

↑日本大鍬形蟲。76mm。2003
D. c. binodulosus.

大鍬形蟲與基本鍬形蟲

Dorcus curvidens and the Basic Stag Beetle

日本先進的鍬形蟲飼育技術是值得任何想要成功飼育鍬形蟲的朋友學習的。我所有的基本鍬形蟲飼育知識都是從日本朋友學來的。由於日本的飼育技術大部分都是從飼育*curvidens*大鍬形蟲開發出來的，再加上大鍬形蟲又是大家都有耳聞過的名詞，因此我將從*curvidens*大鍬形蟲開始談起。但開始之前我一定要強調，我絕不鼓勵非法飼育台灣大鍬形蟲或是長角大鍬形蟲。「*Dorcus curvidens*」這一章的用意只是要提供我所知道的一切資訊，並非鼓勵他人飼育保育類。

Japan has world's most advanced stag beetle breeding techniques. In fact, all of my basic stag beetle knowledge came from Japan. Since most of Japan's techniques came from studying *Dorcus curvidens*, this book will start with this species. (Note: *Dorcus curvidens formosanus* is a protected subspecies in Taiwan. It cannot be legally kept in Taiwan.) Classification of *Dorcus curvidens* is subject to debate. Four sets of classification follow.

本章主角的分類一直受到爭論。最傳統的分類如下：

Classification of stag beetles in this chapter has been much disputed by stag beetle enthusiasts. What follows is the most traditional classification:

- *Dorcus curvidens curvidens* 彎角大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus curvidens hopei* 中國大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus curvidens binodulosus* 日本大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus curvidens formosanus* 台灣大鍬形蟲
- 以上1個種，4個亞種 one species, four subspecies

自從*Dorcus grandis*發表以後出現了以下的分類：

After the description of *Dorcus grandis*, the following classification occurred:

- *Dorcus curvidens curvidens* 彎角大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus curvidens hopei* 中國大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus curvidens binodulosus* 日本大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis grandis* 雄偉大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis formosanus* 台灣大鍬形蟲
- 以上2個種 two species

有些飼育者則偏好以下的分類：

Some enthusiasts favor the following classification:

- *Dorcus curvidens* 彎角大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus hopei hopei* 中國大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus hopei binodulosus* 日本大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis grandis* 雄偉大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis formosanus* 台灣大鍬形蟲
- 以上3個種 three species

以下的分類也有飼育者支持：

Some enthusiasts support the following classification:

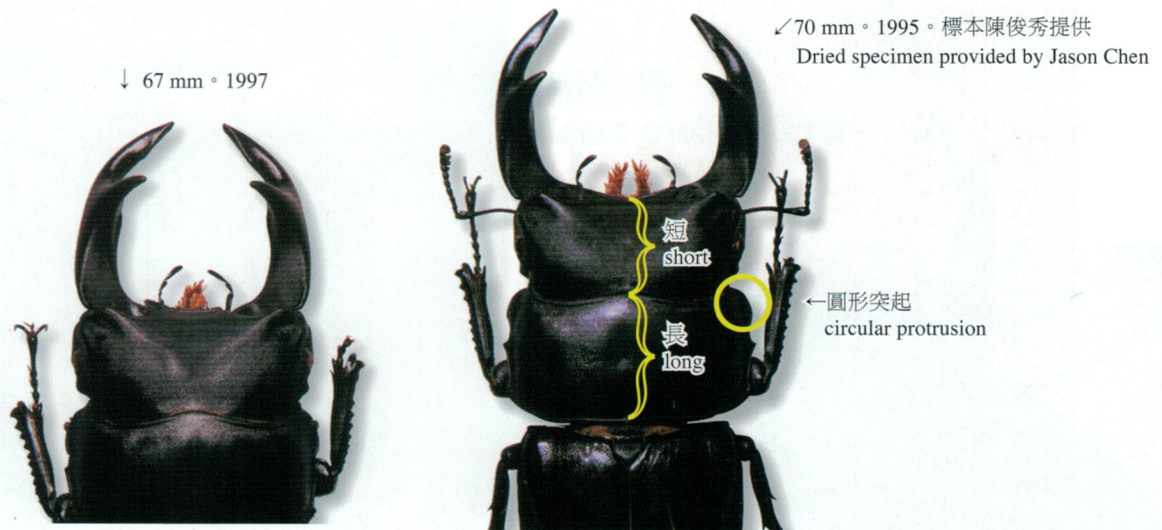
- *Dorcus curvidens* 彎角大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis grandis* 雄偉大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis hopei* 中國大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis binodulosus* 日本大鍬形蟲
 - *Dorcus grandis formosanus* 台灣大鍬形蟲
- 以上2個種 two species



以上的每一組分類都有優點與缺點。例如，我最喜歡三個種類的分類，因為 *D. h. hopei* 跟 *D. h. binodulosus* 外形極為相似，因此二者為同種。但是 *D. g. formosanus* 卻又可與 *D. h. binodulosus* 繁殖出有生殖能力的後代，符合生物學中「生物種」的定義。此書將採用最傳統的分類，如此所有的亞種均屬於「*curvidens* 大锹形蟲」這個種，此章的主角。接下來介紹 *curvidens* 大锹形蟲的各亞種。

Each set has advantages and disadvantages. For example, I favor the third set because *D. h. hopei* and *D. h. binodulosus* are almost morphologically identical and therefore classified as one species. However, *D. g. formosanus* and *D. h. binodulosus* can interbreed and produce fertile offspring. This book will adopt the first set of classification for simplicity's sake.

日本大锹形蟲 *Dorcus curvidens binodulosus*



◆ 產地 Distribution：日本 Japan、韓國 Korea、北中國 northern China

◆ 分辨方法 Characteristics：

大顎 Mandibles—大顎末端彎度和 *hopei* 一樣是亞種中最小的。大顎整體感立體。55 mm 以上個體大顎齒突遠離根部、向前斜出。50 mm 以下個體大顎齒突相對、不往前斜出。

Smallest curvature along with *D. c. hopei*. Overall impression very three-dimensional. Denticles of individuals above 55 mm incline forward and are placed far away from the base. Denticles of individuals below 50 mm point to each other.

頭部 Head—頭部中央前方地帶與*D. c. hopei*一樣為各亞種中最扁平的。頭部中央長度明顯比前胸背板中央長度短。

smallest mid-front region along with *D. c. hopei*. The vertical length at the middle of the head is considerably shorter than the vertical length at the middle of the pronotum.

前胸背板 Pronotum—前胸背板兩側前端有圓形突起物。

Each front edge has a circular protrusion.

中國大锹形蟲 *Dorcus curvidens hopei*



◆產地 Distribution：南中國 southern China

◆分辨方法 Characteristics：

大顎 Mandibles—大顎末端彎度小。部分65 mm以上個體大顎齒突幾乎完全往上發展，形成所謂的「疊齒」現象。60 mm以下大顎長相與*D. c. binodulosus* 相同。

Smallest curvature. Denticles of some individuals above 65 mm develop upwards, creating the “overlapping” effect. Rest identical to *D. c. binodulosus*.

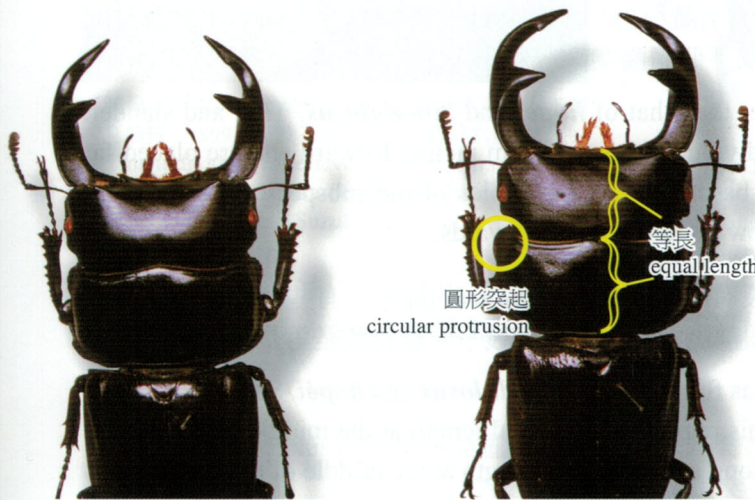
頭部 Head—長像與*D. c. binodulosus*相同。

Identical to *D. c. binodulosus*.

前胸背板 Pronotum—前胸背板兩側前端有圓形突起物。

Each front edge has a circular protrusion.

彎角大锹形蟲 *Dorcus curvidens curvidens*



↑ ↗左為越南產彎角大锹形蟲，右為泰國產彎角大锹形蟲。66 mm。1998。標本陳俊秀提供
Left is *curvidens* from Vietnam and right is *curvidens* from Thailand. Dried specimens provided by Jason Chen



↗錫金產彎角大锹形蟲。79 mm。1999。活體鈴木貴夫提供
Curvidens from Sikkim. Live specimen provided by Takao Suzuki



↗ 緬甸產彎角大锹形蟲。72 mm。2003
Curvidens from Myanmar.



↗ 印度產彎角大锹形蟲。77 mm。2003
Curvidens from India.

◆產地 Distribution：印度 India、泰國 Thailand、越南 Vietnam、寮國 Laos、緬甸 Myanmar

◆分辨方法 Characteristics：

大顎 Mandibles—大顎末端彎度比 *hopei* 和 *binodulosus* 的大。大顎細薄修長。70 mm 以上個體大顎齒突遠離根部，部分產地個體擁有各亞種中比例最長的大顎。60 mm 以下個體齒突向後斜出。

Curvature larger than that of *hopei* and *binodulosus*. Thin and slender. Denticles of individuals above 70 mm incline forward and are placed far away from the base. Longest mandibles of the subspecies. Denticles of individuals below 60 mm point backwards.

頭部 Head—頭部中央前方地帶沒有 *binodulosus* 和 *hopei* 的扁平，有些個體甚至明顯隆起。頭部中央長度跟前胸背板中央長度幾乎一樣長或是等長。

Mid-front region not as flat as that of *binodulosus* and *hopei*. Some individuals slightly humped in this region. The vertical length at the middle of the head is almost as long or as long as the vertical length at the middle of the pronotum.

前胸背板 Pronotum—前胸背板兩側前端有圓形突起物。

Each front edge has a circular protrusion.

雌蟲 Female—*D. c. curvidens* 的雌蟲很容易分辨。其翅鞘的縱向刻點是各亞種中最明顯的。

Elytra with deeply embedded vertical stripes.