

Study on the Phototaxis of Alates of Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae)

[Research report]

有翅型家白蟻 (Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki) (等翅目:鼻白蟻科)的趨光性研究【研究報告】

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Abstract

A laboratory study was conducted to investigate the phototaxis of alates of Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki towards three different-colored light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and to elucidate the extent of their phototropic wavelength. Studies were also conducted to determine the effects of three different kinds of street lights, a MetalArc metal halide lamp, a high-pressure sodium lamp, and a mercury lamp, on attracting swarming C. formosanus. Based on the results of attraction by the LED color reflected from a water surface, the numbers of alates attracted by blue $(367 \sim 583 \text{ nm})$ and green $(525 \sim 648 \text{ nm})$ were significantly greater than that by red (600~733 nm). Results of the number of alates attracted by the three different street lights showed that the MetalArc metal halide lamp caught the most followed by the mercury lamp. When all three lamps were covered by a UV-filter plastic membrane, numbers of alates caught by the above two lamps were significantly reduced, especially for the MetalArc metal halide lamp, for which the reduction was most noticeable. The number caught by the MetalArc metal halide lamp was even less than that by the mercury lamp. The fewest number of alates was caught by the high-pressure sodium lamp among the three street lamps regardless of whether or not it was covered with a UV-filter plastic membrane. Results of this field study were consistent with these of the laboratory study. This study further shows that differences in the three street lamps in attracting swarming alates were highly significant. Also, UV light significantly influenced the attractiveness to swarming alates. When the spectrographs of the above LEDs and UV-LED (350~425 nm) were superimposed with those of the three street lamps in conjunction with LEDs for both laboratory and field tests, it was apparent that lights with a shorter wavelength had a better effect in attracting swarming alates of C. formosanus.

摘要

本研究測試家白蟻 (Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki) 之有翅成蟲群飛期間對三種發光二極體 (light-emitting diodes, LEDs) 的趨性,以了解其趨性最大的波長範圍;並進一步試驗群飛的有翅型家白蟻對三種常用路燈:複金屬燈、水銀燈、高壓鈉燈之趨光性。三種發光二極體發出的色光照射到水面之反射光,所誘集到的有翅型家白蟻以藍色光 (367~583 nm) 與綠色光 (525~648 nm) 顯著多於紅色光 (600~733 nm)。三種路燈誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量,以複金屬燈最多,水銀燈其次,若包覆防紫外線濾膜後,則此二種燈光誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量顯著減少,又以複金屬燈之誘集效應銳減尤為顯著,甚至少於水銀燈者;而高壓鈉燈則不論有無包覆防紫外線濾膜,均極顯著少於複金屬燈及水銀燈,此結果與室內試驗之結果相符。本試驗顯示三種路燈對群飛家白蟻之誘集效果差異極為顯著,且紫外光對有翅型家白蟻之誘集效應亦極為顯著。再將上述三種LEDs及UVLED (350~425 nm) 的光譜圖套上上述三種常用路燈之光譜圖,配合以LEDs及室內、室外試驗的誘集結果,推測短波長的光對有翅型家白蟻的誘集效果最佳。

Key words: Coptotermes formosanus, swarming, alate, phototaxis.

關鍵詞:家白蟻、群飛、有翅型趨光性

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有翅型家白蟻 (Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki) (等翅

目:鼻白蟻科)的趨光性研究

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摘 要

本研究測試家白蟻(Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki)之有翅成蟲群飛期間對三種發光二極體(light-emitting diodes, LEDs)的趨性,以了解其趨性最大的波長範圍;並進一步試驗群飛的有翅型家白蟻對三種常用路燈:複金屬燈、水銀燈、高壓鈉燈之趨光性。三種發光二極體發出的色光照射到水面之反射光,所誘集到的有翅型家白蟻以藍色光(367~583 nm)與綠色光(525~648 nm)顯著多於紅色光(600~733 nm)。三種路燈誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量,以複金屬燈最多,水銀燈其次,若包覆防紫外線濾膜後,則此二種燈光誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量顯著減少,又以複金屬燈之誘集效應銳減尤為顯著,甚至少於水銀燈者;而高壓鈉燈則不論有無包覆防紫外線濾膜,均極顯著少於複金屬燈及水銀燈,此結果與室內試驗之結果相符。本試驗顯示三種路燈對群飛家白蟻之誘集效果差異極為顯著,且紫外光對有翅型家白蟻之誘集效應亦極為顯著。再將上述三種 LEDs 及 UV-LED(350~425 nm)的光譜圖套上上述三種常用路燈之光譜圖,配合以 LEDs 及室內、室外試驗的誘集結果,推測短波長的光對有翅型家白蟻的誘集效果最佳。

關鍵詞:家白蟻、群飛、有翅型趨光性。

前 言

昆蟲的眼睛形態因種類而異,有只具單眼 或複眼者,或兩者兼具,其形態上的不同,對 昆蟲的行為模式皆具有相當的意義。白蟻是社 會性昆蟲,其階級分化完整、分工精細;生殖 型的白蟻具有一對複眼與一對單眼,而非生殖 型的工蟻與兵蟻,卻因為分工職務各異,始終生長在陰暗、濕潤的環境中,其複眼退化、單眼闕如,光線對他們並不具意義(Bremer et al., 1993)。部份種類的白蟻之生殖型有翅成蟲肩負繁衍後代之重任,每年春、夏之交,便須經歷一小段的群飛時間,是為繁殖之前奏曲。其在群飛前為負趨光性,當條件、時機成

熟之時,即轉為正趨光性;群飛後,一旦找尋 到交配對象,即雙雙轉入暗處或狹縫中,又恢 復為負趨光性,隨後完成其分巢、繁衍 (Harvey, 1934)。由於其呈現正趨光性的時間 為時僅 20 分鐘左右,因此若欲試驗其正趨光 性,時間上的限制是研究上的一大挑戰,故迄 今白蟻有翅成蟲在群飛時的正趨光性之相關 研究報告屈指可數。Oi et al. (1964)研究家白 蟻(Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki) 的有 翅成蟲之群飛行為,其中試驗其對不同的燈源 及各波長範圍的光源之趨光反應,結果以對 400~420 nm 波長範圍的趨性最大,一般用照 明燈則以藍色螢光燈趨性最大。Cabrera and Rust (1996) 則以 Incisitermes minor 之若蟲 及甫配對之成蟲為試驗對象,試驗對紅光、螢 光及白熱光均是負趨光性。

白蟻的群飛受外在因子(如氣象條件), 內在因子(如費洛蒙以及營養等因子)之影響 甚鉅。白蟻的有翅成蟲於群飛時的趨光現象, 為一年一度最龐大的分巢行為表現,也是研究 白蟻防治需加強防範之重要的一環。因此本研究係以家白蟻之有翅成蟲為研究對象,試驗它們在群飛期間對三種發光二極體 (light-emitting diodes, LEDs) 的趨性,以不 解其趨性最大的波長範圍;並以三種常用路燈:複金屬燈、水銀燈、高壓鈉燈誘集群飛的 家白蟻有翅成蟲,更進一步將三種燈源分別包 覆防紫外線濾膜,以探究400 nm以下之光波 對家白蟻誘集的效應,做為日後選擇照明燈之 參考,或做為家白蟻的綜合防治策略中之物理 防治法參考。

材料與方法

一、群飛白蟻對三種發光二極體 (LED) 之趨 光性

(一)蟲源

本試驗所使用之家白蟻 (C. formosanus) 係由病媒防治業者自受白蟻侵害之住家摘除 完整之蟻巢中獲得。蟻巢置入市售之塑膠整理 箱(長69.5×寬47×高40cm)中,於實驗 場所內室溫培養,並供給適量水份及紙類,以 維持群體生存所需。

(二)選擇供試的發光二極體(LEDs)

十種紅、橙、黃、綠、藍色、霧面或光面的發光二極體,以軟木塞固定於直徑 5 cm、長 80 cm、厚 1 mm 之鋁管的一端,以分光光譜 儀 (SpectraPro-275, Acton Research Corporation)分別測量經由鋁管集光後之光譜圖,挑選出光譜重疊最少的藍、綠、紅三種,並以照度計 (Optometer, UDT S370)量測,調整為相等之光強度 (intensity)。

(三)趨光試驗

將分別固定有光面的藍、綠、紅三種 LEDs 之鋁管三支,與一支無任何燈源之鋁管(對照組),每一支鋁管均為長80 cm、內徑 4.3 cm,四支採完全逢機設計一字排開,垂直懸吊在一水平的支撐桿上,兩兩相距約 45 cm。誘集色光排列由左至右依序第一次為:紅、藍、無(對照組)、綠;第二次為:藍、綠、紅、無(對照組);第三次為:無(對照組)、紅、綠、藍;固定有 LED 的一端在上,離地 130 cm高;各管正下方的地上各擺置一最大口徑為 25 cm 的塑膠臉盆,盆面鋪覆鋁箔紙,形成如一凹面鏡般,可將投射到盆內的光束集中,內盛等量的水。

進行試驗的室內的門窗均遮光,以避免外界光線干擾。LEDs 控制器以定時器控制開關時間為 17:30 至 22:30。當白蟻自蟻巢群飛出來時,在絕對黑暗之室內,僅見三種 LEDs 的色光投射水盆後,再反射呈現在水面上約 15 cm 直徑的三個光圈,故紛紛投身水面。計算

每一個水盆內的白蟻數。

二、三種常用路燈誘集試驗

(一)選擇供試的燈源

經洽詢台北市公園路燈管理處有關照明設備設置原則,依路幅寬度、道路所在地區之特性等考量,而以水銀燈 (mercury lamp)、高壓鈉燈 (high-pressure sodium lamp)、複金屬燈 (MetalArc metal halide lamp) 為最常設置之燈源,本試驗遂以此三種燈源為試驗燈源。

(二)室內試驗

1. 蟲源 同上述一(一)項。

2. 誘集燈箱

以鍍鋅板製成四座長 76 寬 58 高 75 cm 的箱體,每座的前面之相同位置均挖開一 15 cm 直徑之圓孔,向外焊接有一10 cm 長之鍍 鋅板製之圓管,為避免炫光,內壁套上一層黑 色絨紙;其外套上一 30 cm 長之鋁製螺旋圓 管,以調節照光角度。箱體之底座為木製,同 樣覆上一層鍍鋅板,以避免過熱或走火引起燃 燒;底座靠前方挖有一20 cm 直徑的圓洞,水 平裝置一捕蟲燈組所拆卸下來的風扇 (110 ∨,串聯),風扇底部並套上一捕蟲網;靠後 方處裝置可調整仰角角度之燈座,分別安裝上 複金屬燈 (Philips-HPI-T, 250 W), 高壓鈉燈 (Philips-C250S50, 250 W) 、 水 銀 燈 (Philips-HPL-N, 200 W),另一箱體為對照 組,除不裝置任何燈外,其餘設計均同;每一 座箱體均分別以角鋼撐高為 120 cm , 為避免 箱體過熱,並將各組變壓器(220V,串聯)拉 線至箱體外,綁於角鋼之鋼腳上(圖一)。四 座誘集箱採完全逢機設計(completely randomized design) 接連著一字排開,並以 絕對遮光防火布遮蓋整組角鋼座,以免光線洩 漏,干擾群飛白蟻之趨向三種試驗燈源。以分光光譜儀(SpectraPro-275, Acton Research Corporation)測量三種燈源之光譜圖。

3. 趨光試驗

將整箱蟲源置於誘集箱正前方3 m 處,調整照光角度使燈光集中至蟻巢正上方,並以照度計 (Lux-meter ANA-315, Tokyo Koden)分別量測該距離各種光源之照度。試驗室的窗戶以絕對遮光布平貼,以隔絕外界光線干擾誘集的結果。



圖一 室內試驗有翅型家白蟻群飛時對三種常用路燈趨 光性之誘集燈箱。

Fig. 1. Trap boxes to test the phototaxis of swarming Coptotermes formosanus in the laboratory.

群飛時期以定時器設定於 17:30 至 22:30 同時打開燈光以及風扇,分別計算各種燈源之捕蟲網內所誘集到的白蟻數。

(三)室外試驗

1. 蟲源

位於台北故宮博物院正館東側之後方山區,以及與第二行政大樓旁的花圃區,均可誘集到白蟻;且每年春夏之際,均有白蟻於此區域群飛之記錄,故以此區域之家白蟻族群做為趨光試驗之對象。

2. 燈源

於台北故宮博物院正館東側與第二行政 大樓之間的區域,原已設有高壓鈉燈之路燈一 座,及水銀燈之探照燈一座,再設置複金屬燈 之探照燈一座,三種燈源約互成正三角,水平 高度相仿,燈源兩兩相距約6 m。

3. 趨光試驗

三種燈光分有無包覆防紫外線濾膜(University Products, #479-0050) 共六種組合,於燈源下方100 cm處各懸吊一誘集水盆(長37×寬23×高17 cm,盆內底部鋪上一層鉛箔紙,盆內裝約5 cm高的水)。六-七月間氣候條件適合群飛的日子,約19:00天色漸暗時,高壓鈉路燈自動開啟後,隨即將另兩種燈源一起打開,白蟻於燈光下飛舞,並見投射於水盆之光線,遂紛紛投身其中;誘集60分鐘後,取下水盆,分別計算誘集到的家白蟻數。

結 果

一、群飛家白蟻對三種發光二極體 (LEDs) 之 趨性

由於每次誘集所飛出的總白蟻數差異 大,故以開方根轉換資料後再行統計分析。三 種發光二極體發出的色光照射到水面之反射 光,所誘集到的有翅型家白蟻以藍色光 (367~583 nm)與綠色光 (525~648 nm)顯 著多於紅色光 (600~733 nm) (表一)。

二、三種常用路燈誘集試驗

(一)室內試驗

以照度計測量距離燈光誘集箱 3 m 處之 三種燈光之照度,分別為複金屬 30 lux, 高壓 鈉燈 40 lux, 水銀燈 30 lux。由於每次誘集所 飛出的總白蟻數差異大,故以開方根轉換資料 後再行統計分析。三種路燈誘集到的有翅型家 白蟻以複金屬燈顯著多於其它試驗組(表二)。 (二)室外試驗

以分光光譜儀分析 LEDs 與三種常用路 燈之光譜圖得知:在455 nm 之前具相當強度 的波峰,複金屬燈有6個,而水銀燈有3個,但在高壓鈉燈則微乎其微(圖二)。若將三種 常用路燈燈源包覆防紫外線濾膜,結果凡400 nm 以下的光波均被過濾掉(圖三)。

三種路燈誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量,以複金屬燈最多,水銀燈其次,若包覆防紫外線濾膜後,則此二種燈光誘集得的有翅型家白蟻數量顯著減少,又以複金屬燈之誘集效應銳減尤為顯著,甚至少於水銀燈者;而高壓鈉燈則不論有無包覆防紫外線濾膜,均極顯著少於複金屬燈及水銀燈(圖四),此結果與室內試驗之結果相符。以SAS Proc GENMOD (SAS, 1996)統計分析結果顯示:三種路燈對群飛家白蟻之誘集效果差異極顯著 (P < 0.0001),且紫外光對有翅型家白蟻之誘集效應極為顯著 (P < 0.05),此二因子交感效應亦顯著 (P < 0.05)。

討 論

Burkhardt (1964) 指出許多種類的昆蟲

表一 室內試驗群飛之有翅型家白蟻對三種之發光二極體之趨性

Table 1. Laboratory test of phototaxis of swarming Coptatermes formosanus to three different-colored of LEDs

Light of the LED	1999/5/16 ¹	1999/5/21	1999/5/26	Total	Average ³
Blue (367~583 nm)	140 / 11.87 2	54 / 7.42	344 / 18.57	538	12.62 ± 5.61 a
Green (525~648 nm) nm)	106 / 10.34	11 / 3.46	149 / 12.25	266	8.68 ± 4.62 a
Red (600~733 nm)	6 / 2.65	1 / 1.41	39 / 6.32	46	3.46 ± 2.55 b
Control	4 / 2.24	5 / 2.45	10 / 3.32	19	2.67 ± 0.57 b

- 1: The LED lights were arranged in first trap as red, blue, control, green; in second trap as blue, green, red, control; and in third trap as control, red, green, blue.
- 2: Number of alates trapped/square root transformation of the number of alates trapped.
- 3: Averages of the square root -transformed data within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different by Duncan's multiple range test (P < 0.05).

表二 室內試驗群飛之有翅型家白蟻對三種常用路燈之趨性

Table 2. Laboratory test of phototaxis of swarming Coptotermes formosanus to three kinds of street lights

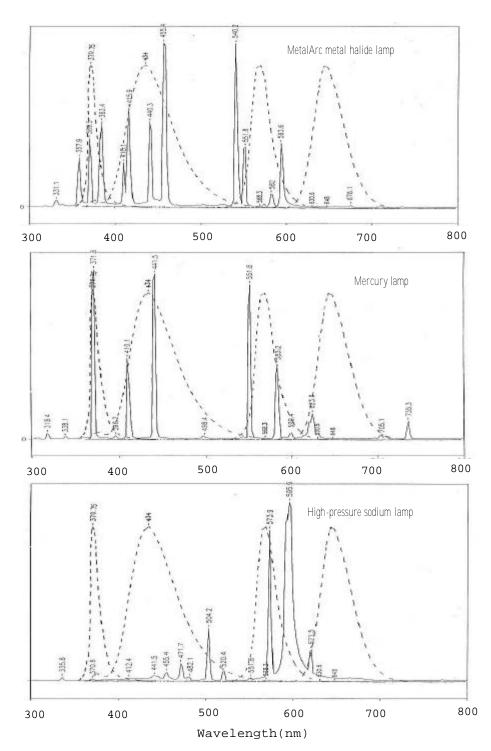
Lamp	Total	Average ³
MetalArc metal halide lamp	93 ¹	5.28 ² ± 2.48 a
High-pressure sodium lamp	20	2.63 ± 1.06 b
Mercury lamp	32	2.95 ± 2.12 ab
No lamp (Control)	0	1 b

- 1: Total number of Copototermes formosanus alates trapped in 8 sessions.
- 2: Square root transformation of the number of alates trapped.
- 3: Footnotes are the same as those in Table 1.

對於綠光具高敏感性,然而不同種類的昆蟲也 依其不同生態習性而對各種波長的光敏感性 各異,如苜蓿象鼻蟲(Hypera postica)除了 對綠光 (500-550 nm) 敏感性高之外, 對遠紅 外線或近近紅外線(675 nm) 之敏感性甚至高 過綠光 (Meyer, 1976); 寄生蜂 Trybliographa rapae 對紫外光及黃綠光較敏感 (Brown et al., 1998); 家蠅對於紫外光 (340 nm) 趨性最大 (Roberts et al., 1992)。綜合 室內及室外的試驗結果顯示:有翅型家白蟻對 短波長的光趨性較大,此與 Oi et al. (1964) 之試驗結果:家白蟻之有翅型成蟲偏好 400~420 nm 之光波長相符。尤其是三種常用 路燈以防紫外線濾膜包覆濾掉400 nm 以下的 光波之後,對於原先趨性極大的複金屬燈產生 極顯著的銳減效應,推測紫外光對於家白蟻的 趨光行為應極具影響力。若進一步以視細胞電

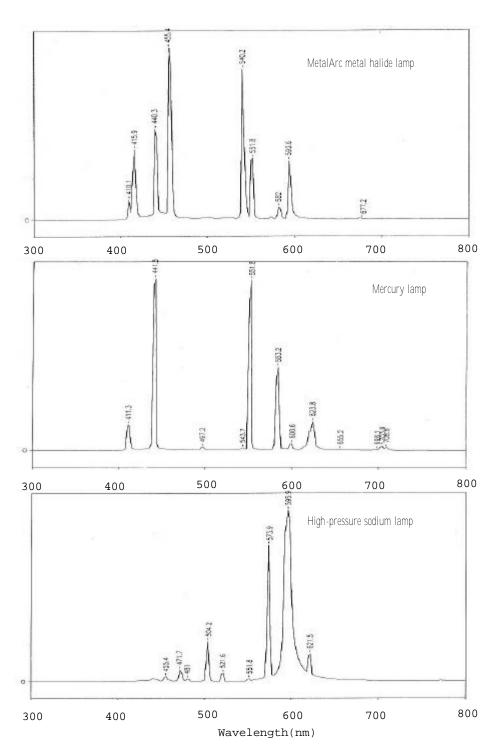
圖 (electroretinogram, ERG) 解析其視細胞對各光波之敏感性,將可了解生理現象與行為之間的關連性。除了光波長為主要因子外,光強度也是影響群飛行為之重要因子。Leong et al. (1983)研究影響家白蟻群飛之環境因子之結果:當光強度降到 10.8 lumen/m²時家白蟻即開始群飛,當減低到 0.14 lumen/m²時則停止群飛。在室內試驗量測等距離時,三種光源之照度以高壓鈉燈略高於另兩種燈,可能因此略微加強了家白蟻對高壓鈉燈之趨性,但統計分析的結果顯示此效應是不顯著的。

家白蟻的群飛受外在因素如大氣與土壤之溫度與濕度、降雨量、風速、大氣壓力、光強度等 (Lai, 1977; Leong et al., 1983),內在因素如蟻巢本身年齡、階級化的程度、營養狀態及費洛蒙的控制等 (Henderson and Delaplane, 1994)影響甚鉅。許多種類的昆蟲



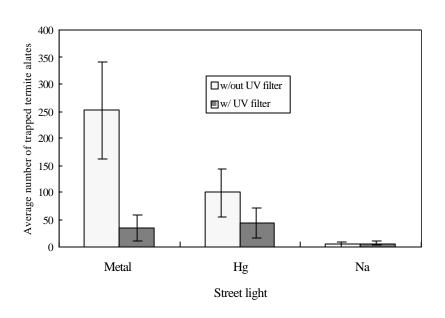
圖二 將四種發光二極體之光譜圖(上、中、下圖之虛線者;由左至右分別為紫外光、藍光、綠光、紅光)套上三種常用路燈之光譜圖(實線者)。

Fig. 2. Spectra of four different-colored LEDs (peaks of dashed curves in all three figures from left to right represent UV, blue, green, and red lights, respectively) superimposed on the spectra of three kinds of street lights (full curves).



圖三 將三種常用路燈套上防紫外線濾膜後之光譜圖。

Fig. 3. Spectra of three kinds of street lights enveloped by a UV-filter plastic membrane.



圖四 室外試驗群飛之有翅型家白蟻對三種常用路燈之趨性。

Fig. 4. Field test of phototaxis of swarming *Coptotermes formosanus* to three kinds of street lights with or without an enveloping UV-filter plastic membrane. (Metal: MetalArc metal halide lamp; Hg: mercury lamp; Na: high-pressure sodium lamp)

在交尾期均有群飛現象,中華瘧蚊(Anopheles sinensis)藉由群飛以提供雌雄交尾之場所,且 1 lux 的微光有助於提升雌蟲之受精率 (Liu et al., 1996);趨光飛翔的煙草粉蝨 (Bemisia tabaci) 產卵的雌蟲比率高於停留在寄主植物聖誕紅上者 (Blackmer and Byrne, 1993)。然而,有些白蟻不須經過群飛也可進行交尾,如黑翅土白蟻 (Odontotermes formosanus)與黑胸散白蟻 (Reticulitermes chinensis)(Huang et al., 1989)。又如黑翅土白蟻與黃肢散白蟻 (Reticulitermes flaviceps)等白蟻雖有群飛行為,但其趨光性並不明顯。究竟這些生殖型白蟻在群飛期間的趨光性對其生殖力所代表的意義與影響為何?均是值得深入探討的問題。

誌 謝

本試驗承蒙中星害蟲驅除公司提供蟻巢及人力協助,並慨借自家住宅為LEDs及路燈誘集試驗之場所;鑫榮照明公司王義宏先生提供路燈誘集試驗所需之燈具;中興大學昆蟲系助理教授楊恩誠博士協助設計LEDs;東吳大學物理系陳昌祈教授慨借並指導使用分光光譜儀與照度計;台北故宮博物院科技室鄭能聰先生鼎力協助室外試驗工作。感謝台灣大學農藝系沈明來老師、彭雲明老師及本系洪淑彬老師指導試驗數據之統計分析。感謝屏東科技大學賴博永老師斧正英文摘要。

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Study on the Phototaxis of Alates of *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae)

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ABSTRACT

A laboratory study was conducted to investigate the phototaxis of alates Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki towards three different-colored light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and to elucidate the extent of their phototropic wavelength. Studies were also conducted to determine the effects of three different kinds of street lights, a MetalArc metal halide lamp, a high-pressure sodium lamp, and a mercury lamp, on attracting swarming C. formosanus. Based on the results of attraction by the LED color reflected from a water surface, the numbers of alates attracted by blue (367~583 nm) and green (525~648 nm) were significantly greater than that by red (600-733 nm). Results of the number of alates attracted by the three different street lights showed that the MetalArc metal halide lamp caught the most followed by the mercury lamp. When all three lamps were covered by a UV-filter plastic membrane, numbers of alates caught by the above two lamps were significantly reduced, especially for the MetalArc metal halide lamp, for which the reduction was most noticeable. The number caught by the MetalArc metal halide lamp was even less than that by the mercury lamp. The fewest number of alates was caught by the high-pressure sodium lamp among the three street lamps regardless of whether or not it was covered with a UV-filter plastic membrane. Results of this field study were consistent with these of the laboratory study. This study further shows that differences in the three street amps in attracting swarming alates were highly significant. Also, UV light significantly influenced the attractiveness to swarming alates. When the spectrographs of the above LEDs and UV-LED (350~425 nm) were superimposed with those of the three street lamps in conjunction with LEDs for both laboratory and field tests, it was apparent that lights with a shorter wavelength had a better effect in attracting swarming alates of *C. formosanus*.

Key words: Coptotermes formosanus, swarming, alate, phototaxis.