

# 竹叶花椒果实精油对两种蚊虫的毒杀活性研究

张云<sup>1</sup>, 彭映辉<sup>1\*</sup>, 曾冬琴<sup>1</sup>, 陈飞飞<sup>1</sup>, 秦巧慧<sup>1</sup>, 黄谊<sup>2</sup>

(1. 中南林业科技大学 生命科学与技术学院, 长沙 410004; 2. 湖南省疾病预防控制中心杀虫灭鼠科, 长沙 410005)

**摘要:** 采用浸液法测试了竹叶花椒果实的水蒸汽蒸馏精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊幼虫的毒杀效果, 并用三角瓶密闭熏蒸法研究了精油对这两种成蚊的熏杀活性; 此外, 采用 GC-MS 分析了该精油的化学成分。研究结果: (1) 精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊的 I、II、III、IV 龄期幼虫及蛹的 LC<sub>50</sub> 值分别为 25.634/61.472、31.763/76.431、52.356/110.172、258.497/121.884 和 198.263/162.048 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>; (2) 精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的 LC<sub>50</sub> 值分别为 24.957 和 29.517 μg·cm<sup>-3</sup>; (3) 在 147.52 μg·cm<sup>-3</sup> 熏杀剂量下, 精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的 KT<sub>50</sub> 值分别为 3.493 和 2.993 min, 24 h 致死率均为 100%; (4) 共鉴定出 18 种化合物, 其中萜烯类 10 种, 占精油总量的 67.122%, 为竹叶花椒果实精油的主要成分。竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊均有明显的致死作用, 且作用速度快, 具有开发为植物源杀蚊剂的潜力。

**关键词:** 竹叶花椒; 精油; 毒杀活性; 白纹伊蚊; 致倦库蚊; 化学成分

中图分类号: Q946 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-3142(2010)02-0274-06

## Insecticidal activity of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification against two mosquito species

ZHANG Yun<sup>1</sup>, PENG Ying-Hui<sup>1\*</sup>, ZENG Dong-Qin<sup>1</sup>,  
CHEN Fei-Fei<sup>1</sup>, QIN Qiao-Hui<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Yi<sup>2</sup>

(1. College of Life Science and Technology, Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha 410004, China;

2. Vector and Rat Control Department, Hunan Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Changsha 410005, China)

**Abstract:** Essential oil, extracted by steam distillation from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification, were tested for their insecticidal activity to the larvae and pupae of *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus* under laboratory conditions by means of steeping, and its fumigant activity to the adults of two mosquito species were evaluated by means of sealing conical flask. The volatile components of this oil were also analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Results are given as follows: (1) The 24 h LC<sub>50</sub> values of *Z. armatum* essential oil for I, II, III, IV instar larvae and pupae of *Ae. albopictus*/*Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus* were 25.634/61.472, 31.763/76.431, 52.356/110.172, 258.497/121.884 and 198.263/162.048 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, respectively; (2) The LC<sub>50</sub> values for adults of *Ae. albopictus* and *Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus* were 24.957 and 29.517 μg·cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively; (3) At the dosage of 147.52 μg·cm<sup>-3</sup>, the death rate of adults of *Ae. albopictus* and *Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus* both were 100%, and the KT<sub>50</sub> values for adults of two mosquito species were 3.493 min and 2.993 min, respectively; (4) Eighteen chemical constituents were identified, including 10 kinds of terpenoids compounds which were the main components and accounted for 67.122% of total. This essential oil had a high and rapid poison activity on *Ae. albopictus* and *Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus*, which had potential to develop natural insecticides against mosquitoes.

收稿日期: 2008-10-20 修回日期: 2009-06-23

基金项目: 湖南省教育厅重点项目(06A083); 湖南省自然科学基金(08JJ3028); 湖南省研究生科技创新基金(CX2009B166)[Scientific Research Fund of Hunan Provincial Education Department of China(06A083); Hunan Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China(08JJ3028); Hunan Provincial Technology Innovation Fund for Postgraduate Students(CX2009B166)]

作者简介: 张云(1984-), 女, 广西桂林人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事蚊虫防制及植物源农药研究, (E-mail) linghu110@163.com.

\* 通讯作者 (Author for correspondence, E-mail: pengyh999@163.com)

**Key words:** *Zanthoxylum armatum*; essential oil; insecticidal activity; *Aedes albopictus*; *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*; chemical constituents

近年来,为缓解化学杀虫剂对环境造成的压力,不少国内外的研究者试图寻找出性能优良的植物源杀虫剂来代替现已广泛使用的 DEET、拟除虫菊酯类及有机磷类物质。目前已有不少关于植物精油对蚊虫毒杀和熏杀效果的报道(Vahitha 等,2002; Tripathi 等,2004;Prabakar & Jebanesan,2004;Rajkumar & Jebanesan,2004;杨频等,2004;Amer & Mehlhorn,2006a;Nathan 等,2006;彭映辉等,2007; Gleiser & Zygadlo, 2007; Chapagain 等,2008; Cheng 等,2008),但尚无对竹叶花椒(*Zanthoxylum armatum*)果实精油杀蚊效果的研究。竹叶花椒为芸香科(Rutaceae)花椒属多年生落叶小乔木,全株有花椒气味,果皮的麻辣味最浓;在我国广西、湖南、云南、贵州等地广泛分布。早在 2100 多年前,古人就利用竹叶花椒作为芳香性防腐剂、驱虫剂和醉鱼剂(陈封怀等,1989)。本文首次研究了竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊的毒性,发现资源丰富的竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊各龄期幼虫、蛹及成蚊都具有明显的毒杀效果,同时,在此基础上对其化学成分进行分析,为开发无公害的植物源杀蚊剂,合理利用竹叶花椒资源提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 供试植物及蚊虫

竹叶花椒新鲜成熟果实于 2007 年 9 月 13 日采自湖南省长沙市林海生态公园和中南林业科技大学校园。白纹伊蚊(*Ae. albopictus*)和致倦库蚊(*Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus*)种源由湖南省疾病预防控制中心提供,是国家标准卫生用杀虫剂药效评价昆虫。饲养条件:温度( $26 \pm 2$ ) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,相对湿度 70% $\pm$ 5%,光周期 14 L:10 D。

### 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 竹叶花椒果实精油的制备 取 100 g 竹叶花椒新鲜成熟果实,用蒸馏水洗净后装入 1 000 mL 圆底烧瓶中,加入 700 mL 蒸馏水,将烧瓶依次接上挥发油测定器和冷凝管,用可调温电热套加热至沸腾后保持在 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右,水蒸汽蒸馏 5 h,收集挥发油测定器中的精油于棕色细口试剂瓶中,用适量的无

水硫酸钠干燥,精油提取率(油/鲜重)为 1.039%,冷藏于 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的冰箱中备用。

1.2.2 幼虫毒杀活性测定 参照 Nathan 等(2006)的方法,采用浸液法进行优化测试:将竹叶花椒果实精油充分溶解于无水乙醇中(分析纯,纯度 $\geq$ 99.7%),再用蒸馏水按比例稀释到所需的浓度(0.005%、0.01%、0.025%、0.05%、0.1%、0.25%、0.5%),得到毒杀剂量分别为 4.61、9.22、23.05、46.10、92.20、230.50、461.00  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的精油溶液。在 50 mL 锥形瓶中分别接入 20 头供试蚊虫(白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊 I、II、III 和 IV 龄期幼虫及蛹),将 25 mL 上述各浓度组的精油溶液分别加入到锥形瓶中,每组处理设 5 次重复,同时计算出各组精油溶液中乙醇的浓度,配制等浓度的乙醇溶液用于作对照试验。试验期间不喂食,处理 24 h 后记录幼虫与蛹的死亡数目。测定条件:温度( $26 \pm 1$ ) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,相对湿度 60% $\pm$ 5%。

1.2.3 成蚊熏杀活性测定 参照张云等(2009)的方法,在常温下测定竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的熏杀活性。在 250 mL 三角瓶内接入 20 只羽化后 2~3 d 未吸血的雌成蚊,并以白纱布封口,在白纱布上固定一块滤纸条(1 cm $\times$ 5 cm),在滤纸条上分别滴加不同量的精油(2.5、5、10、20、40  $\mu\text{L}$ ),使得三角瓶内精油的熏杀剂量分别为 9.22、18.44、36.88、73.76、147.52  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,迅速用保鲜膜封口并开始计时,每 2 min 观察记录一次试虫的击倒数,持续熏蒸 20 min 后将全部试虫移入洁净的 1 000 mL 大烧杯中,并用白纱布封口;用含有 5%葡萄糖水的海棉球饲养,观察饲养 24 h 后试虫死亡数,每个处理组重复 5 次,同时设空白对照。测定条件:温度( $26 \pm 1$ ) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,相对湿度 60% $\pm$ 5%。

1.2.4 竹叶花椒果实精油化学成分分析 GC-MS 为 Agilent 6890GC-5973,采用 HP-5 弹性石英毛细管柱(30 m $\times$ 320  $\mu\text{m} \times$ 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ )(美国安捷伦公司)。进样量为 1  $\mu\text{L}$ ,升温程序为:柱温 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保持 8 min,2 $^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 程序升温至 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,保持 2 min 后,3 $^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 程序升温至 250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保持 5 min;进样口温度为 250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。高纯氦气作为载气,流量 60  $\text{mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 。离子源为 EI,电离电压为 70 eV,离子源温度 220 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,发射电流 470  $\mu\text{A}$ ;扫描质量范围 35~500

amu(m · z<sup>-1</sup>)。用面积归一化法测得各组分的质量分数并对总离子流色谱图中的主要色谱峰,利用NIST 98数据库结合以往文献确定竹叶花椒果实精油的化学成分。

1.3 数据处理

毒杀活性测定结果和熏杀活性测定结果均采用概率值分析方法,用SPSS 13.0统计软件分别计算出LC<sub>50</sub>值和LC<sub>90</sub>值、KT<sub>50</sub>值和KT<sub>90</sub>值、95%置信区间和毒力回归方程,并对毒力回归方程进行卡方检验(χ<sup>2</sup>)(显著水平α=0.05和α=0.01)。毒杀和熏杀试验中,24 h时的校正死亡率根据以下公式求

得:校正死亡率(%)=

$$\frac{\text{处理组死亡率}-\text{对照组死亡率}}{1-\text{对照组死亡率}} \times 100\%$$

2 结果与分析

2.1 竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊幼虫的毒杀活性

竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊不同龄期(I、II、III和IV)幼虫及蛹具有较高的致死作用,且作用速度较快,但毒杀活性有差异;在处理24

表1 竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊不同龄期幼虫和蛹的毒杀活性

Table 1 Insecticidal activity of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification against larvae and pupae of *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*

试虫 Tested colonies	幼虫龄期 Larval instar	毒力回归方程 Regression equation	LC <sub>50</sub> 值 [LC <sub>90</sub> ] (mg · L <sup>-1</sup> )	95%可信限区间 95% Confidence limit		标准误差 Standard error	卡方值(χ <sup>2</sup> ) Chi-square value
				LC <sub>50</sub> [LC <sub>90</sub> ] (mg · L <sup>-1</sup> )	LC <sub>50</sub> [LC <sub>90</sub> ] (mg · L <sup>-1</sup> )		
白纹伊蚊 <i>Aedes albopictus</i>	I	Y = -5.758 + 4.087X	25.634 (52.765)	20.513 (41.511)	31.468 (78.000)	0.675	2.633**
	II	Y = -4.645 + 3.093X	31.763 (82.475)	24.923 (63.546)	39.363 (122.564)	0.443	1.388*
	III	Y = -8.228 + 4.787X	52.356 (96.985)	43.636 (79.529)	61.343 (139.129)	0.885	0.451*
	IV	Y = -14.004 + 5.805X	258.497 (429.765)	230.287 (367.123)	289.132 (574.239)	1.017	3.306**
	蛹	Y = -9.415 + 4.098X	198.263 (407.334)	164.622 (331.975)	233.300 (568.235)	0.645	4.943**
致倦库蚊 <i>Culex pipiens quinque- fasciatus</i>	I	Y = -7.267 + 4.063X	61.472 (127.090)	51.268 (99.576)	73.926 (199.994)	0.731	0.709**
	II	Y = -4.163 + 2.210X	76.431 (290.441)	58.394 (184.425)	106.388 (653.656)	0.356	7.773**
	III	Y = -9.293 + 4.551X	110.172 (210.713)	92.422 (163.074)	137.016 (332.800)	0.766	0.186*
	IV	Y = -9.891 + 4.742X	121.884 (227.098)	102.346 (176.587)	151.778 (351.722)	0.772	0.385**
	蛹	Y = -7.773 + 3.518X	162.048 (374.922)	131.930 (285.813)	202.491 (565.353)	0.468	0.401**

\*表示方程的显著水平为α=0.05; \*\*表示方程的显著水平为α=0.01。下同。

h后,精油对两种蚊虫I龄期幼虫的有效剂量(LC<sub>50</sub>值和LC<sub>90</sub>值)最低;对白纹伊蚊I、II、III龄期幼虫的有效剂量均低于致倦库蚊,而IV龄期幼虫和蛹的有效剂量均高于致倦库蚊,空白对照组无死亡(表1)。白纹伊蚊I、II、III龄期幼虫对竹叶花椒果实精油的耐受性比致倦库蚊弱,但IV龄期幼虫和蛹对该精油的耐受性比致倦库蚊强。

2.2 竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的熏杀活性

在短时间(20 min)的持续熏蒸下,5组不同剂

量的竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的熏蒸活性有差异;随着精油剂量的增加,试虫的击倒速度明显加快,KT<sub>50</sub>值和KT<sub>90</sub>值减小,24 h后的死亡率明显上升。在中低剂量组(9.22、36.88和73.76 μg · cm<sup>-3</sup>)中,白纹伊蚊的击倒速度比致倦库蚊快,白纹伊蚊/致倦库蚊的KT<sub>50</sub>值分别为10.299/12.421、6.417/8.832和5.477/6.793 min;但在高剂量组(147.52 μg · cm<sup>-3</sup>)中,致倦库蚊的击倒速度大于白纹伊蚊,白纹伊蚊/致倦库蚊的KT<sub>50</sub>值分别为3.493/2.993 min,24 h后的死亡率均为

100%;空白对照组无死亡(表 2)。

竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊都具有明显致死作用,且作用速度较快。24 h 后,白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的  $LC_{50}$  值( $LC_{90}$  值)分别为 24.957(74.501)和 29.517(87.066)  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,空白对照组无死亡(表 3),说明竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊成蚊的致死作用强于致倦库蚊。在短时

间持续熏蒸(20 min)的过程中,发现两种蚊虫的中毒症状均如下:迅速进入兴奋状态,不停地在三角瓶内飞动,之后相对安静,通常无法贴附于瓶壁,停落于瓶底,六足无力,缓慢爬行,似不能支撑身体,翻倒后又爬起或在极短时间内飞起数次后,翻倒仰卧在瓶底,对外界刺激近无反应,仅足和喙有轻微抽动;这与杨频等(2004)描述的情况相似。

表 2 竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的熏蒸效果

Table 2 Fumigation effect of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification against adults of *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*

试虫 Tested colonies	剂量 Dosage ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )	毒力回归方程 Regression equation	KT <sub>50</sub> 值 [KT <sub>90</sub> ] (min)	95%置信区间 95% Confidence Limits(min)		标准误差 Standard error	卡方值 ( $\chi^2$ ) Chi-square value	24 h 时校正死亡率 Corrected mortality (%)
				KT <sub>50</sub> [KT <sub>90</sub> ] (min)	KT <sub>50</sub> [KT <sub>90</sub> ] (min)			
白纹伊蚊 <i>Aedes albopictus</i>	9.22	$Y = -8.386 + 8.281X$	10.299 (14.708)	9.476 (13.469)	11.080 (16.689)	1.066	1.082**	13.485
	18.44	$Y = -7.731 + 7.850X$	9.656 (14.062)	8.851 (12.839)	10.419 (16.002)	0.993	1.761**	36.559
	36.88	$Y = -6.066 + 7.513X$	6.417 (9.504)	5.739 (8.549)	7.047 (11.084)	1.067	0.599**	62.738
	73.76	$Y = -4.479 + 6.065X$	5.477 (8.908)	4.760 (7.852)	6.139 (10.663)	0.851	2.698**	89.550
	147.52	$Y = -2.871 + 5.285X$	3.493 (6.105)	2.909 (5.204)	4.047 (7.696)	0.799	1.948*	100
致倦库蚊 <i>Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus</i>	9.22	$Y = -8.209 + 7.503X$	12.421 (18.406)	11.517 (16.745)	13.327 (21.174)	0.942	0.353**	7.954
	18.44	$Y = -7.419 + 7.552X$	9.603 (14.194)	8.785 (12.930)	10.381 (16.196)	0.943	2.077**	30.867
	36.88	$Y = -7.073 + 7.476X$	8.832 (13.106)	8.032 (11.893)	9.589 (15.046)	0.962	2.661**	62.355
	73.76	$Y = -6.101 + 7.333X$	6.793 (10.158)	6.092 (9.141)	7.450 (11.820)	1.003	1.309**	79.638
	147.52	$Y = -2.345 + 4.925X$	2.993 (5.450)	2.416 (4.577)	3.525 (7.066)	0.801	1.071*	100

表 3 竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊的毒杀活性

Table 3 Toxicity of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification against adults of *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*

试虫 Tested colonies	毒力回归方程 Regression equation	LC <sub>50</sub> 值 [LC <sub>90</sub> ] ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )	95%可信限区间 95% Confidence limit		标准误差 Standard error	卡方值 ( $\chi^2$ ) Chi-square value
			LC <sub>50</sub> [LC <sub>90</sub> ] ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )	LC <sub>50</sub> [LC <sub>90</sub> ] ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )		
白纹伊蚊 <i>Aedes albopictus</i>	$Y = -3.770 + 2.698X$	24.957 (74.501)	18.793 (53.472)	32.294 (131.591)	0.451	0.784*
致倦库蚊 <i>Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus</i>	$Y = -4.010 + 2.728X$	29.517 (87.066)	22.594 (62.499)	38.155 (151.854)	0.436	1.461*

\* 表示在  $\alpha=0.05$  水平上有显著性差异。\* Significant at  $P<0.05$  level.

### 2.3 竹叶花椒果实精油的化学成分

对竹叶花椒果实精油进行 GC-MS 分析,共鉴定出 18 种化合物,检出物占精油挥发性成分总量的 96.815%,其中萜烯类 10 种,占挥发性成分总量的 67.122%。竹叶花椒果实精油的主要成分及含量分

别为: Limonene(柠檬烯, 36.764%)、 $\alpha$ -Pinene( $\alpha$ -蒎烯, 18.548%)、Eucalyptol(桉树脑, 17.235%)、 $\beta$ -Phellandrene( $\beta$ -水芹烯, 6.473%)、Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-(对伞花烃, 4.575%)、2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 4-(1-methylethyl)-(4-(1-甲基

乙基)-2-环己烯-1-酮, 3.949%)、 $\beta$ -Myrcene(月桂烯, 2.089%)(表4)。

### 3 讨论

竹叶花椒果实精油对白纹伊蚊和致倦库蚊 I、II、III、IV 龄期幼虫及蛹有显著的毒杀活性, 对白纹

伊蚊和致倦库蚊成蚊也有明显的熏杀活性, 具有开发成植物源灭蚊剂的潜力。其精油中含有大量的萜类化合物。萜类化合物及其衍生物具有很强的生物活性, 能与昆虫神经细胞膜受体结合, 改变离子通道和生物学活性位点, 可使昆虫神经传导受抑制, 起到毒杀和驱避作用(周天等, 2006; Murugan 等, 2007)。竹叶花椒果实精油的这些化学成分中, 已被

表4 竹叶花椒果实精油化学成分

Table 4 Chemical compositions of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum armatum* fructification

序号 No.	保留时间 Retention time (min)	化合物 Compounds	分子式 Molecular formula	分子量 M. W.	相对含量 Relative content (%)	匹配度 Match Quality
1	14.381	$\alpha$ -Pinene $\alpha$ -蒎烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	18.548	97
2	17.482	$\beta$ -Phellandrene $\beta$ -水芹烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	6.473	91
3	19.153	$\beta$ -Myrcene 月桂烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	2.089	91
4	19.771	3-Carene 3-萜烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	0.145	90
5	21.447	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)- 对伞花烃	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	134	4.575	97
6	21.728	Limonene 柠檬烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	36.764	91
7	21.848	Eucalyptol 桉树脑	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	154	17.235	98
8	27.524	1,3,7-Octatriene, 3,7-dimethyl- 罗勒烯	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	136	0.194	93
9	32.851	3-Cyclohexen-1-ol, 4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)- 萜烯醇	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	154	1.146	90
10	33.463	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 4-(1-methylethyl)- 4-(1-甲基乙基)-2-环己烯-1-酮	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O	138	3.949	95
11	33.887	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -4-trimethyl-, $\alpha$ -4-三甲基-3-环己烯-1-甲醇	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	154	1.199	91
12	35.266	Decanal 癸醛	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O	156	0.414	88
13	37.297	Benzene, 1-ethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)- 1-乙基-4-(1-甲基乙基)苯	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	148	0.565	94
14	38.419	2,6-Dimethyl-1,6-heptadien-4-ol acetate 2,6-二甲基-1,6-庚二烯-4-醇乙酸酯	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	122	0.61	85
15	42.973	Cyclohexene, 1,2-dimethyl- 1,2-二甲基-环己烯	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	110	0.097	90
16	47.471	Cyclohexane, 1-ethenyl-1-methyl-2,4-bis(1-methylethenyl)-, [1S-(1 $\alpha$ , 2 $\beta$ , 4 $\beta$ )]-[1S-(1 $\alpha$ , 2 $\beta$ , 4 $\beta$ )]-1-乙烯基-1-甲基-2,4-二(1-甲基乙烯基)-环己烯	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	204	1.947	94
17	48.787	$\alpha$ -Farnesene $\alpha$ -金合欢烯	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	204	0.463	97
18	56.437	Cyclohexane, 1,5-diethenyl-3-methyl-2-methylene-, (1 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ )-(1 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ )-1,5-二乙烯基-3-甲基-2-亚甲基-环己烯	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	162	0.402	93

报道对蚊虫具有毒杀、熏杀或驱避作用的活性成分有: 柠檬烯(Tripathi 等, 2004; Traboulsi 等, 2005)、 $\alpha$ -蒎烯(郝乃斌等, 1999)、桉树脑(Amer & Mehlhorn, 2006 b)、 $\beta$ -水芹烯(Jaenson 等, 2006)、月桂烯(Cheng 等, 2009)和 3-萜烯(Odalo 等, 2005)。竹叶花椒果实精油对不同龄期的同种蚊幼虫的毒杀活性有显著差异, 且相同龄期的两种幼虫之间, 毒杀活性差异显著, 造成这些差异的原因、竹叶花椒果实精油对蚊虫的毒杀机理、对竹叶花椒果实精油中活性单体的分离提纯及活性单体对两种蚊虫的毒杀活性测定等有待进一步研究。

### 参考文献:

陈封怀, 胡启明. 1989. 中国植物志(第 43 卷)[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 43(2): 43-44  
 Amer A, Mehlhorn H. 2006 a. Larvicidal effects of various essen-

tial oils against *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* larvae (Diptera, Culicidae)[J]. *Parasitology Res*, **99**: 466-472  
 Amer A, Mehlhorn H. 2006 b. Repellency effect of forty-one essential oils against *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* mosquitoes[J]. *Parasitol Res*, **99**: 478-490  
 Chapagain BP, Saharan V, Wiesman Z. 2008. Larvicidal activity of saponins from *Balanites aegyptiaca* callus against *Aedes aegypti* mosquito[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **99**: 165-168  
 Cheng SS, Chua MT, Chang EH, et al. 2009. Variations in insecticidal activity and chemical compositions of leaf essential oils from *Cryptomeria japonica* at different ages[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **100**: 465-470  
 Cheng SS, Huang CG, Chen WJ, et al. 2008. Larvicidal activity of tectoquinone isolated from red heartwood-type *Cryptomeria japonica* against two mosquito species[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **99**: 3617-3622  
 Gleiser RM, Zygadlo. 2007. Insecticidal properties of essential oils from *Lippia turbinata* and *Lippia polystachya* (Verbenaceae) against *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Diptera: Culicidae)[J]. *Parasitology Res*, **101**: 1349-1354

- Hao NB(郝乃斌), Ge QY(戈巧英). 1999. Development and application of plant-based pesticides in China(中国植物源杀虫剂的研制与应用)[J]. *Chin Bull Bot(植物学通报)*, **16**(5):495—503
- Jaenson TGT, Palsson K, Borg-Karlson AK. 2006. Evaluation of extracts and oils of mosquito(Diptera: Culicidae) repellent plants from Sweden and Guinea-Bissau[J]. *J Medical Entomology*, **43**(1):113—119
- Murugan K, Murugan P, Noortheen A. 2007. Larvicidal and repellent potential of *Albizia amara* Boivin and *Ocimum basilicum* Linn against dengue vector, *Aedes aegypti*(Insecta: Diptera: Culicidae)[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **98**:198—201
- Nathan SS, Savitha G, George DK, et al. 2006. Efficacy of *Melia azedarach* L. extract on the malarial vector *Anopheles stephensi* Liston(Diptera: Culicidae)[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **97**:1 316—1 323
- Odalo JO, Omolo MO, Malebo H, et al. 2005. Repellency of essential oils of some plants from the Kenyan coast against *Anopheles gambiae*[J]. *Acta Trop*, **95**:210—218
- Peng YH(彭映辉), Chen FF(陈飞飞), Zhang Y(张云), et al. 2007. Research actualities of plants' repellency and toxicity against blood-feeding mosquitoes and suggestions for future studies(植物对吸血蚊虫的驱避毒杀作用研究现状及展望)[J]. *J Central South Univ Fore Tech(中南林业科技大学学报)*, **27**(6):187—192
- Peng YH(彭映辉), Zhang Y(张云), Zeng DQ(曾冬琴), et al. 2009. Bioactivity and chemical composition of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum beecheyanum* var. *alatum* leaves against *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Diptera: Culicidae) (一摸香叶精油对致倦库蚊的生物活性及其成分分析)[J]. *Chin J Appl Ecol(应用生态学报)*, **20**(6):1 488—1 494
- Prabakar K, Jebanesan A. 2004. Larvicidal efficacy of some Cucurbitaceous plant leaf extracts against *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Say)[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **95**:113—114
- Prajapati V, Tripathi AK, Aygarwal KK, et al. 2005. Insecticidal, repellent and oviposition-deterrent activity of selected essential oils against *Anopheles stephensi*, *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **96**:1 749—1 757
- Rajkumar S, Jebanesan A. 2004. Mosquitocidal activities of octacosane from *Moschosma polystachyum* (Lamiaceae)[J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, **90**:87—89
- Traboulsi AF, Elhaj S, Tueni M, et al. 2005. Repellency and toxicity of aromatic plant extracts against the mosquito *Culex pipiens molestus* (Diptera: Culicidae)[J]. *Pest Management Sci*, **61**:597—604
- Tripathi AK, Prajapati V, Ahmad A, et al. 2004. Piperitenone oxide as toxic, repellent, and reproduction retardant toward malarial vector *Anopheles stephensi* (Diptera: Anophelinae)[J]. *J Med Entomol*, **41**(4):691—698
- Vahitha R, Venkatachalamb MR, Murugan K, et al. 2002. Larvicidal efficacy of *Pavonia zeylanica* and *Acacia ferruginea* against *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say[J]. *Bioresource Tech*, **82**:203—204
- Yang P(杨频), Ma YJ(马雅军), Lian ZM(廉振民). 2004. Fumigating insecticidal activity of 5 essential oils against *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus* (五种植物精油熏杀致倦库蚊的效果)[J]. *Academic J Second Military Med Univ(第二军医大学学报)*, **25**(10):1 094—1 096
- Zhang Y(张云), Peng YH(彭映辉), Chen FF(陈飞飞), et al. 2009. Bioactivity and components of essential oil from *Zanthoxylum ailanthoides* fructification against two mosquito species(樟叶花椒果实精油对两种蚊虫的生物活性及成分分析)[J]. *Acta Entomol Sin(昆虫学报)*, **52**(9):1 028—1 033
- Zhou T(周天), Guo JX(郭继勋), Han DF(韩德复), et al. 2006. Chemical components of *Artemisi uscoparia* volatile oil and its poison activity to mosquito(黄蒿挥发油对蚊虫的毒杀活性及其化学成分)[J]. *Chin J Appl Ecol(应用生态学报)*, **17**(5):907—910
- 系统活性的影响[J]. 内蒙古大学学报:自然科学版, **28**(2):253—256
- 赵可夫. 1993. 植物抗盐生理[M]. 北京:中国科学出版社
- 赵可夫. 2005. 盐生植物及其对盐渍生境的适应生理[M]. 科学出版社
- 彭志红, 彭克勤, 胡家金等. 2002. 渗透胁迫下植物脯氨酸积累的研究进展[J]. 中国农学通报, **18**(4):80—83
- 曹豪, 卓荣宗. 1985. 启东县海滩大米草群体生态及其生产力的研究:米草研究的进展——22年来的研究成果论文集[C]. 南京:(出版者不详)
- 彭少麟, 向言词. 1999. 植物外来种入侵及其对生态系统的影响[J]. 生态学报, **19**(4):560—568
- Baeriocher MO, Campbell DA, Ireland RJ. 2004. Developmental progression of photosystem II electron transport and CO<sub>2</sub> uptake in *Spartina alterniflora*, a facultative halphyte, in a northern salt marsh[J]. *Canadian J Bot*, **82**:365—375
- Bergholz PW, Bagwell CE, Lovell CR. 2001. Physiological diversity of rhizoplane diazotrophs of the saltmarsh cordgrass, *Spartina patens*; Implications for host specific ecotypes[J]. *Microbial ecology*, **42**:466—473
- Colmer TD, Fan TW-M, Lanchli A, et al. 1996. Interactive effects of salinity, nitrogen and sulphur on the organic solutes in *Spartina alterniflora* leaf blades[J]. *J Experimental Bot*, **47**(296):369—375
- Kriwoken LK, Hedge PH. 2000. Exotic species and estuaries; managing *Spartina anglica* in Tasmania [J]. *Australia Ocean & Coastal Management*, **43**:573—584

(上接第 268 页 Continue from page 268)