

微粒子虫属二新种*

(微孢子门: 微粒子科)

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1982年我们从广西、贵州等地稻纵卷叶螟体内曾检出微孢子虫孢子,近年对这种微孢子虫进行了研究,发现是一种新的微粒子虫。我国玉米螟微粒子虫曾被认为是 *Nosema pyraustae* (Paillot, 1928) Wieser (问锦曾, 1965), 但近年作者等观察我国几个省区孢子样本的超微构造,并和美国 *N. pyrausta* (Paillot) 直接作了形态学与病理学比较,发现它也是微粒子虫属一新种。本文将这两新种作一记述。新种模式玻片标本保存在北京,中国农业科学院植物保护研究所。

材料与方 法

稻纵卷叶螟微粒子虫新鲜孢子采自安徽合肥、广西柳州和贵州都匀稻纵卷叶螟成虫和蛹的染病组织;玉米螟微粒子虫新鲜孢子采自吉林海龙、黑龙江佳木斯、河北怀来、内蒙古钱家店、甘肃静宁和山东定陶幼虫染病组织,以上材料均分别制备匀浆,经过滤、离心取得孢子液;*Nosema pyrausta* 新鲜孢子系1986年美国依阿华州 Ankeny, L. C. Lewis 博士提供,该地玉米螟微粒子虫据 Steinhaus (1951) 鉴定系 *Peregia pyrausta* Paillot (= *N. pyrausta*)。以上各孢子液均置冰箱4℃贮存备用。供接种试验的昆虫:棉铃虫原产河南新乡;亚洲玉米螟原产天津,均为室内用各自人工饲料饲养多代的无病株系,家蚕及蓖麻蚕由镇江蚕研所提供,柞蚕由吉林口前蚕研所提供,经检查无病亲本的后代,其它供试昆虫均采自野外。接种感染方法参照 Vavra et Maddox (1976) 所述。光学显微镜形态学观察采用问锦曾(1965)所述方法,但新鲜孢子制片采用 Vavra (1964) 方法,诱发极丝改用 Undeen (1978) 二步法,二步法可导致孢子的孢原质和极丝全部脱出(图版 II: 20),从而使测量极丝长度较为准确。电镜制样方法:取染病组织约1mm³,用2.5%戊二醛(磷酸缓冲液, pH 7.2)加0.2% H₂O₂ 预固定12小时(室温、黑暗中),用磷酸缓冲液冲洗后,再用1%锇酸(巴比妥液缓冲, pH 7.4)冲洗后,固定2小时,1%丹宁酸水溶液处理30分钟,系列浓度乙醇脱水, Epon-812 树脂包埋, LKB 超薄切片机切片, JEM-100S 电镜观察和照相。

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种的描述

1. 稻纵卷叶蛾微孢子虫, 新种 *Nosema medinalis* sp. nov. (图 1-17)

寄主 (自然寄主) 稻纵卷叶蛾 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* Guenée, 稻纵卷叶蛾长距茧蜂 *Macrocentrus* sp.; (实验寄主) 棉铃虫 *Heliothis armigera* (Hübner), 亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée)。不能感染的昆虫有小地老虎 *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel)、二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis* (Walker)、菜粉蝶 *Pieris rapae* L., 斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* Fabricius、家蚕 *Bombyx mori* L., 舞毒蛾 *Lymantria dispar* L., 东方粘虫 *Mythimna separata* (Walker)。

感染部位及症状 稻纵卷叶蛾的丝腺、涎腺、中肠、马氏管、神经、血球、精巢和卵巢均可感染, 丝腺和涎腺病灶呈白色稍肿胀, 马氏管感染后呈白色畸形肿胀。

生活史 孢原质双核, 裂殖体通常 2—8 核, 少数 10—12 核, 呈双倍核型排列 (diplo-karyon arrangement), 裂殖体以芽生和二体分裂法增殖。产孢体 2—4 核, 呈双倍核型排列, 一个产孢体形成两个孢子母细胞; 链状产孢体可具 2—8 个子体, 每子体双核, 八子体链状产孢体长约 28 μm 。生活史中仅见单型 (monomorphic)。

孢子 近长卵形, 较瘦, 中间微弯, 平均 $3.7 \pm 0.4 \times 1.7 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$, 长宽比为 2.2 ($n = 101$)。极丝绕核 8—10 圈 ($n = 11$), 与孢子纵轴之夹角约 56° , 极丝长平均 $67.4 \pm 61.1 \mu\text{m}$ ($n = 30$)。极体可见成层片状构造, 约占孢子体积 40—50%。(16, 17)。

讨论 本新种细胞核在生活史大部分阶段呈双倍核型排列, 产孢阶段无多孢子膜, 1 个产孢体形成两个孢子母细胞, 生活史单型等特征, 显然应归属 *Nosema* 属 (Vavra et Canning 1981)。本属业经 Sprague (1977) 整理, 其中寄生于鳞翅目昆虫, 不侵染脂肪体, 或未记述感染部位的已知种有 28 种, 此类群至今未再增加新种。综合本新种寄主专化性和组织专化性, 独特的孢子形态和超微构造, 长链状的产孢体等特征, 可以与本属该类群其它已知种相区别。

分布 安徽合肥(模式标本产地)、广西柳州和贵州都匀。

2. 玉米螟微孢子虫, 新种 *Nosema furnacalis* sp. nov. (图 18—26)

Nosema pyraustae (Paillet, 1928) Weiser; 同种, 1965 动物学报 17(1): 64—68。

寄主 (自然寄主) 亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée)、玉米螟厉寄蝇 *Lyde-lla griseiceps* Robineau-Desvoidy、螟虫长距茧蜂 *Macrocentrus linearis* (Nees); (实验寄主) 麦蛾 *Nomophila noctuella* Schiffermüller、条螟 *Proceras venosatus* (Walker)、舞毒蛾 *Lymantria dispar* L., 斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* Fabricius、蓖麻蚕 *Philosamia cy-nthia ricini* Donovan、柞蚕 *Antheraea pernyi* Guérin-Meneville、棉铃虫 *Heliothis armigera* (Hübner)、稻纵卷叶蛾 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* Guenée、家蚕 *Bombyx mori* L. 和菜粉蝶 *Pieris rapae* L., 后二种颇不敏感。不能感染的昆虫有东方粘虫 *Mythimna separata* (Walker)、小地老虎 *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel)、杨扇舟蛾 *Clossera anachoreta* (Fabricius)、杨雪毒蛾 *Stilpnotia candida* Staudinger。

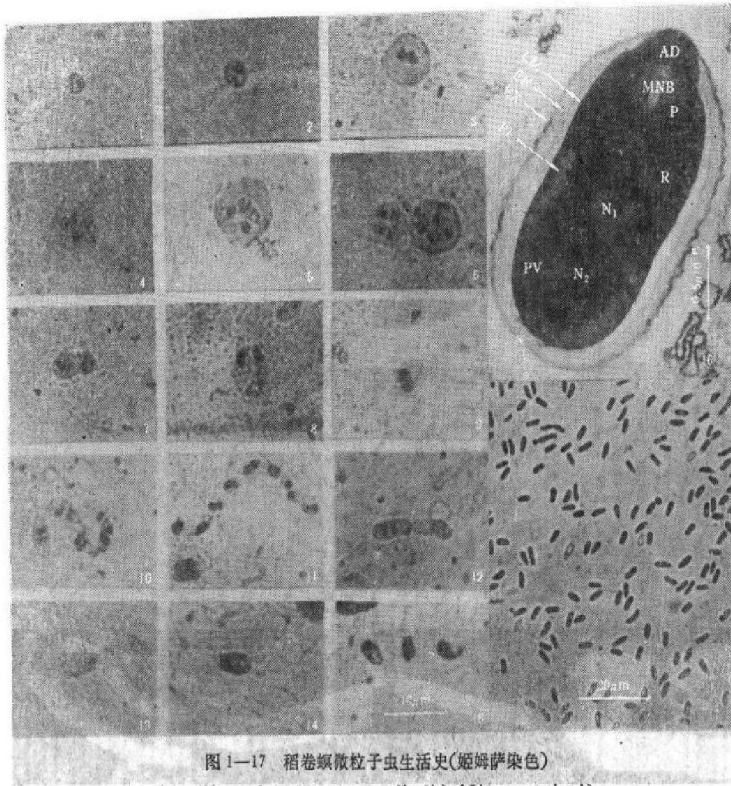


图 1—17 稻卷螟微孢子虫生活史(姬姆萨染色)

(the life cycle of *Nosema medinalis*) (Giemsa-stained)

1,2. 双核裂殖体 (binucleate schizonts) 3,4. 具 2 双倍核之裂殖体 (schizonts with two diplokarya) 5. 后期四核裂殖体 (late tetranucleate schizont) 6. 芽生的裂殖体 (budding schizont) 7. 分裂的裂殖体 (dividing schizont) 8. 分裂的产孢体, 各子体含 2 双倍核 (dividing sporont, each daughter form contains two diplokarya) 9. 二核产孢体 (binucleate sporont) 10, 11. 具 4 或 8 个子体的链生产孢体, 核为双倍核 (chained sporonts with 4 or 8 daughter forms, note the nuclei in diplokaryon arrangement) 12. 四核产孢体分裂为双倍核孢子母细胞 (division of tetranucleate sporont into diplokaryotic sporoblasts) 13, 14. 孢子母细胞 (sporoblasts) 15. 成熟孢子 (mature spores) 16. 稻卷螟微孢子虫孢子纵切片 (longitudinally sectioned spore of *N. medinalis*) AD, 锚状盘 (anchoring disk) CM. 细胞质膜 (cytoplasmic membrane) EN. 内胞壁 (endospore) EX, 外胞壁 (exospore) MNB. 极丝柄状部 (manubroid part of the polar filament) N₁, N₂. 核 (nuclei) P, 极体 (polaroplast) PF, 极丝 (polar filament) PV. 后泡 (posterior vacuole) R, 核蛋白体 (ribosomes) 17. 稻卷螟微孢子虫新鲜孢子. (fresh spores of *N. medinalis*)

感染部位及症状 亚洲玉米螟的丝腺、涎腺、马氏管、中肠、血球、神经、肌肉、睾丸、卵巢均可被感染, 但脂肪体不被感染。丝腺及涎腺轻感染时仅具白斑, 病灶境界清楚, 严重感染时全部雪白色粗肿。(图 23、24)

生活史 本种生活史仅见单型, 各阶段形态特征与问锦曾(1965)所描述类似。繁殖体常见 2—8 核, 12—16 核少见, 细胞核均呈双倍核排列。产孢体发育为两个孢子母细胞, 各生成一个孢子, 但有时亦可发育为巨孢子。

孢子 新鲜孢子卵圆至椭圆形, $3.9 \pm 0.4 \times 2.2 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$, 长宽比 1.83 ($n = 50$), 极丝平均长 $47.3 \pm 7.9 \mu\text{m}$ ($n = 50$); 极丝绕核 9 圈, 少数 10 圈, 与孢子纵轴之夹角约

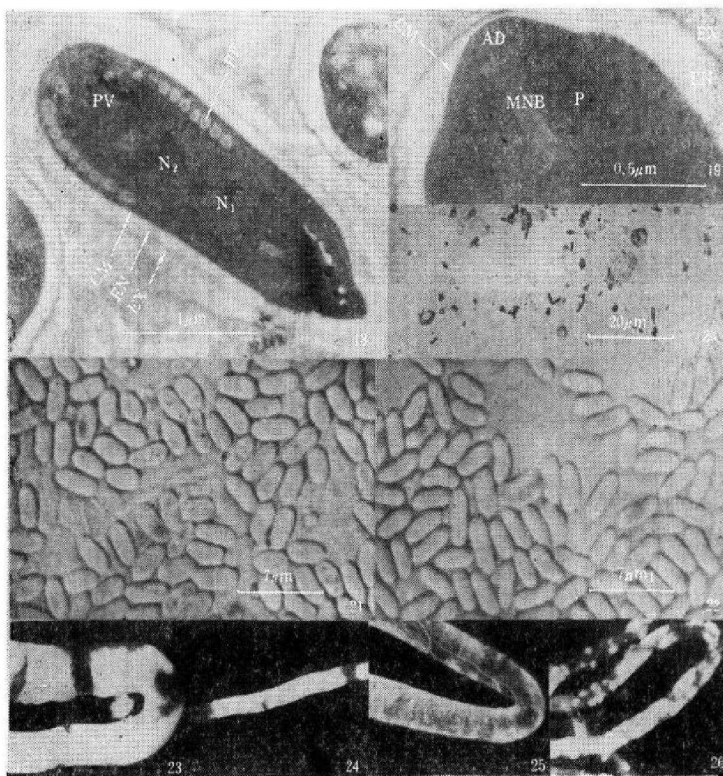


图 18—26 玉米螟微粒子虫孢子纵切片(字母说明见图 16)

(longitudinally sectioned spores of *Nosema furnacalis*)

18. 此切片显示双倍核, 9 个极丝圈和较大的后泡 (this section demonstrated the diplokaryotic nuclei, nine polar filament coils and the larger posterior vacuole) 19. 此切片显示成层片状的极体和锚状盘 (this section demonstrated the lamellated polaroplast and anchoring disk) 20. 玉米螟微粒子虫孢子完全伸出的极丝, 孢原质在其顶端(姬姆萨染色) (fully extruded filament of *N. furnacalis* spore, the sporoplasm at its tip. Giemsa-stained) 21—22. 玉米螟微粒子虫与欧洲玉米螟微粒子虫之新鲜孢子, 显示孢子群的不同面貌 (fresh spores of *N. furnacalis* and *N. pyrausta*, showing the distinct features of spore colony) 21. 玉米螟微粒子虫 (*N. furnacalis*) 22. 欧洲玉米螟微粒子虫 (*N. pyrausta*) 23—24. 受玉米螟微粒子虫感染的亚洲玉米螟丝腺和涎腺的新鲜制片 (fresh preparations of silk glands and salivary glands of *Ostrinia furnacalis* infected by *N. furnacalis*) 23. 丝腺 (silk glands) 24. 涎腺 (salivary glands) 此两组织呈雪白色并粗肿 (note the two tissues appear snowy white and grossly hypertrophied) 25—26. 受欧洲玉米螟微粒子虫感染的亚洲玉米螟丝腺和涎腺的新鲜制片 (fresh preparations of silk glands and salivary glands of *O. furnacalis* infected by *N. pyrausta*) 25. 染病丝腺显示云雾状白色和肿胀 (infected silk glands appear cloudy or misty white and hypertrophied) 26. 染病涎腺呈花斑状白色并肿胀 (infected salivary glands appear piebald white and hypertrophied)

56°, 后泡较大。(图: 18、19、20、21)

讨论 本种与 *N. pyrausta* 非常接近, 都自然寄生于玉米螟 *Ostrinia* spp., 可侵染除脂肪体以外多种组织。两个种的孢子形态和大小的幅度重叠, 作者之一(问锦曾 1965)曾据 Weiser (1961) 的检索表和有关文献 (Paillot, 1928; Hall, 1952; Kramer, 1959) 将本种鉴定为 *N. pyraustae* (Paillot, 1928), 但通过本文研究发现本新种与

N. pyrausta 在孢子超微构造, 形态和长宽比, 极丝长度及其它特征上均有显著差别。

虽然孢子形态和大小在分类上的价值已有所降低, 但 Vavra 和 Canning (1981) 建议在描述每一个新种时, 应具有孢子群图照, 以助于种的鉴别。我们发现 *N. furnacalis* 和 *N. pyrausta* 从同一寄主亚洲玉米螟育出的新鲜孢子群图各具独特“面貌”(图 21、22)。据测定 *N. pyrausta* 新鲜孢子的大小平均为 $4.7 \pm 0.5 \times 1.7 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ ($n=50$), 长宽比为 2.45, 显著高于 *N. furnacalis* ($p < 0.01$); 其极丝长度平均 $64.1 \pm 9.7 \mu\text{m}$ ($n=50$) 亦显著长于 *N. furnacalis* ($p < 0.01$)。孢子中极丝圈数我们观察为 11—12 个, 与 Andreadis (1980) 报道的 10—12 个基本一致, 后孢较小亦与 *N. furnacalis* 不同。本文报道的这两个种的极丝长度与前人 (Hall, 1952; Kramer, 1959; 问锦曾, 1965) 报道的有相当差异, 推测这些差异是由于引发极丝方法不同所造成。Kramer (1959) 与问锦曾 (1965) 均用机械压力法, 极丝终端无孢原质, 交错相连时可造成观测误差。Hall (1952) 用 Gram's iodine 激发, 其值偏短, 可能是极丝伸出不全所致。

Weiser (1976) 认为寄主专化性和组织专化性对鉴别微孢子虫种有重要价值。我们用家蚕作为实验昆虫, 高剂量 *N. furnacalis* 孢子接种其低龄幼虫可以造成感染, 但 *N. pyrausta* 则不造成感染。用亚洲玉米螟作为实验昆虫, *N. furnacalis* 不能侵染其脂肪体, 但 *N. pyrausta* 能在严重感染之后期侵染其脂肪体。显示两者致病性不同。

Canning *et al.* (1983) 曾根据不同微孢子虫对同一寄主昆虫造成丝腺病征的不同区别不同的种。我们发现 *N. furnacalis* 和 *N. pyrausta* 感染亚洲玉米螟幼虫时, 丝腺和涎腺症状亦有显著区别, 受 *N. pyrausta* 侵染的丝腺病灶境界模糊呈云雾状白色, 稍肿胀, 其细端常有瘤球, 受侵染的涎腺则呈花斑状, 与上述受 *N. furnacalis* 侵染的丝腺和涎腺症状迥然不同。(图 25、26)

分布 吉林海龙(模式标本产地), 黑龙江佳木斯, 内蒙古钱家店, 河北怀来, 甘肃静宁和山东定陶。

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *NOSEMA* (MICROSPORA: NOSEMATIDAE)

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The present paper gives the descriptions of two new species of *Nosema*. Slides with type specimens were deposited in the Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing.

Nosema medinalis sp. nov. (figs. 1—17)

Host and Site: (Natural) *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* Guenée, infection in all stages, many tissues except fat body; *Macrocentrus* sp.; (Experimental) *Heliothis armigera* (H.) (infection in silk glands, Malpighian tubules and midgut), *Ostrinia furnacalis* (G.) (infection in silk glands only), but *Agrotis ipsilon* (H.), *Chilo suppressalis* (W.), *Pieris rapae* L., *Spodoptera litura* F., *Bombyx mori* L., and *Mythimna separata* (W.) were reflected to the infection.

Lesion: Infected silk glands and Malpighian tubules hypertrophied and white.

Life cycle: Schizonts typically with 2—8 nuclei (in diplokaryon), occasionally 10—12 nuclei. Sporont with nuclei in diplokaryon arrangement gives rise to two spores. Chains of sporont containing 2—8 daughter forms were seen (figs. 1—15).

Spore: Fresh spores elongated and slightly curved, mean size $3.7 \times 1.7 \mu\text{m}$, polar filament arranged in 8—10 coils at an angle of 56° to the axis of spore, mean length $67.4 \pm 16.1 \mu\text{m}$ (figs. 16, 17).

Type locality: Hefei, Anhui Province.

Nosema furnacalis sp. nov. (figs. 18—26)

Nosema pyraustae (Paillot, 1928); Wenn 1965, *Acta Zool. Sinica* 17 (1): 64—68 figs. 1—32

Host and Site: (Natural) *Ostrinia furnacalis* (G.), infection in all stages, many tissues except fat body; *Lydeella grisescens* R.-D., *Macrocentrus linearis* (Nees); (Experimental) *Nomophila noctuella* S., *Proceras venosatus* (W.), *Lymantria dispar* L., *Spodoptera litura* F., *Philosamia cyatharicaria* D., *Antheraea pernyi* G.-M., *Heliothis armigera* (H.), *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* G., *Bombyx mori* L. and *Pieris rapae* L., but *Mythimna separata* (W.), *Agrotis ipsilon* (H.), *Glostera anachoreta* (F.) and *Silnotia candida* S. were reflected to the infection.

Lesion: Infected silk glands and salivary glands appear snow-white and grossly hypertro-

phied (figs. 23, 24).

Life cycle: Schizonts with 2—8 nuclei common, 12—16 nuclei rare. Sporont divided into 2 sporoblasts which transform into spores; some of them develop into giant spores. During most of the life cycle, the nuclei were in diplokaryon arrangement and only monomorphic was seen.

Spore: Ovoidal or ellipsoidal, $3.9 \pm 0.5 \times 2.2 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, polar filament arranged in 9—10 coils at an angle of 56° to the axis of spore, mean length $47.3 \pm 7.9 \mu\text{m}$, posterior vacuole is clearly large (figs. 18, 19, 20, 21).

Type locality: Hailon, Jilin Province.

Discussion: This species closely resembles *N. pyrausta* by having the similar hosts and the specialization to tissues, and overlaped spore sizes, but may be differentiated from the latter by having lower length/breadth ratio and distinct ultrastructure of spores and the characteristic appearance of infected silk glands and salivary glands in *Ostrinia furnacalis*. (figs. 25, 26).