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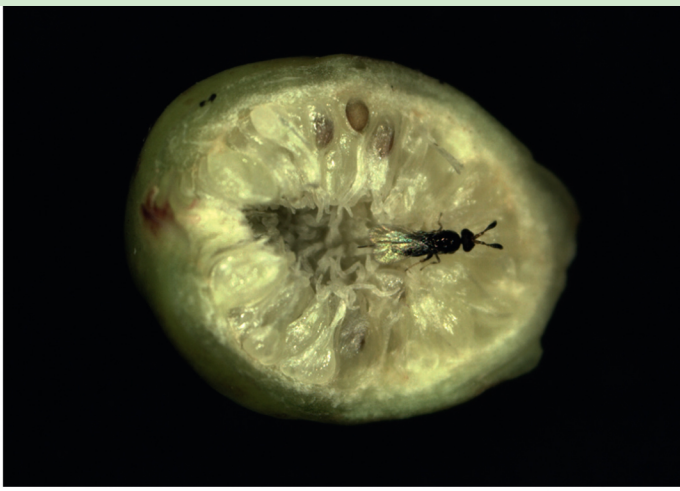

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目　　次

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封面说明: 榕树(*Ficus microcarpa*)及其传粉榕小蜂*Eupristina verticillata* (彭艳琼摄)。左上: 到访雌花期隐头花序的传粉榕小蜂; 右上: 隐头花序内传粉和产卵的榕小蜂; 左下: 雄花期隐头花序; 右下: 榕树。张亭等运用化学生态学的方法, 提取、分析了榕树隐头花序不同发育期释放的挥发物, 发现其雌花期吸引传粉榕小蜂的活性化合物是通过多种化合物的“泛化”策略来维系的(本期549–558页)。

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May 2017 Vol. 41 No. 5

CONTENTS

Cover illustration: *Ficus microcarpa* and its pollinating fig wasp *Eupristina verticillata* (Photographed by PENG Yan-Qiong). Upper left, pollinating fig wasp visiting female phase syconium; upper right, fig wasp of pollination and oviposition inside the syconium; lower left, male phase syconia; lower right, *Ficus microcarpa*. Zhang *et al*. used the methods of chemical ecology to extract and analyze the volatiles of syconia from *Ficus microcarpa* at different developmental phases. The active compounds that attracted the pollinating fig wasps at female phase were constituted by multiple chemical compounds so that the mutualistic relationship between *F. microcarpa* and *E. verticillata* is maintained by chemical communication of "generalization" strategy (Pages 549–558 of this issue).