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## 高榕雌花期传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂的繁殖特点

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**摘要:** 榕树及其专一性传粉榕小蜂组成了动植物界最为经典的协同进化关系,传粉榕小蜂演化出欺骗性是非常罕见的。在雌雄同株的高榕隐头果内,共存着一种传粉榕小蜂 *Eupristina altissima* 和一种欺骗性的小蜂 *Eupristina* sp.,两种小蜂在雌花期进入隐头果内繁殖,但有不同的繁殖特点。对比研究了两种小蜂从成虫羽化到产卵和传粉这个阶段的雌蜂个体大小、孕卵量及繁殖差异。结果表明:羽化期两种雌蜂的平均个体小,经飞行小个体的雌蜂易死亡,大个体雌蜂到达接受树,但通过苞片通道,一些个体较大的传粉榕小蜂被夹死导致进入果腔的雌蜂相对小,而欺骗性小蜂易通过苞片以至进入果腔的雌蜂个体较大。两种未产卵雌蜂均表现为个体大者孕卵量较多,但两种雌蜂的平均孕卵量没有差异。即使有充足雌花资源产卵,两种雌蜂均未产完所有卵,产卵后两种雌蜂卵巢中的卵量均显著减少,遗留下的卵量两种小蜂间没有差异。传粉榕小蜂只有部分个体传完所携带花粉,并表现为传粉越成功的雌蜂,产卵越多。存在种内竞争时,两种小蜂的产卵量均减少,传粉榕小蜂的传粉效率也降低。在种间竞争背景下,欺骗性小蜂产卵更成功,传粉榕小蜂的产卵和传粉量均受到极大抑制。研究结果说明雌花期隐头果内传粉榕小蜂只适量利用雌花资源产卵繁殖后代,更有效地传粉繁殖榕树种子,这可能是维持榕-蜂互惠系统稳定共存的重要机制之一;欺骗者稳定存在需降低与传粉者的直接竞争,而欺骗者和传粉者分散在不同果内,甚至是不同的树上繁殖是理想的繁殖策略。

**关键词:** 榕树; 传粉榕小蜂; 互惠; 欺骗者; 繁殖差异

## Reproductive characteristics of pollinator and cheater wasps that utilize the female flowers of *Ficus altissima*

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**Abstract:** The interaction between pollinating fig wasps (Agaonidae) and their host fig trees (*Ficus*) is a striking example of obligate pollination mutualism. *Ficus* and its pollinating fig wasps rely on each other, and the coevolutionary relationship may date back to 75 Myr. Very rarely, the pollinating fig wasp evolves cheating in the fig-fig wasp mutualism, in which the pollinator loses pollination ability but still lays eggs in female flowers. *Ficus altissima* is a monoecious fig species in which seeds and wasps are produced in the same figs. The figs of *F. altissima* are occupied by two *Eupristina* species in the Xishuangbanna region: the pollinating fig wasp *Eupristina altissima* and the cheater *Eupristina* sp.. The two species share similar biological characteristics but have different reproductive strategies. In this study, we compared the reproductive differences between the two wasp species during emergence, oviposition, and pollination. The results for both species

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showed that newly emerging females were small on average, but some smaller females died during dispersal so that larger females arrived at receptive trees. When entering the figs, however, some larger pollinators were trapped in the ostiole so that the pollinators arriving in the fig cavity were smaller. The cheater, in contrast, easily passed through the ostiole so that the females arriving in the fig cavity were large. This suggests that the two species have different abilities to pass through the ostiole. In both *E. altissima* and *Eupristina* sp. females, larger wasps carried more eggs before oviposition, and there was no significant difference in average egg loads between the two species. When only one female was introduced into a fig, there were enough female flower resources for oviposition and pollination. However, *E. altissima* and *Eupristina* sp. did not lay all their eggs so some remained in the ovaries. The numbers of eggs in their ovaries were significantly reduced after oviposition, but the number of eggs remaining did not differ between the two species. Only some pollinating fig wasps used all the pollen grains they carried for pollination, and the wasps that pollinated more successfully, also laid more eggs. The pollinator performed pollination more quickly than oviposition. When two females of the same species were introduced to a fig, the numbers of eggs that both wasp species laid decreased, and the pollination efficiency of the pollinator was also reduced as a result of the intraspecific competition. When one pollinator and one cheater were introduced, the cheater laid eggs more successfully than the pollinator and both pollination and oviposition of the pollinator were restricted as a result of the interspecific competition. These results imply that the pollinating fig wasps only utilized part of the female resources for pollination and oviposition and that the efficiency of pollination was higher than that of oviposition. This could be a mechanism maintaining the fig-fig wasp mutualism. However, the cheater was a stronger competitor when it coexisted in the same figs with the pollinator, and significantly influenced seed and pollinator production. Therefore, for the cheater to stably coexist in the fig-fig wasp mutualism, it needs to reduce direct competition with the pollinator. A good reproductive strategy would be that the pollinator and cheater reproduce separately in different figs, or even in different trees.

**Key Words:** *Ficus*; pollinating fig wasps; mutualism; cheater; reproductive difference

榕树依赖专一的榕小蜂传粉实现有性繁殖,同时榕小蜂借助榕树的雌花子房繁衍后代,两者繁殖上相互依赖,形成了互不可缺的互惠共生体。最新分子证据显示二者有约 7500 万年协同进化的历程<sup>[1-2]</sup>。榕树开放的雌花能释放特殊的化学挥发物,吸引专一的传粉榕小蜂访问<sup>[3]</sup>,找到雌花期接受果后,榕小蜂便着陆于隐头果表面,搜寻隐头果顶部的苞片通道,钻进层层苞片,到达果腔的小蜂往往是缺翅、断触角的,但它们仍将完成传粉和产卵的使命。传粉榕小蜂成虫期寿命非常短,约 1—2 d<sup>[4]</sup>,离开隐头果的传粉榕小蜂必须尽快找到雌花期隐头果,才能维持榕-蜂互惠系统的正常繁殖<sup>[5]</sup>。在雌雄同株的隐头果内,一部分雌花传粉后发育为种子,另一部分雌花子房被榕小蜂产卵后繁殖小蜂后代,种子及传粉榕小蜂在同一果内繁殖<sup>[6]</sup>。关于雌花资源如何在传粉和产卵之间进行平衡分配,主要有 3 种假说:短产卵器假说、不可摧毁种子假说及榕小蜂产卵不饱和假说<sup>[7-8]</sup>,但随着研究的深入,这 3 种假说均遭到质疑<sup>[9]</sup>。此外,果腔内传粉榕小蜂完成传粉和产卵是否有先后顺序也一直是悬而未决的问题。通过雌花期不同时间段引入传粉榕小蜂,间接显示传粉和产卵权衡与花开放的时间及传粉榕小蜂雌蜂寿命均有关系<sup>[10]</sup>。

高榕隐头果内雄花较少,成熟花粉囊不会自动破裂,为典型主动授粉模式的榕树。其传粉榕小蜂 *Eupristina altissima* 成虫羽化、交配,雌蜂离开瘦花进入果腔后,主动寻找雄花,并用触角第 3 节上的一个勾刺破花粉囊,然后用前足基节上的花粉刷收集花粉,并装入位于中胸腹面的囊状花粉筐中;当雌蜂飞离羽化的榕树找寻到新的雌花期高榕后,很快从顶生苞片进入雌花期果的果腔,又用花粉刷把花粉从花粉筐中刷出,为榕树主动传粉。此外,高榕隐头果内还共存着另一种 *Eupristina* sp. 小蜂,该蜂花粉刷消失,花粉筐退化,没有主动寻找雄花、收集花粉和传粉的行为;由于虫体很难粘附到花粉,该种小蜂已演化为只产卵不传粉的欺骗性小蜂<sup>[11]</sup>。高榕隐头果雌花期,传粉者和欺骗者同时被吸引,在进入顶生苞片通道的过程中,存在强烈的种内打斗行为,但种间和平相处;两种蜂繁殖季节差异明显,并偏爱进入不同的隐头果繁殖<sup>[12]</sup>;单蜂引入雌花期隐头

果,欺骗性小蜂繁殖的后代更少<sup>[13]</sup>。在前期研究的基础上,本文将深入对比研究高榕隐头果内传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂的产卵、繁殖差异。回答如下问题:(1)是否个体大的雌蜂更有机会获得繁殖成功?(2)个体大的雌蜂是否孕卵量较多?(3)雌花资源充足时,雌蜂是否产下所有卵?(4)雌花期两种小蜂单独存在和共存时,产卵和传粉的差异?

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与样地

研究材料:高榕(*Ficus altissima* Blume)雌雄同株,隶属于榕亚属(*Urostigma*)、榕组(*Section Urostigma*)、环纹榕亚组(*Subsection Conosycea*)。高榕分布于亚洲热带大陆,在西双版纳热带地区,该种自然分布于热带雨林中,作为绿化树或“神树”也被种植于城市、乡村及庙宇旁,具独木成林现象。高榕叶腋结果,通常发新叶、结新果同时出现,单株树一年可结果多次,种群内常年有树结果;结果时树内花期同步,树间花期异步。高榕依赖专一的传粉榕小蜂 *Eupristina altissima* Balakrishnan & Abdurahiman 传粉获得有性繁殖;在高榕隐头果内,还共存着另一种 *Eupristina* sp. 小蜂,该种蜂原本是一种传粉榕小蜂,但是其前足基节上的花粉刷消失,胸部的花粉筐退化,并且丢失主动传粉行为,在高榕隐头果内只产卵不传粉,演化成为一种欺骗性小蜂。高榕隐头果内的欺骗者主要发生于高温多雨的夏季,与传粉者共存同一果的比率较低,约 9%<sup>[11-12]</sup>。除了 *Eupristina* 属两种榕小蜂外,高榕隐头果内还寄生着 23 种非传粉小蜂,是榕小蜂群落最为丰富的一种榕树<sup>[14]</sup>。

研究样地位于云南省西双版纳傣族自治州景洪市(21° 58′ 36.10″—22° 00′ 25.59″N, 100° 45′ 51.95″—100° 47′ 40.36″E, 海拔 552 m)。西双版纳地处东南亚热带北缘,属于热带季风型气候,年平均气温 21.8℃,相对湿度 86%,全年的降水量 1556.9 mm,干湿季分明,降雨主要集中在雨季(6—10 月)。旱季又可分为雾凉季和干热季,雾凉季从 11 月到次年的 2 月,干热季是每年的 3—5 月。

### 1.2 研究方法

分别选择一株寄生着传粉者或欺骗者的接近雄花期(即:榕小蜂快羽化的榕果)的高榕,每树采摘 20 个隐头果,单果分装在 120 目的纱网隔离袋内,让果内榕小蜂自然羽化进入袋中,从中挑选有多个传粉者或欺骗者羽化的隐头果,每果随机抽取 6 只传粉者或 6 只欺骗者雌蜂,借助解剖镜(Leica S8AP0),首先确定种类是传粉者还是欺骗者,再通过目镜内安装的测微尺,测量雌蜂的头宽,因为榕小蜂头宽是代表其体大小的一个指标<sup>[15]</sup>。然后在解剖镜下解剖榕小蜂腹部,整体拉出榕小蜂的卵巢,并分散卵巢中左右两束卵<sup>[9]</sup>,计数两种小蜂卵巢中总孕卵量,传粉者和欺骗者各测量、共计数 30 只雌蜂。

选择一株榕果发育到雌花接受期,同时有传粉者和欺骗者到达的高榕,在雌花期果周围的树枝上悬挂粘虫板,收集访问雌花期果的传粉者和欺骗者。从粘虫板上各取 30 只传粉者和欺骗者雌蜂,用上述方法在解剖镜下,鉴定榕小蜂种类、测量头宽,并解剖统计卵巢内孕卵量。

在榕果发育到雌花期的树上,观察传粉者和欺骗者进入接受期隐头果的情况,榕小蜂进入的果将作上标记,待到第 2 天,绝大多数榕小蜂已完成传粉或产卵,采集这些有榕小蜂进入的隐头果,带回实验室,解剖隐头果,专门挑选果腔内进入 1 只传粉者、2 只传粉者、1 只欺骗者、2 只欺骗者,以及 1 只传粉者和 1 只欺骗者的隐头果,而且需要果腔内的小蜂处于奄奄一息,接近死亡的状态,这样能保证榕小蜂已传粉、产卵完成,其次,卵巢中的卵能散开计数。每只雌蜂从果腔内取出,置于载玻片上,直接在解剖镜下测量了头宽、再检查胸部花粉筐里是否有花粉<sup>[16]</sup>,之后,用滴管加一滴 75% 的酒精解剖腹部,统计卵巢中左右两束卵剩下的卵量。最终,获得单果进 1 只传粉者、单果进 2 只传粉者、单果进 1 只欺骗者、单果进 2 只欺骗者以及单果进 1 只传粉者和 1 只欺骗者的隐头果,样本量分别为 30、8、30、26、9 果。

### 1.3 数据分析

在比较两组数据的平均数时,若数据呈正态分布,选用独立样本 *T* 检验,若数据不呈正态分布则选用非参数检验中的 Mann-Whitney *U* 测验来分析;采用独立样本 *T* 检验进行如下数据分析:雌蜂羽化及到达雌花期接受

树两个阶段,传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂个体大小差异;未产卵时,传粉者和欺骗者雌蜂平均孕卵量的差异;传粉榕小蜂产卵前后卵巢中遗留卵量的差异;竞争产卵后,传粉者和欺骗者遗留卵量的差异;以及传粉完全与否传粉榕小蜂遗留卵量的差异。采用 Mann-Whitney U 测验比较进入果腔内传粉者和欺骗者的个体差异;以及比较欺骗者产卵前后卵巢中遗留卵量的差异。采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)比较蜂羽化、到达接受树及进入果腔 3 个阶段,传粉者和欺骗者个体的变异,并用 Tamhane's T2(方差不齐)对欺骗性小蜂进行多重比较。此外,采用 Pearson 相关分析比较两种榕小蜂头宽与孕卵量的相关关系。所有的数据分析采用 SPSS16.0 统计软件完成。

## 2 研究结果

### 2.1 两种榕小蜂的个体大小比较

用榕小蜂的头宽代表其个体大小,分别比较了共存于高榕隐头果内的传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂在羽化、到达接受树及进入果腔 3 个阶段雌蜂个体的大小。结果显示:刚羽化出来的传粉者和欺骗者平均个体小;经过一段距离的飞行,小个体的雌蜂死亡,个体大的榕小蜂容易到达接受树找到接受期隐头果,然后雌蜂经过一个由苞片组成的通道进入雌花期果。经过苞片通道,一些个体较大的传粉榕小蜂被夹死导致进入果腔的雌蜂个体相对较小,但 3 个阶段传粉榕小蜂平均个体大小之间的变异不显著( $F_{2,107} = 1.09, P = 0.34$ )。欺骗性小蜂个体变异则表现为:刚羽化的雌蜂平均个体小,到达接受树的雌蜂个体稍大,变异未达显著水平( $P = 0.99$ ),进入果腔内的雌蜂个体也较大,显著大于刚羽化雌蜂个体的平均值( $P < 0.01$ ),但与到达接受树的雌蜂个体差异不显著( $P = 0.15$ )。当比较种间个体大小时,羽化阶段两种雌蜂个体没有差异( $t = 1.81, df = 58, P = 0.08$ ),到达阶段,传粉者显著大于欺骗者( $t = 3.84, df = 58, P < 0.001$ ),而进入果腔后欺骗者又比传粉者显著大( $Z = -2.67, P < 0.01$ ) (图 1)。这说明:这两种小蜂穿过苞片通道的能力有差异。

### 2.2 两种榕小蜂个体大小与孕卵量的关系

高榕传粉榕小蜂平均头宽为( $0.451 \pm 0.003$ ) (SE  $n = 60$ ) mm,未产卵雌蜂的卵巢中有左右对称的两束卵,两束卵量几乎相等(左: ( $108.40 \pm 1.39$ ), 右: ( $108.55 \pm 1.23$ )),单蜂平均孕卵总量( $215.12 \pm 2.94$ ) (SE  $n = 60$ ) 粒。欺骗性小蜂平均头宽为( $0.435 \pm 0.002$ ) (SE  $n = 60$ ) mm,同样卵巢中左右两束卵量也近似相等(左: ( $106.43 \pm 1.42$ ), 右: ( $107.45 \pm 1.34$ )),单蜂平均孕卵总量( $213.72 \pm 2.71$ ) (SE  $n = 60$ ) 粒,总孕卵量与传粉者无差异( $t = -0.35, df = 118, P = 0.73$ )。无论传粉榕小蜂还是欺骗性小蜂,其雌蜂的个体大小均与孕卵量呈显著正相关关系(传粉者:  $r = 0.33, P < 0.05$ ; 欺骗者:  $r = 0.50, P < 0.001$ ),即个体大的雌蜂孕卵量较多(图 2)。

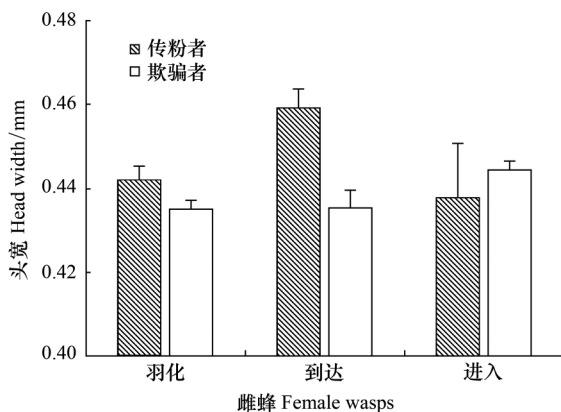


图 1 羽化、到达接受树及进入果腔的两种雌蜂个体大小(平均数 ± 标准误差)

Fig.1 Body sizes of female wasps that newly emerged, arrived at receptive fig trees and entered the cavity of figs for two wasp species (Mean ± SE)

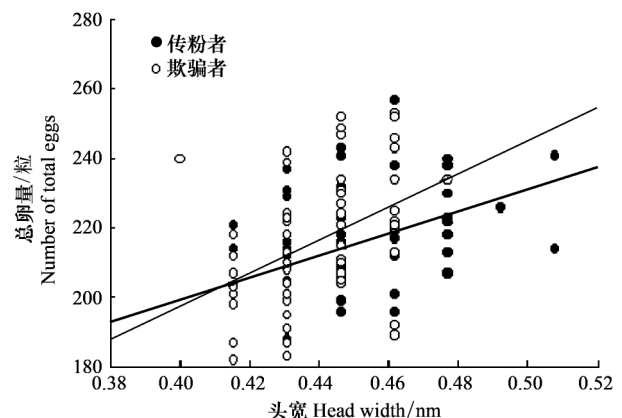


图 2 两种榕小蜂个体大小与孕卵量的关系

Fig.2 The relationship between wasp body sizes and egg loads for two wasp species

### 2.3 产卵前后两种榕小蜂卵巢中卵量

通过解剖雌蜂卵巢统计卵数量,结果表明:到达接受树的雌蜂,传粉榕小蜂的平均孕卵量为( $217.10 \pm 3.88$ ) ( $SE, n=30$ ) 粒,欺骗性小蜂的平均孕卵量为( $211.87 \pm 4.20$ ) ( $SE, n=30$ ) 粒,未产卵时两种榕小蜂的孕卵量无差异( $t=0.92, df=58, P=0.36$ )。进入接受果的传粉榕小蜂将传粉雌花,并产卵于雌花子房,而进入接受果的欺骗性小蜂只在雌花上产卵,并不进行传粉。两种榕小蜂产卵完成后,卵巢中仍然遗留一些卵,传粉榕小蜂平均遗留卵数量( $73.30 \pm 9.96$ ) ( $SE, n=30$ ) 粒,欺骗性小蜂平均遗留卵数量( $69.47 \pm 8.78$ ) ( $SE, n=30$ ) 粒,两种榕小蜂遗留在卵巢中的卵数量没有差异( $t=0.29, df=58, P=0.77$ )。然而,与到达接受树未产卵的雌蜂相比,两种小蜂卵巢中的卵均显著减少(传粉者:  $Z=-6.57, P<0.001$ ; 欺骗者:  $Z=-6.65, P<0.001$ ) (图3)。

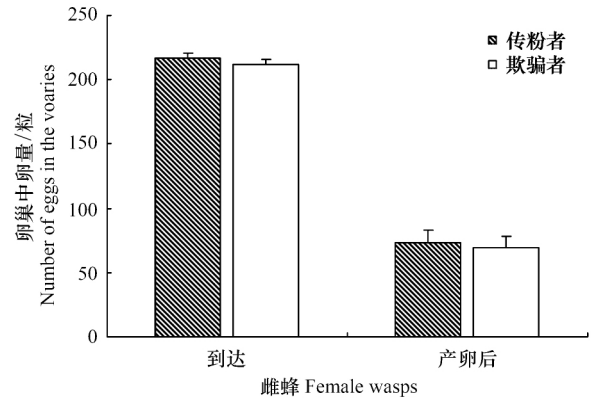


图3 两种榕小蜂产卵前后卵巢中卵数量(平均数±标准误差)

Fig.3 The numbers of eggs in the ovary of female wasps before and after oviposition for two wasp species (Mean±SE)

### 2.4 两种榕小蜂单独进入果时产卵和传粉的情况

当隐头果内只进入一只传粉榕小蜂,完成产卵时卵巢中遗留卵量为( $73.30 \pm 9.96$ ) ( $SE, n=30$ ) 粒,同时传粉完成后,只有67%的雌蜂用完了所携带的花粉,其余雌蜂的花粉筐中或多或少还留有一些花粉。这些传粉不完全的小蜂,其对应卵巢里遗留的卵量也多,平均有卵( $103.80 \pm 17.38$ ) ( $SE, n=10$ ) 粒,而传粉彻底的小蜂,其对应卵巢里遗留的卵量平均( $58.05 \pm 10.53$ ) ( $SE, n=20$ ) 粒,比前者显著减少( $t=2.32, df=28, P<0.05$ )。这说明:传粉成功的榕小蜂,产卵也成功。当隐头果内进入两只传粉榕小蜂时,产卵和传粉效率均降低,产卵后卵巢遗留的卵量增加了0.5倍,传粉后带粉小蜂比率增加了近1倍,说明一果内进2只以上传粉榕小蜂时,在产卵和传粉的过程中,均相互受到干扰与影响。虽然欺骗性小蜂并不携带花粉,但一只蜂和两只蜂产卵后,卵巢中遗留的卵量与传粉榕小蜂的相当,同样隐头果进入两只欺骗性小蜂时,产卵效率降低,卵巢中遗留卵量比进一只蜂时增加了0.6倍。无论隐头果内进入一只还是两只传粉者或欺骗者,产卵后遗留在卵巢中左右两卵束的卵量近似相等,这说明榕小蜂产卵时,左右对称的两束卵是等量释放、产卵的(表1)。

表1 单种榕小蜂在果腔内产卵和传粉情况

Table 1 The oviposition and pollination status of wasps in fig entry by only one wasp species

Wasp species and numbers 榕小蜂种类及进蜂数量	样本量 Sample sizes	左侧卵束/粒 Left ovaries	右侧卵束/粒 Right ovaries	遗留总卵量/粒 Number of total remnant eggs in the ovaries	带粉率/% Proportion of pollinators with pollen
一只传粉者 One pollinator	30	36.23±4.91	36.40±4.89	73.30±9.96	33.33
两只传粉者 Two pollinators	8	55.75±4.88	56.50±4.99	112.25±9.80	62.50
一只欺骗者 One cheater	30	34.67±4.40	34.80±4.39	69.47±8.79	—
两只欺骗者 Two cheaters	26	56.58±5.06	57.42±5.19	114.38±10.19	—

### 2.5 两种榕小蜂进入同一果时产卵和传粉的情况

当隐头果内同时进入一只传粉榕小蜂和一只欺骗性小蜂时,传粉榕小蜂完成传粉时,有44%的雌蜂用完所携带花粉,其余56%的雌蜂花粉筐中仍残留部分花粉;产卵完成时,卵巢中还残留有( $102.00 \pm 12.54$ ) ( $SE, n=9$ ) 粒卵。相比之下,欺骗性小蜂在果内只产卵不传粉,产卵后卵巢遗留的卵量仅( $40.22 \pm 10.23$ ) 粒,比传粉榕小蜂遗留卵量显著少( $t=-3.82, df=16, P<0.05$ )。即两种小蜂在同一果内竞争产卵时,欺骗性小蜂产卵占据优势(图4)。

### 3 讨论

本研究比较了高榕隐头果内传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂在羽化、到达接受树及进入果腔内雌蜂的个体大小,两种小蜂表现为个体大的雌蜂更有机会到达接受树,但通过顶生苞片通道的筛选,个体较大的传粉榕小蜂不易进入果腔,这与前人的研究结果相似<sup>[15,17]</sup>;而欺骗性小蜂则表现有差异,进入果腔的雌蜂个体最大,这说明苞片通道的过滤作用对传粉者和欺骗者是有差异的,欺骗者更容易通过。其次,比较了传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂未产卵时孕卵量与个体大小的关系,两种小蜂均呈现出:个体越大的小蜂孕卵量越多的正相关关系。进一步再比较两种小蜂产卵前后,卵巢中卵量的差异,发现单只蜂在一个雌花果内产卵,有充足的雌花资源,但产卵后,榕小蜂卵巢中都遗留着一些卵,说明榕小蜂并未产下所有卵。当传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂单独进入雌花期果时,进两只蜂的产卵和传粉效率均比进一只蜂的果低,这是种内竞争产卵位点、食物或空间导致的。当雌花期果内进入一只传粉者和一只欺骗者时,欺骗性小蜂产下的卵较多,传粉榕小蜂产卵及传粉效率遭受极大抑制,这表明:存在种间产卵竞争时,欺骗性小蜂更具有繁殖优势。这些研究结果揭示了高榕传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂之间一些尚未报道的繁殖特点和差异。

传粉榕小蜂通常需要在其短暂的成虫寿命期(通常 1d)从它的出生果飞出、寻找到其他正在处于雌花期的同种隐头果<sup>[18]</sup>,飞行将消耗能量,只有那些个体较大的雌蜂能飞行到达接受树,由于树间飞行距离不同,到达接受树的小蜂个体树间有显著差异,需长距离飞行的小蜂可能个体变异更大<sup>[15]</sup>。到达接受树的小蜂必须通过顶生苞片通道才能到达果腔,接触雌花传粉和产卵,而榕树隐头花序的苞片结构有螺旋型和线型的结构,不同种类苞片的形状、数量和排列交叉程度也不相似<sup>[19]</sup>。苞片较多、螺旋排列、重叠紧密的种类,榕小蜂进入顶生苞片很容易被夹死<sup>[20]</sup>,而苞片少结构松散的种类,进入果腔的榕小蜂还能再出来<sup>[21]</sup>,苞片通道结构与传粉榕小蜂的头部形态适应性演化,已相当于锁与钥匙的关系<sup>[22]</sup>。在本研究中,进入高榕隐头果内的小蜂未见再出来现象,并且苞片对传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂的筛选过滤作用有差异,个体大的传粉榕小蜂有更多机会到达接受树,但不容易进入果腔;而欺骗性小蜂则是到达果腔内的雌蜂个体最大,这一差异可能与两种小蜂的头宽有关,欺骗者头部窄,进入苞片通道受到的筛选压力可能较小。

传粉榕小蜂成虫寿命较短,进入到雌花期果内传粉和产卵的时间约 1 天,已知传粉榕小蜂在长花柱雌花上传粉,短花柱雌花上产卵,但传粉和产卵的先后顺序目前仍不清楚<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究检查了传粉、产卵前后的传粉榕小蜂,发现到达接受树的传粉榕小蜂 100%携带着花粉,一只传粉榕小蜂进果传粉、产卵后,有 66.67% 的雌蜂传完所携带的花粉,余下小蜂的花粉筐中或多或少遗留着一些花粉。而产卵后传粉榕小蜂卵巢中遗留卵量,仅 1 只蜂(3%)产完所有的卵,且大部分小蜂遗留的卵量都较多;从这个对比数据可看出传粉工作完成更快,而产卵工作可能由于过程复杂(从柱头插入产卵器,卵产于子房中)导致小蜂不能产下更多的卵。研究结果还进一步揭示了传粉越成功的榕小蜂,产卵越成功,导致的原因可能有两种,一是个体大的传粉小蜂带粉量和孕卵量都多,因此繁殖更有效;其次是与果腔内传粉榕小蜂的活力有关,健康活力强的榕小蜂传粉和产卵更有效。一只欺骗性小蜂产卵量与传粉小蜂相当,但还没有发现把所有卵产完的个体。当同种的两只小蜂进入同一果内繁殖时,由于种间竞争,两种小蜂的产卵量下降了约 0.5 倍,而传粉量减少了 1 倍,其原因可能是竞争空间和食物资源导致的。当雌花期果内同时进入一只传粉者和一只欺骗者时,两种小蜂竞争同样的雌花资源,只产卵的欺骗者明显占优势,比传粉者产下显著多的卵;而传粉榕小蜂不仅产卵量受限制,传粉效率也降

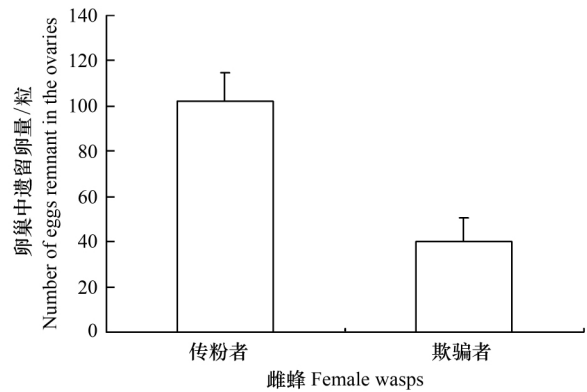


图 4 两种小蜂竞争产卵时卵巢中遗留卵量(平均数±标准误差)

Fig. 4 Number of remnant eggs in the ovaries for two wasp species in figs entered by both pollinators and cheaters (Mean ± SE)

低,仅 44%的雌蜂传完所携带的花粉。这些对比研究结果说明,在高榕隐头果内,传粉榕小蜂和欺骗性小蜂产卵或干扰竞争种间大于种内,这与两种小蜂在雌花期果壁上的打抖竞争不一致。在竞争进入苞片通道时,两种小蜂的同种种内均存在激烈打斗,胜利者才能进入果腔,而种间没有打斗行为,两种小蜂在果壁上相遇,通常传粉榕小蜂先行进入苞片通道,而欺骗性小蜂有胆怯、躲避传粉榕小蜂的行为,待传粉榕小蜂进入后才跟着进入<sup>[13]</sup>。这种不同阶段种间及种内竞争上表现出来的差异可能与榕小蜂获取繁殖资源的难易程度有关。

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