



不同脂肪含量的肌肉食物对丝光绿蝇生长发育的影响

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Effect of Diets with Different Fat Levels on the Body Size and Development of *Lucilia sericata*

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摘要

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摘要 目的 观察不同脂肪含量的肌肉食物对丝光绿蝇生长发育的影响。方法 在28℃恒温条件下,分别利用含0%(G0组)、10%(G1组)、30%(G3组)、50%(G5组)和80%(G8组)脂肪质量比的肌肉混合培养基饲养丝光绿蝇初孵幼虫。自幼虫孵化后16 h起,每12 h测量各组幼虫体长和体重,蛹长和蛹重,以及成虫左翅中横脉长度,每次取样10只。计算各组发育历期,统计幼虫及蛹的死亡率和成虫的性别比。结果 G1、G3、G5和G8组幼虫的平均最大体长[(13.3±1.2)、(12.0±1.1)、(10.2±0.9)和(8.8±0.8) mm]和平均最大体重[(72.8±6.1)、(62.2±5.7)、(47.2±4.3)和(34.9±5.7) mg]均显著小于G0组[分别为(14.8±1.3) mm和(80.4±8.1) mg](P<0.01),蛹和成虫的个体大小亦显著小于G0组(P<0.01)。G5和G8组幼虫的总发育历期分别为(293.3±22.2) h和(285.2±24.6) h,显著短于G0组[(312.8±20.1) h](P<0.01),其幼虫死亡率[(32.6±5.6)%和(44.3±7.7)%]和蛹死亡率[(28.6±5.5)%和(43.5±6.2)%]则显著高于G0组幼虫死亡率[(5.7±3.3)%]和蛹死亡率[(4.5±1.9)%](P<0.01)。各组成虫的性别比率间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论 肌肉食物中脂肪含量增高可使丝光绿蝇幼虫、蛹和成虫个体明显变小,且发育历期缩短,死亡率增高。

关键词: 法医昆虫学 丝光绿蝇 发育历期 食物来源 脂肪

Abstract: Objective To observe the effect of diets with different fat levels on the body size and development of *Lucilia sericata*. Methods Under the constant temperature of 28 °C, the larvae were reared on the diets containing 0% (G0), 10% (G1), 30% (G3), 50% (G5) and 80% (G8) fat tissues (fat/muscle ratio), respectively. Length and weight of larvae and pupae were measured at 12 h interval since 16 h after eclosion. Length of inter-medial cross vein (m-m) of adult left wing was measured. 10 samples were collected in each group. The developmental duration time, mortality and sex ratios of adults were recorded. Results The mean maximal larval length [(13.3±1.2), (12.0±1.1), (10.2±0.9) and (8.8±0.8) mm, respectively] and mean maximal larval weight [(72.8±6.1), (62.2±5.7), (47.2±4.3), and (34.9±5.7) mg] in G1, G3, G5 and G8 groups were significantly less than that of the G0 group [(14.8±1.3) mm and (80.4±8.1) mg] (P<0.01). The body size of pupae and adults was also significantly less than that of G0 group (P<0.01). The total duration time of G5 and G8 groups [(293.3±22.2) and (285.2±24.6) h] were significantly shorter than that of G0 group [(312.8±20.1) h] (P<0.01). The mortality of larvae [(32.6±5.6)% and (44.3±7.7)%] and pupae [(28.6±5.5)% and (43.5±6.2)%] of G5 and G8 group were also significantly higher than that of G0 group [(5.7±3.3)% and (4.5±1.9)%] (P<0.01). There was no significant difference in sex ratio among the 5 groups (P>0.05). Conclusion The body size of larvae, pupae and adults of *Lucilia sericata* is smaller, the development time is shorter and mortality is higher when the food substrate contains more fat tissues.

Keywords: Forensic entomology *Lucilia sericata* Developmental duration Food source Fat

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