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蝴蝶翅利用太阳热量的研究进展及展望

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摘要:太阳光是地球上所有生物所需能量直接或间接的最主要来源。昆虫利用太阳热量的对策与机制是目前研究的热点。蝴蝶是一种典型的可以直接使用太阳热量用于自主飞行,并影响繁殖的昆虫;不过目前缺少系统阐述蝴蝶利用太阳热量的对策和机制的研究。本文总结前人对蝴蝶翅热量获取机制,以及热量获取对自主飞行发生和蝴蝶繁殖的影响等研究结果,并提出蝴蝶太阳热量利用对策和机制研究的未来展望,为深入研究昆虫太阳热量的对策与机制,提供一种新的研究思路。

关键词:太阳光;蝴蝶翅;热量获取;自主飞行;繁殖

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光是地球上所有生物赖以生存和繁衍的最主要的能量来源,地球上生物所需的全部能量,几乎直接或间接地源于太阳光。蝴蝶可以直接使用太阳热量并传递到虫体,用于自主飞行。蝴蝶是鳞翅

目锤角亚目昆虫的通称。蝴蝶由于其体态窈窕、艳丽多姿,还拥有斑斓的色彩图案,给人们的生活创造了美丽,被誉为“虫国佳丽”和“会飞的花朵”,是一种具有较高美学和观赏价值的资源昆虫^[1]。蝴蝶为日间活动昆虫,其飞行、交配和繁殖活动均在白天完成。飞行参与了蝴蝶的生殖活动,包括寻偶、婚飞、交配与产卵^[2]。蝴蝶成虫能量物质包括脂肪和碳水化合物,平均含量为 14% 左右^[3]。蝴蝶成虫体内的能量物质仅能满足繁殖,无法满足参与繁殖的飞行消耗。因此,蝴蝶通过从太阳光中获取热量,来满足蝴蝶自主飞行^[4-7]。因此,热量获取决

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定了蝴蝶繁殖的成功与否。本研究通过综述蝴蝶自主飞行与繁殖的关系、蝴蝶自主飞行的发生、蝴蝶热量获取与传递等方面的研究内容,阐述蝴蝶对太阳热量的利用对策和机制。

1 蝴蝶自主飞行与繁殖

1.1 自主飞行与交配行为

自主飞行参与了蝴蝶成虫几乎所有的行为活动,包括寻偶与婚飞行为、觅食行为、寄主寻找与产卵行为、逃避天敌行为以及扩散行为等^[2]。蝴蝶寻偶对策主要有 2 种:等候策略与巡逻策略^[8-9]。对于斑点木蝶(*Pararge aegeria*),雄蝶之间竞争争夺太阳光斑较大的区域,胜利者选择在此区域等候,并通过快速飞行拦截经过的雌蝶,而失败者则选择在生境中零碎或者较小的太阳光斑区域,通过不停地飞行,以此来搜寻雌蝶,同时拦截并与之交配^[10-11]。大部分蝴蝶具有婚飞的习性^[1,12]。性成熟的蝴蝶在交配前,雌、雄蝶间有一段相互追逐伴飞的过程,并在飞行中进行交配,因此婚飞直接与蝴蝶飞行能力相关。对于丛林斜眼褐蝶(*Bicyclus anynana*),飞行活跃性越高,其成虫能够与异性交配成功的概率则越高^[13]。

1.2 自主飞行与繁殖行为

由于自主飞行参与了寻偶、婚飞和交配活动,进而影响了成虫的繁殖。在 10 d 的产卵期内对斑点木蝶进行强迫飞行处理,雌蝶产卵量为 (117.11 ± 7.63) 粒/只,显著低于未进行处理的蝴蝶,未处理雌蝶的产卵量为 (140.55 ± 7.42) 粒/只^[14]。对斑点木蝶进行飞行处理时,发现飞行处理显著影响了能量在繁殖上的配置,即提高飞行频率,使得飞行消耗能量增加,导致配置给繁殖的能量显著减少^[15],经飞行处理的雌蝶所产卵的质量显著低于未处理的雌蝶^[16-17],主要是影响了卵的胚胎发育,从而间接影响了卵的孵化率和子代幼虫的存活率与发育历期^[17],相较于高飞行活跃性的雄蝶,飞行活跃性较低一些的雄蝶提供给雌蝶更重的精包质量和更多的有核精子束发生量;但在实验室内经飞行处理的雄蝶,其有核精子束发生量显著高于未进行飞行处理的雄蝶^[18]。金斑蝶交配频率与自主飞行活跃性成线性正相关关系,自主飞行活跃性越强,金斑蝶雌蝶交配频率、产卵量和卵孵化率则越高^[19]。因此,蝴蝶自主飞行活跃性显著影响了成虫的繁殖。自主飞行直接参与了蝴蝶觅食访花、求偶婚飞和交

配产卵等营养补充和繁殖行为^[2,9]。自主飞行活跃性直接关系着蝴蝶繁殖成功与否^[13,19-20]。

2 蝴蝶自主飞行的发生

蝴蝶成虫自主飞行要在其体温高于周边环境温度时发生^[7,21-25]。当眼蝶属蝴蝶在生境温度为 $13.4 \sim 31.0$ °C 条件下飞行时,其虫体温度为 $20.9 \sim 38.3$ °C^[6],高出生境温度 7 °C 以上。对于雄性珀凤蝶(*Papilio polyxenes*),在环境温度为 $14 \sim 22$ °C 时,其胸部温度须在 $28 \sim 32$ °C 时才能飞行^[23]。蝴蝶与其他吸温昆虫不同,虫体温度升高所需要的热量主要从太阳辐射中获得^[26-27],从而保证蝴蝶体温达到适宜飞行所需的温度范围内。对于蝴蝶 *Chlosyne lacinia*,其热量主要是从太阳辐射中获取,而非从环境空气中获取^[4]。随着光照强度的增加,青斑蝶(*Tirumala limniace*)飞行活跃性增强,飞行中的蝴蝶胸部体温显著比环境温度高 $2.7 \sim 4.4$ °C;光照越强,起飞时间越短,达到的平衡温度越高,获取热量的速率越快^[25]。说明蝴蝶可以通过翅直接从太阳光中获取热量,用于自主飞行^[19,25],减少飞行对蝴蝶虫体能量消耗,尽量将虫体能量用于繁殖。

3 蝴蝶热量获取

当蝴蝶成虫需要热量用于飞行时,通过在太阳光下调整身体姿势,并使翅膀完全展开或部分展开,同时翅面与太阳光照射方向成一定角度,以保证能够从太阳辐射中获得最大热量。因此,可以让其翅面尽可能地将太阳辐射转换成热量,并将热量转移至胸部和腹部^[28-31]。当热量获取过多时,则蝴蝶会将翅膀和头部背对太阳光,或者将翅膀合拢^[21,23,32],以此减少热量获取。

3.1 光照度显著影响蝴蝶热量获取

光照度显著影响了蝴蝶热量获取能力。对于斑点木蝶,在适宜的体温下飞行时,雌蝶、雄蝶的飞行速率均达到最快^[33]。随着太阳辐射强度增强,浓框眼蝶(*Heteronympha merope*)无论是翅膀全部展开,还是闭合,其高于环境的体温均随太阳辐射强度增强而显著升高^[5]。光照度越强,青斑蝶获取的热量越多^[20],且飞行活跃性越强^[25]。对于蝴蝶 *Chlosyne lacinia*,其成虫在上午晚些时候和下午早些时候的虫体温度达到日最高值^[4]。当出现短暂的天气变化,如出现短暂的多云天气时,蝴蝶成虫体温会迅速下降,导致飞行频率降低,甚至为零^[26]。

因此,光照度强弱限制了蝴蝶自主飞行的活跃性。

3.2 翅展开角度显著影响蝴蝶热量获取

蝴蝶翅展开角度显著影响了蝴蝶的热量获取能力。太阳光入射角度和蝴蝶翅展开角度均会显著影响获取热量的多少和速率^[34-36]。一些研究认为,蝴蝶翅完全展开时可以获取最多的热量^[32,37-38]。当普兰眼灰蝶(*Polyommatus icarus*)处于翅完全展开情况下,其热量获取速率和虫体获取温度均显著最高^[38]。斑点木蝶在翅完全展开的情况下也表现出最高的热量获取速率^[36]。另一些研究认为,蝴蝶热量获取需要一个较为适宜的翅展开角度^[5,39]。例如,对于粉蝶(*Pieris*),不涂黑翅面和只涂黑翅基部的蝴蝶热量获取适宜的翅展开角度为 $30^{\circ}\sim 40^{\circ}$,而翅面边缘涂黑的蝴蝶热量获取适宜的翅展开角度为 $60^{\circ}\sim 90^{\circ}$ ^[40]。对于青斑蝶热量获取时适宜的翅展开角度为 $60^{\circ}\sim 90^{\circ}$ ^[20]。

3.3 蝴蝶翅颜色显著影响热量获取

翅颜色深浅均为蝴蝶热量吸收的重要影响因素。颜色能够影响动物体温,是因为深色表面相对于浅色表面可以吸收更多的太阳光能,进而转换成热量^[41]。前人研究认为,翅颜色能够限制蝴蝶的热量获取能力,深颜色的蝴蝶翅可以从太阳光或者其他光源中获取更多的热量^[37,40,42-43]。对于斑点木蝶,翅颜色更深的个体拥有更高的热量获取速率^[44]。一些研究还指得出,翅面黑化处理(翅面颜色变深或者采用人工涂黑翅面)能够促进蝴蝶从太阳光中获取热量^[45-46]。对于高海拔和高纬度地带的福布绢蝶(*Parnassius phoebus*),采取了翅面黑化策略从太阳辐射中获取热量,随着海拔和纬度的升高,其翅面颜色越深^[47]。翅面内部黑化能够促进蝴蝶热量获取,而翅面边缘黑色无助于蝴蝶热量获取能力的提高^[22,40,48]。不过,对于小灰蝶科(*Lycaenidae*)蝴蝶而言,色彩并不是影响蝴蝶翅热量获取的主要因素^[38]。蝴蝶翅颜色主要由色素色和结构色组成^[49-52]。研究认为,翅的结构色部位,而不是色素色部位,主要用于捕获太阳光转换成热量^[53]。

3.4 蝴蝶翅尺寸显著影响热量获取

翅的大小显著影响了蝴蝶热量获取的能力^[22,37,54]。拥有更大尺寸翅的蝴蝶,比翅尺寸较小的蝴蝶,热量获取能力更强^[39,55-56]。科学家在对 20 种澳大利亚蝴蝶热量获取的研究中表明,拥有更大翅展的蝴蝶相对翅展较小的蝴蝶拥有更高的热获

取温度^[57]。蝴蝶成虫一般具有对称的 2 对翅,1 对前翅和 1 对后翅,对于青斑蝶,前翅翅展大于后翅,前翅热量获取能力显著强于后翅^[20]。不过, Berwaerts 等研究发现,拥有更大翅展的斑点木蝶热量获取速率并未高于翅展更小的蝴蝶^[37]。

4 蝴蝶翅热量获取机制

许多科学家认为,蝴蝶翅从太阳光中获取热量,需依赖于鳞片在翅上的排列和其内部自身的结构形态^[34,58-59]。青斑蝶翅面可以简单划分为热量和非热量获取 2 个功能区域,热量获取区域光谱反射率显著低于非热量获取区域,且在 $380\sim 1\,050\text{ nm}$ 光谱范围内,反射率均低于 0.15 ^[20]。前人对 5 种绢蝶(*Parnassius*)进行反射光谱测量发现,翅面在 $200\sim 340\text{ nm}$ 紫外光波段的反射率均低于 10% ^[60]。蝴蝶 *Bistonina biston* 的雄蝶前翅面黑色区域具非常强的太阳光能吸收效率,达到 0.71 ^[61]。这说明蝴蝶翅是理想的太阳光能吸收材料。

鳞片是蝴蝶翅获取热量的主要组织^[20,35,59]。翅面功能区域之间的鳞片排列方式存在显著差异,热量获取区域鳞片呈瓦片堆积状排列,非热量获取区域鳞片呈单层顺序排列。热量获取区域鳞片内部结构与非热量获取区域也存在较大差异:热量获取区域的鳞片内部结构明显较为复杂,纵肋上多有密集而高耸的脊,脊的端部均有一条垂直连接脊底部的纵纹,纵纹与纵纹之间有多条横纹相连;纵肋与纵肋之间由横肋紧密地连接,横肋之间或网状不规则连接,或絮状不规则连接;非热获取区域的纵肋一般无明显凸起的脊,或脊与脊之间距离显著更宽,横肋与横肋之间的距离也明显较宽,且中间一般无明显连接。

翠叶红颈凤蝶(*Trogonoptera brookiana*)翅鳞片具有层叠板状结构光学干涉效应和类蜂窝结构光学衍射效应,能够高效吸收太阳光^[62-63]。这种用于热量获取的鳞片内部形态结构被称为“光子晶体”,能够捕获太阳光转换成热量^[62-66]。对于翠叶红颈凤蝶,其鳞片具有贯穿鳞片的纵向脊,鳞片表面包括一组凸起的纵向准平行薄片(脊);其中相邻脊之间的凹陷的结构被称为“渠”,表面附有许多形状规则的网孔^[63,65]。这种结构可以使得射入的太阳光无所遁形,最大限度吸收太阳光能,转化成蝴蝶自主飞行的热量^[67]。

5 蝴蝶翅热量传输与转化

蝴蝶自主飞行的发生,须要翅在获取热量后,将热量传输至虫体胸部。有科学家认为,蝴蝶翅本身就像光反射镜,当蝴蝶处于阳光照射下时,其翅膀展开后能够将太阳辐射能反射到虫体,让虫体温度升高,触发自主飞行^[68]。Wasserthal 研究发现,大部分热量是从离胸部较近的占翅面积 15% 的翅面传递至虫体,当蝴蝶翅膀被阴影遮住时,其虫体温度会迅速下降 30% 左右^[69]。但是,许多研究认为,蝴蝶通过翅鳞片的“光子晶体”结构吸收太阳光并转化成热量^[1,62-64,66],笔者对青斑蝶翅结构的研究已充分显示了这点^[20]。因此,翅内部必然也存在特殊的组织结构用于热量的传输。研究认为,青斑蝶在照射阳光后 30 ~ 180 s 内能快速起飞^[25],说明蝴蝶能够快速将太阳热量传输至虫体,并高效地转化成自主飞行所需要的生物能。

Tsai 等在对小红蛱蝶 (*Vanessa cardui*) 翅脉的研究中发现,每一根翅脉均含有 1 根气管和 1 ~ 2 根血淋巴管,空气和血淋巴会形成循环流动体系^[61]。笔者在对青斑蝶翅热量获取能力研究时,推测蝴蝶翅脉可能是热量传输的通道^[20],但没有对翅脉热量传输功能进一步研究。蝴蝶自主飞行触发成功,必然需要翅将吸收的热量传输至飞行肌。那么,翅脉的空气和血淋巴形成的循环流动体系,是否能形成前后端的温度差,将吸收的太阳热量传输至蝴蝶虫体? 目前,尚无研究对蝴蝶翅热量传输进行研究。

蝴蝶翅获取的热量传输至虫体后,必然将热量转化成飞行所需要的生物能。生物体内各种活动所需要的能量主要是由腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸(ATP)直接水解供应的,ATP 是生物体内的能量货币。二磷酸腺苷(ADP)、磷酸腺苷(AMP)作为能量受体,ATP 作为能量供体。一般认为,ATP、ADP、AMP 无贮能作用,起着能量的受体和传递体的作用。在生物运动过程中,ATP 须要维持一定的动态平衡,一方面 ATP 不断生成,一方面 ATP 不断水解释放能量^[70]。细胞中线粒体是 ATP 的主要生产者,通常代谢活跃的组织细胞中线粒体所占的体积较大,数量也较多^[71]。线粒体通过三羧酸循环反应产生 ATP^[71-72]。ATP 由水解酶催化水解,释放大量能量,供应生物活动和运动^[70]。

昆虫飞行是特异性有氧能量代谢,对能量消耗非常大。昆虫飞行时,由呼吸系统的气门和气管,

将氧气从外界环境输送到线粒体中;氧气进入到线粒体表面具有很多褶皱的嵴中,参加氧化磷酸化反应,合成 ATP 和水解 ATP,释放飞行所需要的能量^[73-74]。线粒体占细胞体积的比例和线粒体数量,决定了组织 ATP 合成能力和能量释放能力^[73]。大多数运动所需要的能量,均来自于线粒体的 ATP 合成与水解^[73]。昆虫飞行时,ATP 水解速率非常高,同时推动了有氧 ATP 的快速合成,提高了飞行肌对氧气的消耗^[74-75]。蝴蝶自主飞行不影响寿命^[76-77]。笔者推测,蝴蝶翅获取热量后将热量传输至虫体,通过提高胸部呼吸速率,加快将环境中的氧气输送至线粒体,提高 ATP 的合成和水解效率,将外源热量转化成蝴蝶自主飞行所需要的生物能。不过,关于蝴蝶如何将外源热量转化成内源生物能目前还不清楚。明确蝴蝶翅热量生物能转化机制,可为进一步提高蝴蝶繁殖力和研发更高效的蝴蝶保育技术提供理论基础。

6 展望

蝴蝶翅具有精妙的形态结构,尤其是鳞片“光子晶体”结构,使其具有超强的吸收光能的能力,无论太阳光从什么角度入射,均无法逃离“光子晶体”的捕获^[20,78-79]。蝴蝶翅这种光学特性被许多材料学家所注意,并根据此特性研发了一些光学功能性材料^[80-81],尤其针对太阳光热利用上的材料开发,蝴蝶翅成为了优秀的仿生对象^[35,51,60,82-83]。Shanks 等使用白粉蝶翅作为光伏板,并与太阳能电池连接,使得太阳能电池输出功率增加了 42.3%,结果表明,蝴蝶翅对于太阳热量的传输效率,要高于传统的光伏材料^[35]。因此,蝴蝶这种太阳热量传输的机制研究,必定会给太阳能利用带来很高的借鉴价值。

然而,热量传输是太阳光热利用重要且关键的步骤,热量传输材料尤为关键。目前,热量传输材料或装置均为管式导热管,内有集热液体(水、导热油、熔盐等)形成前端和后端的温度差,从而收集热量,将热量收集并传输到发电机或者其他热量利用装置上^[84-87]。那么蝴蝶翅是否存在类似导热管的结构,在翅面吸收太阳光能转化成热量后,通过导热管的前后端温度差来进行热量传输? 目前,光热发电效率低于 20%,说明超过 80% 的太阳能无法被有效利用^[88-89]。对于蝴蝶来说,只要处在太阳光下 30 ~ 180 s,就可以快速起飞^[19,25],说明蝴蝶翅热量

传输非常快速和高效,热量传输结构应该非常精巧和精妙。因此,对蝴蝶翅热量传输机制的研究,可为太阳能高效利用材料的研发提供理论基础,推动太阳能技术的发展。

笔者针对蝴蝶翅太阳热量传输与生物能转化机制提出科学假说:蝴蝶通过翅与胸部相连的翅脉和翅基部,将热量快速传输至胸部;翅脉和翅基部具有类似导热管功能的特殊结构(血淋巴-空气循环体系),用于太阳热量的传输;热量传输至胸部后,通过提高胸部呼吸,加快将环境中氧气输送至线粒体,提高 ATP 的合成和水解效率,将外源热量转化成蝴蝶自主飞行所需要的生物能;同时蝴蝶胸部细胞线粒体体积占比较高,数量也较多,可以保证快速合成和水解大量 ATP 的能力。通过假说的提出进一步深入了解蝴蝶对太阳热量利用的方法,同时拓宽蝴蝶的功能利用,形成新型太阳热量利用仿生材料,提高人类对太阳能的利用效率。

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