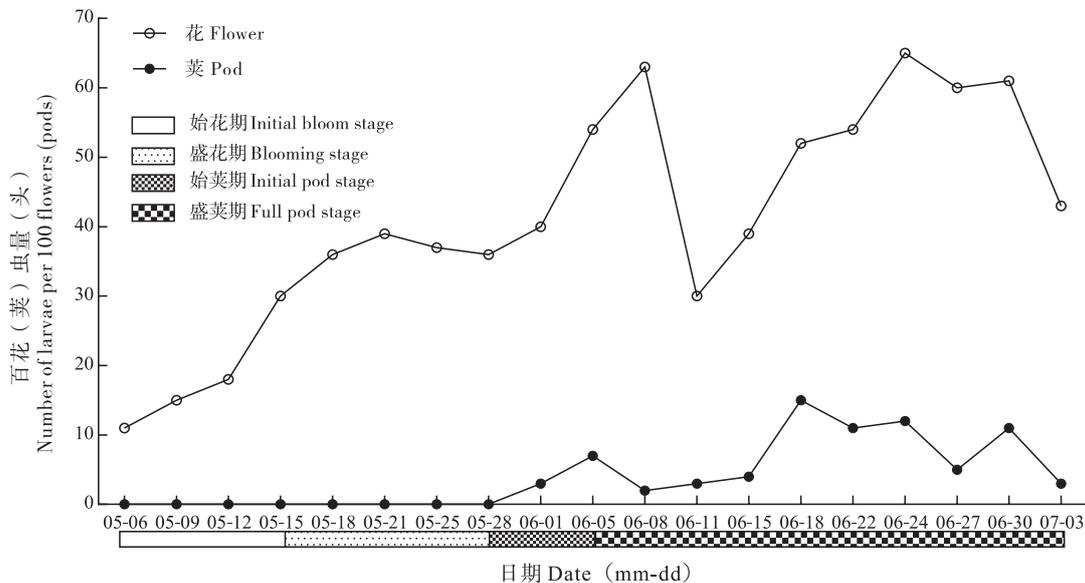


图3 豇豆开花结荚期豇豆荚螟幼虫在花和荚上的发生动态

Fig. 3 Occurrence dynamics of *Maruca vitrata* larvae during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea in the field

少, 这与先前报道的结论一致 (柯礼道等, 1985; Sharma, 1998; 徐爱仙等, 2018); 幼虫对花的为害率显著高于荚, 花上的幼虫以低龄 (1~3 龄) 为主, 而荚上的幼虫以高龄 (4~5 龄) 为主。造成这种现象的可能原因包括两个方面, 一是豇豆荚螟的产卵习性及其初孵幼虫的扩散习性, 豇豆荚螟成虫对寄主器官具有显著的产卵选择性, 喜产

2 龄:  $20.00\% \pm 2.91\%$ ; 3 龄:  $19.34\% \pm 2.35\%$ ) 显著高于 4 龄和 5 龄幼虫 (4 龄:  $12.13\% \pm 1.85\%$ ; 5 龄:  $3.99\% \pm 0.85\%$ ) ( $F = 11.865$ ,  $df = 4, 94$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), 子房中各龄期幼虫分布比例不存在显著差异 ( $F = 1.473$ ,  $df = 4, 94$ ,  $P = 0.217$ )。花萼中各龄期幼虫的比例均显著高于花药和子房 (1 龄:  $F = 21.306$ ,  $df = 2, 56$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 2 龄:  $F = 28.434$ ,  $df = 2, 56$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 3 龄:  $F = 57.745$ ,  $df = 2, 56$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 4 龄:  $F = 36.192$ ,  $df = 2, 56$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; 5 龄:  $F = 10.672$ ,  $df = 2, 56$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。

### 3 结论与讨论

以豇豆为主的豆类蔬菜是豇豆荚螟的主要寄主植物, 开花结荚期是豇豆荚螟幼虫为害的主要时期。关于豇豆荚螟幼虫为害寄主后的虫龄结构分布尚无相关报道。本研究调查了豇豆荚螟在豇豆开花结荚期的为害情况, 并详细调查了花和荚上分布的幼虫的龄期结构, 幼虫在这一时期对豇豆的危害以花为主, 荚次之, 其他部位的虫量很

卵于豇豆的花器官 (柯礼道等, 1985), 盛花期时豇豆花蕾上的平均卵量显著高于其他部位 (汪海洋, 2015; 田忠等, 2017); 幼虫孵化后钻蛀进花内取食为害, 可在花中完成幼虫期, 也可再向其他的花或荚进行转移为害, 但并不一定非蛀荚不可 (柯礼道等, 1985; 王攀等, 2011; 徐爱仙等, 2018)。二是豇豆荚螟高龄和低龄幼虫不同的取食

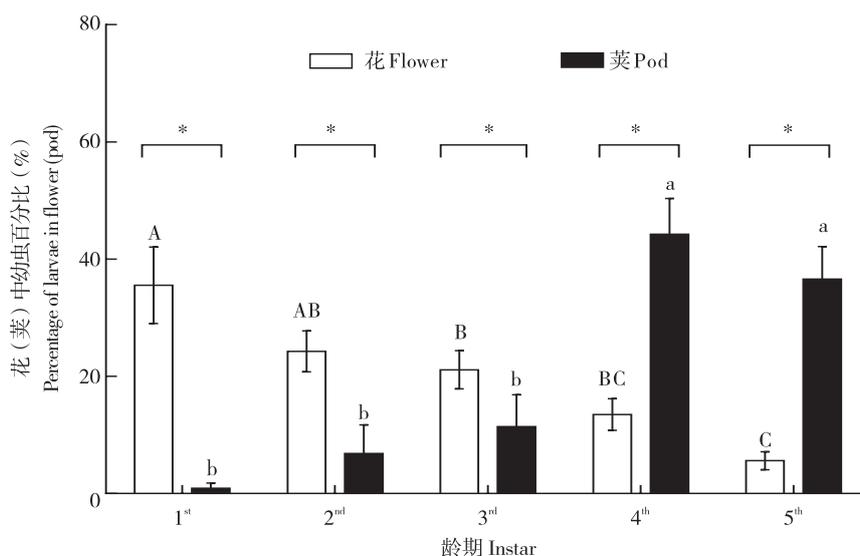


图4 豇豆开花结荚期豇豆荚螟幼虫在花和荚上的虫龄结构

Fig. 4 Instar distribution of *Maruca vitrata* larvae on flower and pod during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea in the field  
 注: 图中数据为平均值 ± 标准误, 柱上标有不同大写字母和小写字母分别表示不同龄期幼虫在花和荚中的分布差异显著 (Tukey's HSD test,  $P < 0.05$ ). \* 表示同龄期幼虫在不同部位的分布差异显著 (独立样本  $t$  检验,  $P < 0.05$ ). Note: Data in the figure were mean ± SE. Histograms with different uppercase letters were significantly different on flowers among different instars, and histograms with different lowercase letters are significantly different on pods among different instars (Tukey's HSD test,  $P < 0.05$ ). \* indicated significant difference between different flower (pods) (Independent sample  $t$ -test,  $P < 0.05$ ).

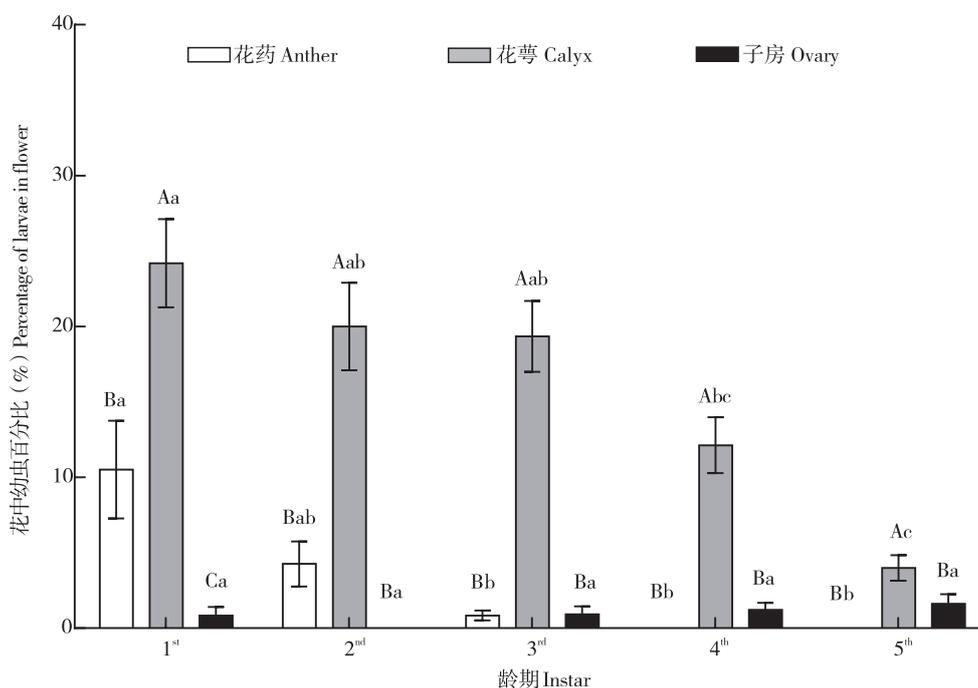


图5 豇豆开花结荚期豇豆荚螟幼虫在花器不同部位上的虫龄结构

Fig. 5 Instar distribution of *Maruca vitrata* larvae on different parts of flower during the flowering and pods formation stage of cowpea in the field

注: 图中数据为平均值 ± 标准误, 柱上标有不同大写字母表示同一龄期幼虫在花的不同部位中的分布差异显著, 柱上标有不同小写字母表示不同龄期幼虫在花的同一部位中的分布差异显著 (Tukey's HSD test,  $P < 0.05$ ). Note: Data in the figure were mean ± SE. Histograms with different uppercase letters were significantly different on the same instar among different flower part, and histograms with different lowercase letters were significantly different on the same flower part among different instars (Tukey's HSD test,  $P < 0.05$ ).

习性, 研究表明幼虫最喜食花中的子房部分, 其次是合生的雄蕊花丝和龙骨瓣, 在荚内则喜食幼嫩的种子及嫩荚内壁肉, 而初孵幼虫无法啃食钻蛀豆荚的表皮, 一般吃掉卵壳后就近钻蛀入花内取食为害 (忙定泽等, 2012), 本研究调查发现, 花萼中各龄期幼虫的比例均显著高于花药和子房, 大部分花内的高龄幼虫均静息蜷缩在花萼内。实际上, 豇豆荚螟在食物充足的情况下, 花中的龙骨瓣和花丝并未全食完就转移到其他花或荚中 (忙定泽等, 2012), 这可能与幼虫为害后排出的粪便易造成花器腐烂有关。

调查中还发现, 豇豆花中的虫量一般在 1 ~ 3 头, 随着虫龄的增加, 花中的虫量相应减少; 被害豆荚上通常有多个蛀孔, 但同一被害荚上的幼虫数量一般在 1 ~ 2 头, 高龄幼虫聚集为害的现象很少。这可能是幼虫转移为害 (忙定泽等, 2012), 也可能与豇豆荚螟具有自相残杀习性有关 (Taylor, 1967; 柯礼道等, 1985; 王攀等, 2011)。

目前, 豇豆荚螟的防控主要依赖于化学防治 (Singh *et al.*, 1978; 柯礼道等, 1985; Ekesi, 1999; 望勇等, 2014; 黄日亮等, 2018), 且采用的是“治花不治荚”的防治策略 (王琳等, 2003)。事实上, 已有研究证明在初花期的花蕾部位或落花落蕾上进行施药可有效控制豇豆荚螟, 且防效优于其他方法 (Kamara *et al.*, 2007; 徐爱仙等, 2018), 并将豇豆的开花盛期作为防治适期 (王琳等, 2003)。本研究调查结果显示, 豇豆现蕾期即可调查到豇豆荚螟为害, 且在不采取防治措施的豇豆田块, 该虫的发生量呈急剧上升趋势。因此, 建议生产中将豇豆现蕾期至始花期初孵幼虫刚发生时作为豇豆荚螟的防治适期。

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