

蔬菜害虫及其天敌昆虫名录

Catalog of Insect Pests and Their Natural Enemies
of Vegetable Crops

◎ 吴钜文 陈红印 主编



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凡 例

1. [别名] 中的名称是该种昆虫其他的中文名称或俗名。
2. [异名] 中的学名是该种昆虫在此之前曾用过的学名，因分类地位的变化现在已作为异名不再使用，为方便读者在阅读老文献遇到这些异名时可以核对现在的学名而列入。
3. 在蔬菜害虫一篇中 [寄主] 中所列是害虫取食的蔬菜种类（本书未收入该种害虫所取食的其他作物），在天敌昆虫一篇中 [寄主] 中所列是寄生性天敌昆虫所寄生的蔬菜害虫种类（本书未收入寄生的其他非蔬菜上的害虫种类）。
4. [捕食] 中所列蔬菜害虫是该种天敌昆虫所捕食的种类，本书未列入尚捕食的其他昆虫种类。
5. [分布] 中所列地名先国内后国外，以分号 “;” 为界，分号之前为国内各省、直辖市、自治区，按由北而南和由东而西排序；分号之后为外国国名，按亚洲、欧洲、北美洲、南美洲、大洋洲、非洲排序。国内自治区均用简称；中国台湾及香港、澳门特别行政区均省略“中国”二字。全书同。
6. [文献] 所列号码为“菜虫参考文献”或“菜虫天敌昆虫文献”中的编号，限于篇幅有些引用文献未详列，只在 [文献] 中列出了作者姓名和发表年代，读者可依此及虫名从数据库中进一步查询相关信息。
7. 在“蔬菜害虫学名索引”中每种害虫学名后附上了中文名称，便于读者快速了解学名对应的中名。索引中现用学名的属名、种名排斜体，异名后加等号 “=”，等号后面为现用学名。
8. 在“蔬菜害虫中名索引”中每种害虫中名后附上了学名，便于读者快速了解中名对应的现用学名。
9. 在“天敌昆虫学名索引”中每种天敌昆虫学名后附上了中文名称，便于读者快速了解学名对应的中名。索引中现用学名的属名、种名排斜体，异名后加等号 “=”，等号后面为现用学名。
10. 在“天敌昆虫中名索引”中每种天敌昆虫中名后附上了学名，便于读者快速了解中名对应的现用学名。
11. “蔬菜分类系统”中包括了可作为蔬菜食用的野生植物（野生蔬菜）。
12. 在“蔬菜学名索引”中每种蔬菜学名后附上了中文名称，便于读者快速了解学名对应的中名。
13. 在“蔬菜中名索引”中每种蔬菜中名后附上了学名，便于读者快速了解中名对应的现用学名。

前　　言

蔬菜是人类不可缺少的食品，尤其在现代健康理念下的饮食结构中蔬菜更加重要。据 2000 年统计，我国蔬菜播种面积达 1 523.57 万公顷，占全国农作物播种面积的 10%，蔬菜总产量达 42 397.9 万吨，人均占有量为 326.1 千克，蔬菜总产值 3 150 亿元，占全国种植业总产值的 30% 以上。出口创汇 20.3 亿美元，居所有农产品之首。

我国是世界上蔬菜种植面积最大的国家，蔬菜种类、品种最多（29 科 209 种，其下亚种、变种、变型、栽培型、多态型、生态型、地方型、季节型极其丰富。截至 2002 年，我国育成的蔬菜品种达 4 813 个），由此发生的害虫种类也最多，为害也最严重。由于不同于大田作物单一品种大面积连片种植，蔬菜的种植是多品种、多茬口、小面积交错布局的复杂种植模式，并且蔬菜生长周期短，人为措施多，干扰力度大，使得菜田成为最不稳定的生态系统，害虫及其天敌昆虫不仅种类多，而且迁入迁出变动大。

害虫是制约蔬菜生产的重要因子之一，防治害虫是蔬菜生产的必要环节，过去主要依赖于化学农药。随着科学的发展，在防治观念上已有重大转变，我国的植保理念已由“预防为主，综合治理”转向“实现可持续植物保护”。而要达此目的，则应在菜田生态系统中首先搞清楚各类生物（蔬菜及其菜田中野生植物、害虫/植食性昆虫、天敌昆虫）多样性（种类、丰富度），各营养层次及其相互关系，各类生物空间位及其相互影响等，只有完成这些基础研究，才有可能明晰其害虫长期自然可持续控制的途径。为此，我们着手对各类蔬菜上已记录的害虫/植食性昆虫及其天敌昆虫进行整理，以为上述目的奠定初步基础，并为建立蔬菜害虫及天敌系统平台开创条件。

本次整理的内容分为害虫和天敌两部分。蔬菜害虫名录，包括软体动物门和节肢动物门 2 门 7 纲 22 目 212 科 1 216 属 2 460 种。其中，十字花科蔬菜害虫 585 种：甘蓝害虫 235 种，白菜害虫 228 种，萝卜害虫 212 种，油菜害虫 187 种，花椰菜害虫 138 种，芫菁害虫 123 种，芥菜害虫 47 种，芥菜害虫 25 种，辣根害虫 13 种，山嵛菜害虫 12 种，芥蓝害虫 9 种；茄科蔬菜害虫 710 种：番茄害虫 255 种，辣椒/甜椒害虫 210 种，茄子害虫 328 种，马铃薯害虫 347 种；葫芦科蔬菜害虫 456 种：黄瓜害虫 161 种，南瓜害虫 136 种，甜瓜害虫 100 种，西葫芦害虫 92 种，丝瓜害虫 68 种，笋瓜害虫 40 种，苦瓜害虫 42 种，冬瓜害虫 30 种，西印度小黄瓜害虫 21 种，瓠瓜害虫 14 种，节瓜害虫 14 种，蛇瓜害虫 11 种，佛手瓜害虫 10 种，蒲瓜害虫 6 种；豆科蔬菜害虫 922 种：菜豆害虫 380 种，豇豆害虫 287 种，豌豆害虫 275 种，大豆（毛豆）害虫 234 种，蚕豆害虫 190 种，扁豆害虫 110 种，刀豆害虫 31 种，绿豆害虫 31 种；伞形花科蔬菜害虫 285 种：胡萝卜害虫 192 种，芹菜害虫 118 种，茴香害虫 40 种，芫荽害虫 16 种；菊科蔬菜害虫 254 种：莴苣/莴笋害虫 129 种，牛蒡害虫 84 种，款冬（蜂斗菜）害虫 47 种，茼蒿害虫 26 种，苦苣害虫 14 种，苦荬菜害虫 21 种，菊苣害虫 6 种；百合科蔬菜害虫 222 种：葱类害虫 127 种，洋葱害虫 92 种，大蒜害虫 79 种，韭菜害虫 41 种，芦笋害虫 42 种，百合害虫 13 种，黄花菜害虫 10 种；藜科蔬菜害虫 233 种：甜菜/君达菜害虫 218 种，菠菜害虫 94 种，灰菜害虫 30 种；苋菜害虫 79 种；生姜害虫 31 种等。对本次的整理有以下几点加以说明。

1. 本名录涉及的蔬菜种类以国内外菜园广泛栽培的、主要作为蔬菜食用的种类为主（书末附有本名录涉及的蔬菜名称可供查对），如十字花科蔬菜、茄科蔬菜、瓜类蔬菜、豆类蔬菜、伞形科蔬菜和百合科蔬菜的种类等，而未将国外一些“蔬菜害虫”专著中列为“蔬菜”的玉米、番薯、花生等不在菜园种植的大田作物害虫及我国作为蔬菜而实际作为林木栽培的香椿、竹笋等林木害虫，以及食用真菌（蘑菇）害虫包括在内。

2. 本书称为《蔬菜害虫及其天敌昆虫名录》，但实际内容不只限于昆虫纲，而是涉及到无脊椎动物的软体动物门和节肢动物门的7纲22目212科1216属2460种之广，可能称为《蔬菜有害动物/昆虫名录》，或《蔬菜有害无脊椎动物名录》更确切。即本书所称“害虫”是广义的。此外，国外的专著中通常将植物病原线虫列入蔬菜害虫名录，本次整理则按国内习惯将植物病原线虫划归植物病理学范畴，不作为害虫列入本名录。

3. 严格意义的“害虫”应该是发生数量大，为害严重，造成经济损失的虫种，但本名录包括了达不到这一含义的虫种，即实际上是蔬菜上已知的植食性昆虫种类的名录。有些种类实际上是偶尔发生或是通常处于少数状态，其对蔬菜的取食并不足以造成经济损失；有的少量取食甚至使蔬菜产生超补偿作用还有所增产；有的则可作为天敌的食料有助于天敌种群在菜田的持续存在。但随着气候、作物种类及布局、耕作制度、天敌区系的变化而导致它们在个别年份个别情况下局部大发生的可能仍然存在，即存在由“植食性昆虫”演变为“害虫”的潜在风险。因此，为有助于菜田生态系的整体分析，名录纳入了全部已知取食蔬菜的昆虫种类。

4. 国外对为害蔬菜的虫种有较为详细的记录，例如，仅六月鳃金龟属 *Phyllophaga* spp. 一属之内在美国记录取食蔬菜的至少有100种，由此可略见一斑。在本名录中对国外的蔬菜害虫只收入了常见的重要的种类，而非蔬菜上的全部植食性昆虫种类。并且限于我们的能力只阅读了日本、韩国、印度、英国/欧洲、前苏联、美国和澳大利亚等国的有关著作，及从 Review of Agricultural Entomology (1980—2008) 和网上获得世界各国的主要蔬菜害虫种类及为害情况，因此，本书还称不上完整的《世界蔬菜害虫名录》，真正达此目的尚需今后的努力。

5. 对于过去一些误定的种类在本次整理中未收入名录之中。如过去曾有人把蚯蚓（环节动物门 Annelida，寡毛纲 Oligochaeta）列为蔬菜害虫，实际上蚯蚓只取食腐烂的有机质，不为害蔬菜的幼苗和根系，即使在30万~40万条/667平方米时植物仍生长正常。研究表明，新鲜植物受伤害后会产生蛋白酶抑制剂，可破坏蚯蚓体内蛋白酶的活性，能导致蚯蚓不适或死亡，所以蚯蚓不会取食活的健康的植株。过去见到的情况实际上是菜苗因其他病虫害腐烂后而引来蚯蚓取食。因此，不能列为蔬菜害虫。又如过去将根邻种蝇 *Paregle audacula* (Harris) 记录为甘蓝、萝卜、豆类、胡萝卜的害虫，实际为粪食性昆虫，而非植食性昆虫。因此，本次整理中对凡是已澄清的误定种类均未收入本名录。

6. 本名录在各虫种条目之中有〔寄主〕项。严格意义的“寄主”应该是能够使害虫栖息、取食完成发育、生活史的蔬菜作物，但名录中〔寄主〕项目中所列蔬菜种类，也包括了在采集时发现取食该种蔬菜，但实际上能否在此种蔬菜上完成发育尚待考察的害虫种类。其中，包括：(1) 路过菜田偶尔停落取食者，如鞘翅目的一些成虫；(2) 广食性种类，能取食多种植物完成发育者，蔬菜只是其中之一。名录中只列出所取食蔬菜的种类，而未列所取食的其他植物；(3) 杂食性种类，兼具捕食性与植食性，仅在生活史某段时间或特定条件下对蔬菜有所取食，如盲蝽、益蝽的一些种类；(4) 某些害虫大暴发时将最嗜食的植物取食殆尽，在饥不择食的状态下进入菜田所取食的害虫种类；(5) 昆虫分类学家在蔬菜上采集到的种类，未明确取食蔬菜的部位及严重程度。

蔬菜害虫的天敌昆虫共记录2纲18目157科1271属3820种。其中，昆虫纲15目121科1151属3546种（蜻蜓目5科10属17种；直翅目2科8属10种；螳螂目1科4属5种；革翅目5科7属9种；蝶目1科1属1种；缨翅目3科6属23种；半翅目8科66属151种；鞘翅目15科129属362种；蛇蛉目1科2属2种；脉翅目4科21属49种；膜翅目50科641属2322种；长翅目1科1属1种；鳞翅目2科2属2种；双翅目22科252属591种；捻翅目1科1属1种）；蛛形纲3目36科120属274种（寄螨目4科15属71种；真螨目10科18属26种；蜘蛛目22科87属177种）。一些主要蔬菜害虫的天敌昆虫开列了名单。

鉴于我们的能力和掌握的资料有限，本次对取食蔬菜之昆虫及其天敌昆虫的整理还是极为初步和粗浅的，衷心祈求同仁批评指正，不吝赐教，以使该名录日臻完善。

编者

2012年8月

Preface

Vegetables are indispensable for human foods, particularly, are more important in the diet in the modern concept of health. According to statistics in 2000, China's vegetable plantings amounted to 15.2357 million hectares, accounting for 10% of the nationwide crops. The vegetable output reached 423.979 million tons, per capita consumption of 326.1 kg, vegetable output value of 315 billion yuan, accounting for more than 30% of the total output value of the national agricultural products. Vegetable exports were worth 2.03 billion U. S. dollars, ranking first in all agricultural products.

China has the world's largest vegetable cultivation area with the most vegetable species and varieties (up to 29 families 209 species, including subspecies, varieties, variants, cultivated types, polymorphic types, ecotypes, the local types and season types; till 2002, up to 4813 vegetable varieties had been bred), resulting the most pest species cause the most severe harm to vegetables. Different from contiguous planting in large area of single varieties of field crops, the cultivation of vegetables is a multi-species, multi-rotation system, a complex cropping patterns with small area of the staggered layout. Due to the short vegetable growth cycle, man-made measures and forceful interference, the vegetable fields become the most unstable ecosystem. There are not only many species of pests and their natural enemies, but also frequent changes (move in or out) in the vegetable fields.

Pests are an important factor restricting the production of vegetables, so pest control is a necessary part of vegetable production, mainly depended on chemical pesticides in the past. With the development of science, the concept with significant change in crop protection policy in China has been focusing on prevention, from "comprehensive management" into "sustainable plant protection". To achieve this goal, we should first figure out the types of organisms (vegetables and wild plants in the vegetable fields, pests/herbivorous insects and their natural enemies), diversity (species and richness), the trophic levels and their relationships, various biological steric interactions. Based on the completion of these basic researches, it will be possible for the long-term sustainable insect pest control. Therefore we set out to compile the records on the various types of vegetable pests/phytophagous insect pests and their natural enemies, so to lay the initial foundation for the above purposes, and to create conditions for establishment of information platform on vegetable pests and their natural enemies.

The finishing content is divided into two parts of the pests and their natural enemies. Vegetable pests catalog includes the Mollusca and Arthropoda, 7 classes, 22 orders, 212 families, 1216 genera and 2460 species. **585 species of cruciferous vegetable insect pests**: including 235 species of cabbage pests, 228 species of pekingcabbage pests, 212 species of radish pests, 187 species of oilseed rape pests, 138 species of broccoli pests, 123 species of turnip pests, 47 species of mustard pests, 25 species of shepherd's purse pests, 13 species of horseradish pests, 12 species of behenyl vegetable pests, 9 species of kale pests; **710 species of Solanaceae vegetable pests**: including 255 species of tomato pests, 210 species of pepper/sweet pepper pests, 328 species of eggplant pests, 347 species of potato pests; **456 species of gourd vegetable pests**: including 161 species of cucumber pests, 136 species of pumpkin pests, 100 species of melon pests, 92 species of squash pests, 68 species of loofah pests, 40 species of squash pests, 42 species of bitter melon pests, 30 species of wax gourd pests, 21 species of the West Indies cucumber pests, 14 species of Makino bottle gourd pests, 14 species of zucchini pests, 11 spe-

cies of snake gourd pests, 10 species of chayote pests, 6 species of Po melon pests; **922 species of leguminous vegetable pests** : including 380 species of common bean pests, 287 species of cowpea pests, 275 species of pea pests, 234 species of soybean (edamame) pests, 190 species of broad bean pests, 110 species of lentil pests, 31 species of sword bean pests, 31 species of mung bean pests; **285 species of umbelliferous vegetable pests** : including 192 species of carrot pests, 118 species of celery pests, 40 species of fennel pests, 16 species of coriander pests; **254 species of Asteraceae vegetable pests** : including 129 species of lettuce pests, 84 species of burdock pests, 47 species of butterbur (*Petasites*) pests, 26 species of crown daisy pests, 14 species of bitter lettuce pests, 21 species of the *Ixeris* vegetable pests, 6 species of chicory pests; **222 species of Liliaceae vegetable pests** : including 127 species of green Chinese onion pests, 92 species of onion pests, 79 species of garlic pests, 41 species of leeks pests, 42 species of asparagus pests, 13 species of lily pests, 10 species of day lily pests; **233 species of the Chenopodiaceae vegetable pests** : including 218 species of beet/Junda vegetable pests, 94 species of spinach pests, 30 species of common lambsquarters pests; **79 species of the amaranth pests**; **31 species of ginger pests**.

The illustration points for this book are as follows:

1. The types of vegetables in this catalog mainly to the domestic and international garden are cultivated widely, mainly as the edible vegetables (accompanied by the index of vegetable name available to check in appendix), such as cruciferous vegetables, Solanaceae vegetables, gourd vegetables, leguminous vegetables, vegetables of the Umbelliferae, Liliaceae and so on. This book does not include pests in some field crops as “vegetables” abroad, such as corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and other field crops. The pests of Chinese cedar, bamboo shoots and other trees as vegetables in China as well as pests for edible fungi (mushrooms) were not included either.

2. The book is entitled as 《pest list》, but the actual content is not limited to the Insecta, but to the Mollusca of invertebrates and Arthropoda's 7 classes, 22 orders, 212 families, 1216 genera and 2460 species. So 《Vegetable Pests/Insects List》 or 《Vegetables of Harmful Invertebrates List》 may be the more precise name. The “pests” referred to in this book is in a broad sense. In addition, plant nematodes are usually included in vegetable pest directory by foreign professionals, the finished catalog in the domestic habits that the plant pathogenic nematode are placed under the scope of plant pathology, but not as pests listed in this catalog.

3. The “pests” in the strict sense refers to those in large quantities, with serious damage and economic loss, but this catalog includes insect species beyond the above meaning, that is actually a phytophagous list of insect species in vegetables. Some species actually occur occasionally or usually in the minority status of its feeding on vegetables and not enough to cause economic loss; super-compensation effect caused by some small amount of feeding on vegetables even increase yield of vegetables; some may act as the diets of a natural enemy, which contribute to the persistence of natural enemy populations in vegetable fields. But with the fluctuations of climate, crop type and layout, farming systems, natural enemies in different regions, these species may outbreak in some years and some circumstances. So the potential risk of evolution of herbivorous insects as “pests” does exist. Therefore, in order to contribute to the overall analysis of the vegetable fields of the ecosystem, the catalog included all known insect species feeding on vegetables.

4. Foreign countries have more detailed records of insect species parasites infested vegetables, for example, at least 100 species in only one genus, the June beetle *Phyllophaga* spp., recorded in the United States to feed vegetables. Only common types of foreign vegetable pests were included in this catalog, rather than all types of herbivorous insects in the vegetables. By capacity constraints, we only read about works in Japan, Korea, India, UK/Europe, former Soviet Union, the United States, Australia and other countries, and get information from the Review of Agricultural Entomology (1980—2008) and on-line access to the world's major vegetable pests species and damage, so the book can not be called 《The World Vegetable Pest catalog》. Real efforts to reach this goal will be

taken in the future.

5. Some types set mistakenly in the past are not included in the list of participants this time. For example, earthworms (Annelida: Oligochaeta) were as vegetable pests in the past. In fact, earthworms only feed on decayed organic matter, do not damage the seedlings or roots of vegetables. Plants still grow normally even the number of earthworms was up to 20 000—26 667. Studies showed that the fresh plants produced the protease inhibitors when they were hurt. Because the protease inhibitors will inhibit the protease activity of earthworms, leading to the earthworm discomfort or death, so the earthworms will not feed on healthy plants. The earthworms only feed decayed vegetable shoots caused by other pests and diseases. Therefore, the earthworms can not be classified as vegetable pests. Another example, *Paregle audacula*, recorded as pest of cabbages, radishes, beans, carrots in the past, actually is a coprophagy fly, rather than herbivorous insect. Therefore, those types clarified mistakenly were not included in this catalog.

6. The “host” was listed for each insect species in this catalog. The “host” in the strict sense should be able to supply diet and habitat for pests to complete the development. Host vegetable species listed in the catalog included the species of vegetables found being fed by pest insects when collected, but completion of the development for pest insect has not yet been investigated. These pest insects mentioned above include: (1) passing insects, which occasionally stop to feed vegetables, such as Coleoptera adults; (2) euryphagous types, which complete development by feeding a variety of plants, vegetables are only one kinel of them. The catalog listed only the types of vegetables for feeding, but not all host plants; (3) omnivorous species, both predatory and herbivorous, which only feed the vegetables in a certain period of time or under certain conditions, such as bugs in Asopinae and Miridae; (4) certain pests, which do not choose their vegetable food when outbreak; (5) pest insects collected in vegetables, of which feeding site and severity is unclear, by insect taxonomists.

The natural enemies of vegetable insect pests recorded here include 2 classes, 18 orders, 157 families, 1271 genera of 3820 species, of which, 15 orders, 121 families, 1151 genera and 3546 species belong to Insecta (Odonata: 5 families, 10 genera and 17 species; Orthoptera: 2 families, 8 genera and 10 species; Mantodea: 1 family, 4 genera and 5 species; Dermaptera: 5 families, 7 genera and 9 species; Corrodentia: 1 Family, 1 genus and 1 species; Thysanoptera: 3 Families, 6 genera, and 23 species; Hemiptera: 8 families, 66 genera and 151 species; Coleoptera: 15 families, 129 genera and 362 species; Raphidioptera: 1 family, 2 genera and 2 species; Neuroptera: 4 families, 21 genera and 49 species; Hymenoptera: 50 families, 641 genera and 2322 species; Mecoptera: 1 family, 1 genus and 1 species; Lepidoptera: 2 families, 2 genera and 2 species; Diptera: 22 families, 252 genera and 591 species; Strepsiptera: 1 family, 1 genus and 1 species) and 3 orders, 36 families, 120 genera of 274 species belong to Arachnida (Acoli: Parasitiformes: 4 families, 15 genera and 71 species; Acariformes: 10 families, 18 genera and 26 species; Araneae: 22 families, 87 genera and 177 species). The number of natural enemies of the major vegetable pests were recorded.

Because our ability and available information is limited, the directory or catalog of collection for the insect pests and their natural enemies in vegetables is still very preliminary and superficial. We sincerely pray the colleagues to criticize, so that the directory will be more sophisticated in the future.

Editors

August 2012

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凤蝶科	Papilionidae (1属8种/亚种)	(124)
粉蝶科	Pieridae (6属24种/亚种)	(124)
灰蝶科	Lycaenidae (14属17种/亚种)	(126)
斑蝶科	Danaidae (1属1种)	(127)
蛱蝶科	Nymphalidae (5属9种/亚种)	(127)
羽蛾科	Pterophoridae (7属9种)	(127)
螟蛾科	Pyralidae (11属12种)	(127)
草螟科	Crambidae (38属57种)	(128)
尺蛾科	Geometridae (14属14种)	(133)
波纹蛾科	Thyatiridae (1属1种)	(133)
天蚕蛾科	Saturniidae (2属3种)	(133)
枯叶蛾科	Lasiocampidae (2属2种)	(134)
带蛾科	Eupterotidae (1属2种)	(134)
天蛾科	Sphingidae (8属15种)	(134)
鹿蛾科	Ctenuchidae (1属1种)	(135)
毒蛾科	Lymantriidae (6属16种)	(135)
苔蛾科	Lithosiidae (3属3种)	(136)
灯蛾科	Arctiidae (13属26种)	(136)