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不同组织源食物对丝光绿蝇生长发育的影响

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Effect of Feeding on Different Tissues on Larva Development of *Lucilia sericata*

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摘要 目的 观察猪的不同脏器组织来源食物对丝光绿蝇 (*Lucilia sericata*) 生长发育的影响。方法 在25℃恒温条件下, 分别利用猪的脑组织、肝脏组织、肌肉组织, 以及肌肉与脂肪的混合物(6:4)各250g饲养丝光绿蝇幼虫, 约200只/组。幼虫孵化后16h, 每12h测量幼虫的体长和体重, 并测各组蛹长和蛹重, 每次取样10只。推算各组幼虫总发育历期, 统计各组幼虫及蛹的死亡率和成虫的性别比, 比较各组之间的差异。结果 混合食物组和肝脏组幼虫生长均较缓慢, 与其他两组比较达到最大平均体长和体重的时间延迟12~24h。肝脏组的总发育历期为(284.0±12.6)h, 显著长于脑组[(257.0±11.9)h]、肌肉组[(258.0±10.2)h]和混合食物组[(260.0±9.8)h](P<0.05)。混合食物组和肝脏组幼虫的最大平均体长分别为(11.85±0.36)mm和(12.01±0.43)mm, 最大平均体重分别为(40.4±0.2)mg和(42.8±0.4)mg, 均显著小于其他两组(均P<0.05)。混合食物组的蛹长和蛹重分别为(7.81±0.60)mm和(38.4±2.4)mg, 均显著小于其他三组(均P<0.05), 该组幼虫和蛹的死亡率分别为(9.8±2.4)%和(10.3±1.8)%, 显著高于其他三组(P<0.05)。各组成虫的性别比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论 取食肝脏组织的丝光绿蝇幼虫发育历期较长, 体长和体重较小; 取食肌肉和脂肪(6:4)混合食物的幼虫和蛹的体长和体重均较小, 死亡率亦较高。

关键词: 法医昆虫学 丝光绿蝇 生长发育 食物来源

Abstract: Objective To observe the effect of feeding on different pig tissues on the development of *Lucilia sericata* larvae. Methods Under a constant temperature of 25℃, about 200 larvae each were reared on four different substrates, i.e. pig's brain, liver, muscle and a mixture of minced pork muscle and fat (6:4). Length and weight of larvae and pupae were measured at 12 h interval 16 h after eclosion. The time of development, mortality, sex ratio of adults were recorded. Results Compared to the other groups, the larvae of liver and mixture groups grew slower, time of reaching maximum length and weight was delayed for 12-24 h. The duration of larva development of liver group [(284.0±12.6) h] was longer than that of brain group [(257.0±11.9) h], muscle group [(258.0±10.2) h] and mixture group [(260.0±9.8) h] (P<0.05). The mean maximum larva length and weight in mixture group [(11.85±0.36) mm, (40.4±0.2) mg] and liver group [(12.01±0.43) mm, (42.8±0.4) mg] was statistically less than that of brain group and muscle group (P<0.05). The pupal length and weight in mixture group [(7.81±0.60) mm, (38.4±2.4) mg] was less than that of other three groups (P<0.05). The larval and pupal mortality of mixture group [(9.8±2.4)% and (10.3±1.8)%] was statistically higher than that of other three groups (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in the sex ratio among the four groups (P>0.05). Conclusion The development duration of the larvae fed on liver tissue is longer than other groups, and the larvae body length and weight of liver group are less than other groups. The body length and weight of larvae and pupae fed on mixture diet are less than other groups with higher mortality.

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