



2019年第36期 总189期

茶学研究专题

本期导读

▶ 前沿资讯

1. 中国新推出的小鹿茶速递
2. 在古瓦哈提茶叶拍卖中心一公斤茶叶以7.5万卢比售出

▶ 学术文献

1. 论极端结构的演变：静态尺度和性选择信号的功能
2. 叶蝉 (*Balclutha incisa*, 半翅目：蝉科：三角头亚科) 的鸣叫和二重奏行为：雌性选择的机会？
3. 日本茶树遗传资源中与茶灰霉病抗性相关的表型和基因型
4. 某些挥发物对叶蝉 (*Amrasca devastans*) 中声波传播和交配的干扰

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. China's Newly Launched Xiaolu Tea Delivers (中国新推出的小鹿茶速递)

简介: 中国的Luckin可能被证明是茶叶供应的先驱。在美国, 外卖茶是有利可图的, 麦当劳每年售价10亿美元, 但主要限于冰茶。自2017年以来, Luckin已经开设了3,000家店铺, 现在是中国最大的国内咖啡连锁店。在其成功的咖啡交付模式的基础上, 该公司在7月推出了一个名为 Xiaolu (小鹿) 茶的新茶品牌。该系列包括10种口味, 包括茉莉绿茶和芒果, 以及从新西兰进口的泡沫奶酪等创新产品。这些茶混合了布丁, 既是饮料, 又是零食, 每杯售价3.50美元至4.50美元。

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期: 2019-08-19

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/80/Csgk0F1k-G6Aly0nAAZq609xfmc290.pdf>

2. A kg of tea sold at Rs 75000 in Guwahati tea auction centre (在古瓦哈提茶叶拍卖中心一公斤茶叶以7.5万卢比售出)

简介: Guwahati Tea Auction has created yet another International record as it sold a kg of tea at Rs. 75,000. The tea "Golden butterfly" is a speciality tea and is produced by the Dikon Tea Estate. The tea was bought by Assam Tea Traders. Dinesh Bihani, Secretary Guwahati Tea Auction Buyers Association, said that GTAC is giving an opportunity to sellers who want to sell their tea at remunerative prices. Good tea is always in demand and buyers are always ready to pay a handsome price.

来源: The Economic Times 网站

发布日期: 2019-08-13

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/80/Csgk0F1k07CAQaD5AATbZfhzQhM923.pdf>

▶ 学术文献

1. On the evolution of extreme structures: static scaling and the function of sexually selected signals (论极端结构的演变: 静态尺度和性选择信号的功能)

简介: The 'positive allometry hypothesis' predicts that ornaments and weapons of sexual selection will scale steeply when among-individual variation in trait size is compared with variation in overall body size. Intuitive and striking, this idea has been explored in hundreds of contemporary animal species and sparked controversy in palaeobiology over the function of exaggerated structures in dinosaurs and other extinct lineages. Recently, however, challenges to this idea have raised questions regarding the validity of the hypothesis. We address this controversy in two ways. First, we suggest the positive allometry hypothesis be applied only to morphological traits that function as visual signals of individual body size. Second, because steep scaling slopes make traits better signals than other body parts, we propose that tests of the

positive allometry hypothesis compare the steepness of the scaling relationships of focal, putative signal traits to those of other body parts in the same organism (rather than to an arbitrary slope of 1). We provide data for a suite of 29 extreme structures and show that steep scaling relationships are common when structures function as signals of relative body size, but not for comparably extreme structures that function in other contexts. We discuss these results in the context of animal signalling and sexual selection, and conclude that patterns of static scaling offer powerful insight into the evolution and function of disproportionately large, or extreme, animal structures. Finally, using data from a ceratopsid dinosaur and a pterosaur, we show that our revised test can be applied to fossil assemblages, making this an exciting and powerful method for gleaning insight into the function of structures in extinct taxa.

来源: Animal Behaviour 期刊

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全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/80/Csgk0F1klYqASmzTABz8Pt892P0872.pdf>

2. Calling and Duetting Behavior in the Leafhopper *Balclutha incisa* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Deltocephalinae): Opportunity for Female Choice? (叶蝉 (*Balclutha incisa*, 半翅目: 蝉科: 三角头亚科) 的鸣叫和二重奏行为: 雌性选择的机会?)

简介: Male *Balclutha incisa* (Cicadellidae: Deltocephalinae) produces substrate-borne signals as well as sounds produced by wing fluttering. Males produce 6 signal types that are associated with different behavioral activities: (i) cleaning, (ii) calling, (iii) precopulatory, (iv) copulation, (v) postcopulatory behavior, and (vi) aggression. Within each category signals have a high degree of stereotypy in regard to their temporal structure. Females produce two kinds of signals: (i) a duetting signal in response to the male, and (ii) an introductory or preparatory signal before the main signal. The sexes duet, with the female placing its signal immediately after the first two components of the male's call, with an interval of some 136 ms. We discuss the role of the male calls in attracting females and the importance of the duet in maintaining a temporary pair-bond.

来源: Journal of Insect Behavior 期刊

发布日期: 2005-03-20

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/80/Csgk0F1nH2yABYGZAAc2jmuDwxw538.pdf>

3. Phenotypes and Genotypes Related to Tea Gray Blight Disease Resistance in the Genetic Resources of Tea in Japan (日本茶树遗传资源中与茶灰霉病抗性相关的表型和基因型)

简介: The phenotypes related to tea gray blight resistance were evaluated by the artificial inoculation method in the accessions of tea germplasm preserved at the National Institute of Vegetable and Tea Science in Makurazaki, Kagoshima Prefecture. The genotypes of 453 plants including 89 main tea cultivars in Japan were also determined by using the parent-offspring genetic analysis of many cross combinations. A wide variation in the resistance of tea plants to tea gray blight was observed both in terms of phenotypes and genotypes. The majority of the Assam plants (*Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica*) showed a high level of resistance and very few

variations, both in genotypes and phenotypes. The Japanese native plants (*C. sinensis* var. *sinensis*) showed a wider genetic diversity than any other groups of plants in the resistance to tea gray blight. Since many of the tea plants derived from other countries were highly resistant to the disease and harbored 2 P11 genes which confer a high level of resistance, they are very important materials for the breeding of cultivars that are resistant to the disease. The phenotype and genotype analysis was found to be very useful to identify doubtful cultivars.

来源: Japan Agricultural Research Quarterly 期刊

发布日期: 2003-01-30

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/80/Csgk0F1kjcCAHedVAAXr7Bq0kr4394.pdf>

4. Interference of sonic communication and mating in leafhopper *Amrasca devastans* (distant) by certain volatiles (某些挥发物对叶蝉 (*Amrasca devastans*) 中声波传播和交配的干扰)

简介: Mating between the two sexes in the leafhopper *Amrasca devastans* was inhibited by cineole vapors surrounding host plant leaves bearing the insects. There was a decline in the percentage of pairs mating and mated females fertilized. The vapors were not toxic and did not prevent the insects' arrival on the leaves. The cineole vapors inhibited the mating chiefly by interfering with the surface-mediated sonic communication between the sexes. The inhibition of mating was chemical specific since other volatiles, e.g., citral, were not as effective as cineole. Exposure to cineole vapors resulted in a decline in the sexual response of the females to the sonic signals of the male.

来源: Journal of Chemical Ecology 期刊

发布日期: 1984-10-20

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/80/Csgk0F1nlxyARhciaAj1Kz5GEsM200.pdf>