



↑氣勢凌人的大顎。敬典長頸鹿鋸锹形蟲。116 mm。2003。
活體魔晶圖提供
Imposing mandibles. *Prosopocoilus giraffa keisukei*.

長頸鹿鋸锹形蟲

Prosopocoilus giraffa



→西山氏長頸鹿鋸锹。100 mm。2003
P. g. nishiyamai.



原名亞種長頸鹿鋸鉞。96 mm。2006
P. g. giraffa.

全世界已知的鉞形蟲高達1400多種，而當中體型最長的就是牠了：長頸鹿鋸鉞形蟲。就和長戟大兜蟲一樣，此種的分佈非常廣泛，又被細分為至少9個亞種。產地最北的是原名亞種*P. g. g.*，分佈於印度東北部、尼泊爾、不丹、緬甸、泰國、寮國、越南，牠也是亞種中體型第二大的，目前最大尺寸約108 mm。而印度南方則居住著*P. g. nilgiriensis* (尼爾吉里亞種)。除了這兩個亞種以外，其餘的全部都是海島型亞種。最北方為菲律賓的*P. g. makitai* (蒔田氏亞種)，產地為民答那峨和呂宋島。*P. g. daisukei* (大輔亞種) 則住在菲律賓中部的內格羅斯島和錫布延島。其餘的五個亞種則全部住在印尼。最西部的亞種為*P. g. borobudor* (玻羅布多亞種)，產地為蘇門達臘、爪哇、峇里島。住在隔壁群島的則是*P. g. keisukei* (敬典亞種)，產地為佛羅倫斯島、龍目島、森巴瓦島，以及塔納詹匹島。此亞種是世界上最長的鉞形蟲，野生個體據說可超過120 mm。目前日本飼育個體最大約



敬典長頸鹿鋸鉞。116 mm。2003。活體魔晶圖提供
P. g. keisukei.

Of the 1400 known species of stag beetles, *Prosopocoilus giraffa* is the longest. Like *Dynastes hercules*, this species has an extensive distribution. There are at least 9 subspecies. The northernmost variety is *P. g. giraffa* from northeast India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. It is also the second largest of the subspecies, capable of reaching 108 mm. *P. g. nilgiriensis* lives in southern India. These two are the only continental varieties. All the rest are islanders. *P. g. makitai* is from the islands of Mindoro and Luzon in the Philippines. *P. g. daisukei* is from the islands of Negros and Sibuyan in the Philippines. The remaining five varieties are all from Indonesia. Starting from the west is *P. g. borobudor* from Sumatra, Java, and Bali. Next is *P. g. keisukei* from the islands of Flores, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Tanahjampea. This is the longest stag beetle in the world, capable of reaching 118 mm in captivity. It is said that 120-mm specimens have been observed in the wild. On the eastern side is *P. g. timorensis* from the islands of Timor and Wetar. *P. g.*



♂ 敬典長頸鹿鋸锹是目前最大的亞種。116 mm。
2003。活體魔晶園提供
P. g. keisukei is currently the largest subspecies.

118 mm。 *P. g. timorensis* (帝汶亞種) 則是分佈在最東部的帝汶島和韋塔島。往北方走則會踏入 *P. g. nishiyamai* (西山氏亞種) 的領域蘇拉維西島。在9個亞種當中，分佈最孤立的就 *P. g. nishikawai* (西川氏亞種)，牠居住在蘇拉維西和菲律賓之間的一個小型孤島上。

產卵箱的佈置和 *Dorcus antaeus* (安達佑實大鋸) 的相同。雌蟲和DA一樣會在發酵木屑和產卵木的交接處把木頭啃成木屑，然後把卵產在舊木屑和新木屑的混合中。不過雌蟲也會把少數的卵產在產卵木中。母蟲一生可產高達100粒卵。卵期14-20天。一齡幼蟲期14-20天。二齡幼蟲期30-45天。雌性幼蟲期約6個月，並羽化時間幾乎一致。雄性幼蟲期10-18個月。兩性的幼蟲期差異應該是避免兄弟姊妹羽化後近親交配的機制。但在人為環境中，來自於同一隻母蟲的兄弟姊妹則有近親交配的機



♂ 蒔田氏長頸鹿鋸锹。活體戴為愚 (Gekko) 提供。99 mm。
2006
P. g. makitai. Live specimen provided by Dai Wei-yu

nishiyamai lives on the island of Sulawesi. Of the 9 subspecies, the most isolated is *P. g. nishikawai*. It lives on a tiny island far away from the rest, between Sulawesi and the Philippines.

The breeding tank is set up like that of *D. antaeus*. Like *D. antaeus*, in the region where the decayed wood meets the substrate, females chew up the wood and oviposits in the flakes produced. However, some eggs are oviposited in solid decayed wood. Each female is capable of ovipositing up to 100 eggs. Egg duration 14-20 days. L1 lasts 14-20 days. L2 lasts 30-45 days. Larval duration for females is roughly 6 months. Females eclose around the same time. Larval duration for males is 10-18 months. The discrepancy between males and females is probably to prevent inbreeding. However, in captivity, siblings have the chance to inbreed, as adults can live up to two years (though mostly one year); male larvae from a female's first batch of eggs could mate with



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會，因為此種成蟲可活長達兩年（通常1年多），也就是說，母蟲初期所產的雄性幼蟲可以配上母蟲後期所產下的雌性幼蟲。但是除非種源相當難取得，或是個體有特別的涵義（大體系，奇特的顏色等等），否則個人不建議近親交配。體重方面，30公克的幼蟲可羽化成超過90 mm的個體。40公克可超過100 mm。48公克羽化成107 mm。雄性前蛹期和蛹期各為30-45天，越大型的個體越久。雌性前蛹期與蛹期各約30天。雌蟲羽化後蟄伏約60天，雄蟲90天。幼蟲不論是發酵木屑或是菌絲都可以養出大型個體。飼養三齡後期的雄性幼蟲時，應特別注意容器的寬度，至少要有13 cm，否則過小的蛹室會造成化蛹或是羽化失敗。如果使用的是1400 cc的標準菌包，可將容器橫放。

成蟲管理上，特別注意不要讓雄蟲有機會攻擊母蟲。有些個體受到驚嚇時或是雌蟲不願意交配時會攻擊雌蟲。巨



♂中朽木中的卵粒。2002
Egg in middle decayed wood.

female larvae from the female's last batch of eggs. However, inbreeding is not recommended unless there is a shortage of adults or the siblings are of a very special lineage (i.e. giant strain, special color morph, etc.). 30-gram larvae become adults over 90 mm. 40-gram larvae become adults over 100 mm. A 48-gram larva became a 107-mm adult. Pre-pupa and pupa duration for males is 30-45 days each. The larger the male, the longer the duration. Pre-pupa and pupa duration for females is roughly 30 days each. After eclosion, females stay inactive for about 60 days and males 90 days. Larvae can be reared with either kinshi bottle or fermented decayed wood flakes with great result. Mature L3 male larvae should be kept in containers at least 13 cm wide, or lack of space could lead to pupation/eclosion failure. If rearing them in standard 1400 cc kinshi tubes, the tubes can be positioned horizontally.

It is important that males are not given any opportunity to attack females. Some



↑剛孵化的幼蟲。2002
Newly hatched larva.



↗三齡幼蟲。2003
Third instar larva.



↗即將羽化的原名亞種長頸鹿鋸锹蛹。2003/07/30 12:00
P. g. giraffa pupa ready to eclose.



↗展翅中。19:46
Spreading wings.



↗準備抬起大顎。2003/07/31 00:46
Ready to lift mandibles.



↗抬起大顎後。00:50
After lifting mandibles.



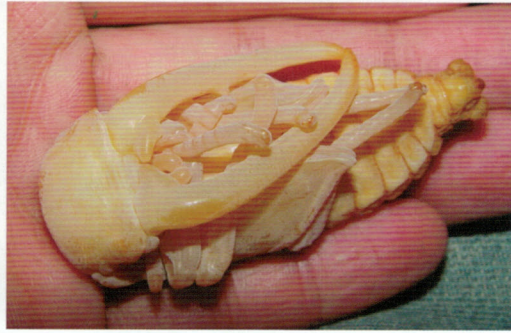
↗顏色加深。2003/08/01 22:03
Color deepens.



↗剖開菌包後發現蟄伏於蛹室中的成蟲。西山氏長頸鹿鋸锹。2004
Newly-eclosed adult in pupal cell in kinshi tube.
P. g. nishiyamai.



↗從蛹室中爬出。蒔田氏長頸鹿鋸锹。2005
Crawling out of pupal cell. *P. g. makitai*.



↗ 孔夫子鋸锹的蛹。2003
Pupa of *P. confucius*.



↗ 孔夫子鋸锹是長頸鹿鋸锹的近親，飼育方式也相同。100 mm。2001
P. confucius is a close relative of *P. giraffa* and bred the same way.

大的大顎很容易造成雌蟲的傷亡。最保險的做法就是先用包有塑膠皮的鐵線暫時將雄蟲的大顎綁起來。此動作並不會妨礙雄蟲進食。一旦交配確認後便可以將雄蟲從產卵房取出。如果沒有親眼目睹交配，則讓雄蟲和雌蟲在產卵箱同居1個星期。但是不建議讓雄蟲和雌蟲同居超過1個星期，否則有些雄蟲會因為不斷地求偶或是追逐雌蟲而提早死亡。鐵線解開後雄蟲有可能暫時失去大顎的活動能力，但是幾個星期後便會恢復。

males attack females when spooked or females refuse to mate. Their giant mandibles easily injure or kill females. To prevent this, the male's mandibles can be temporarily cuffed with wire-embedded plastic strips. This practice does not prevent males from feeding. The male can be removed from the breeding container after mating is confirmed. If no mating is observed, keep the male in the breeding tank for a week. However, it is not recommended to keep a male in the breeding tank for any longer period. Otherwise, its life may be shortened as it constantly courts and chases after the female. When the mandible tie is removed, the male may temporarily lose control of his mandibles. But mobility returns after a few weeks at most.



↗ 傑出的原名亞種長頸鹿鋸锹人工飼育個體。2006
Outstanding captive-bred *P. g. giraffa*.



↗ 原名亞種長頸鹿鋸锹的雌蟲。47 mm。2008
Female *P. g. g.*