

↘ 波特萊豎角兜的身體是亮面的。
委內瑞拉產。104 mm。2007
G. porteri has a shiny exoskeleton. Venezuela

→ 豎角兜屬的幼蟲體毛很多。
圖為波特萊豎角兜。2007
Golofa larvae are hairy.
Pictured is *G. porteri*



→ 伊艾克斯豎角兜的身體是霧面的。
祕魯產。70 mm。2006
Golofa eacus from Peru.



其他熱門兜蟲

Other Popular Rhinos

↘ 正在羽化的波特萊豎角兜。100 mm。2007
G. porteri eclosing.



↘ 波特萊豎角兜的蛹。2007
Pupa of *G. porteri*.





*Golofa eacus*和*G. porteri*是豎角兜屬裡頭比較常見的兩個種類。*G. eacus*比較小型，最大只有60 mm左右。*G. porteri*則可以超過100 mm。*Golofa eacus*和*G. porteri*的雌蟲可以產高達150粒卵。產卵介質腐植土或是發酵木屑都可以。卵期20-30天。幼蟲孵化後建議使用發酵木屑飼養。*Golofa*的幼蟲會在腐植物中四處亂鑽，經常在土表留下爬行後的痕跡。腐植物的深度必須在15-20 cm之間，否則幼蟲很容易因為無法製作蛹室而化蛹或是羽化失敗。大部分的*G. eacus*孵化6-10個月後化蛹，少數雄蟲會拖到18個月。*G. porteri*的雌蟲孵化6個月後開始化蛹，雄性幼蟲期12-18個月。*Golofa*的前蛹期約14天，蛹期30-40天。蟄伏期45-60天。開始活動後可活60天。此屬需要控溫，最佳溫度為19-22°C。

和獨角仙同屬的*Allomyrina pfeifferi*體型相當袖珍，也經常會摩擦翅鞘和腹部，發出噠噠噠噠的聲音，非常可愛。由於是小型的兜蟲，生活史也就相對地縮短。此種卵期約14天、一齡幼蟲期約14天、二齡幼蟲期約28天、三齡幼蟲期約161天、前蛹期約15天、蛹期約40天。幼蟲可用腐植土或是發酵木屑飼養。雌蟲可產30-40粒卵。

Golofa eacus and *G. porteri* can oviposit up to 150 eggs. Females will oviposit in both flake soil and fermented decayed wood flakes. Egg duration is 20-30 days. Larvae grow well on fermented decayed wood flakes. *Golofa* larvae burrow a lot in the substrate, often leaving tracks on the surface. Depth of substrate should be 15-20 cm, or larvae may not be able to make a pupal cell. Most *G. eacus* larvae pupate 6-10 months after hatching, with occasional males taking 18 months. *G. porteri* females begin pupation 6 months after hatching. Males take 12-18 months. Pre-pupa period for *Golofa* is about 14 days. Pupa period is 30-40 days. New adults stay inactive for 45-60 days. Once active, adults live about 60 days. The ideal temperature range for *Golofa* beetles is 19-22°C.

Allomyrina pfeifferi is a mini rhinoceros beetle. They frequently rub their abdomen against elytra to make squeaky sounds. Because they are minute, they have a short life cycle. Egg duration is 14 days. L1 lasts about 14 days. L2 lasts about 28 days. L3 lasts about 161 days. The pre-pupa period is about 15 days. The pupa period is about 40 days. Larvae can be fed either flake soil or fermented decayed wood flakes. Females



雲頂兜蟲。33 mm。馬克馬尼格攝
Allomyrina pfeifferi. Photo by McMonigle



雲頂兜蟲蛹。馬克馬尼格攝
A. pfeifferi pupa. Photo by McMonigle



姬兜蟲廣泛分佈於整個東南亞。由於許多是海島型族群，因此姬兜蟲的亞種非常地多，至少有15個，另外還有5個獨立種。台灣較常見的有7種：最大型的「巨無霸姬兜蟲」*Xylotrupes gideon sumatraensis*、西馬的「黑金剛姬兜蟲」*X. g. beceri*和「龍牙姬兜蟲」*X. beckeri*、東馬的「婆羅洲龍牙姬兜蟲」*Xylotrupes beckeri intermedius*、綠島和蘭嶼的姬兜蟲*X. g. philippinensis*、腹部長滿絨毛的「佛羅倫斯姬兜蟲」*X. florensis*，以及來自於菲律賓的「棕毛姬兜蟲」*X. pubescens*。姬兜蟲的幼蟲期不長，一齡幼蟲期約21天、二齡幼蟲期約28天、三齡幼蟲期約7個月、前蛹期大約21天、蛹期大約28天、蟄伏期30-45天。成蟲相當長壽，過蟄伏以後可活6個月以上。姬兜蟲的戰鬥慾望非常強盛，有些東南亞國家會拿牠們來進行鬥蟲活動。



↑ ↓ 婆羅洲龍牙姬兜蟲。60 mm。2001
X. beckeri intermedius.



↙ 棕毛姬兜蟲。55 mm。2003。活體王錕泰提供

X. pubescens. Live specimen provided by Wang Kun-tai

lay 30-40 eggs.

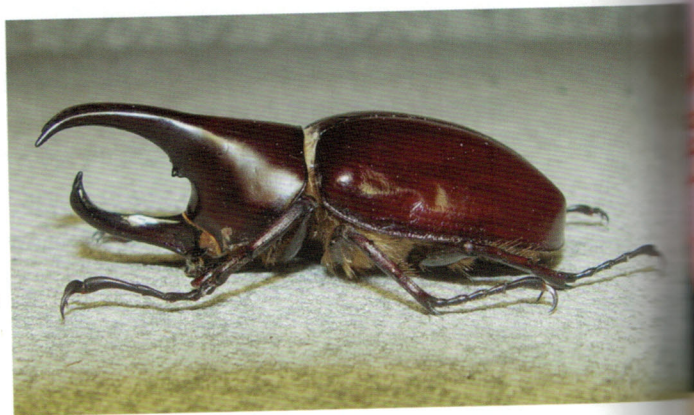
Xylotrupes gideon can be found throughout Southeast Asia. Because many populations exist on islands, *X. gideon* contains at least 15 subspecies. There are 5 additional species in this genus. 7 varieties are commonly kept in captivity: *X. g. sumatraensis* from Sumatra, *X. g. beceri* and *X. beckeri* from West Malaysia, *X. beckeri intermedius* from Borneo, *X. g. philippinensis*, *X. florensis*, and *X. pubescens* from Philippines. They don't have a long life cycle. L1 lasts about 21 days. L2 lasts about 28 days. L3 lasts about 7 months. The pre-pupa period is about 21 days. The pupa period is about 28 days. New adults stay inactive for 30-45 days. Once active, adults can live

↘ 巨無霸姬兜蟲可超過80 mm。2005
X. g. sumatraensis can exceed 8 cm.





↑ 黑金剛姬兜蟲。68 mm。2000
X. g. beceri.



↗ 佛羅倫斯姬兜蟲。60 mm。1999
X. florensis.



↗ 蘭嶼姬兜蟲的蛹。50 mm。2006
Pupae of *X. g. philippinensis* from Taiwan's Orchid Island.



↗ 蘭嶼姬兜蟲。47 mm。2003。標本王錕泰提供
X. g. philippinensis from Taiwan's Orchid Island. Dried specimen provided by Wang Kun-tai



↗ 龍牙姬兜蟲。53 mm。2008。標本蟲磨坊提供
X. beckeri. Dried specimen provided by Insect Mall



↗ 龍牙姬兜蟲的頭角開叉特別大。53 mm。2008。
標本蟲磨坊提供
Cephalic horn of *X. beckeri* is heavily forked.
Dried specimen provided by Insect Mall



↗ 三齡姬兜蟲幼蟲。仔細看可發現幼蟲身上剛毛相當繁多。1999
L3 *Xylotropes gideon* larvae. Notice how hairy these larvae are.



↖ 安達佑實三角龍兜。25 mm。馬克馬尼格攝
Strategus antaeus. Photo by McMonigle

→ 三齡安達佑實三角龍兜幼蟲。馬克馬尼格攝
Third instar *Strategus antaeus* larvae. Photo by McMonigle



姬兜蟲的產卵量非常大，可產超過120粒卵。幼蟲很好飼養，不論是腐植土或是發酵木屑都可以使用。

來自於美國的 *Strategus antaeus* 是一種產卵時挑剔的小型兜蟲。馬克馬尼格花了多年的時間才研發出讓雌蟲產卵的方法。首先，準備一個至少有40 cm長 × 20 cm寬 × 20 cm高的容器。第二，在飼育容器內裝至少15 cm深的介質，介質是60%白細沙和40%土壤的混合，水分和飼養一般幼蟲時相同。第三，在容器各角落放一小堆微濕、用手磨成碎片的枯葉。第四，於介質中種3、4株野草。雌蟲產卵時有時會將放在角落的枯葉碎片一起帶入介質中。飼育此種時無法取卵，因為卵只要被動過，就很有可能不會孵化。成蟲死亡一個月後幼蟲都已出生，可將介質倒出清點幼蟲。幼蟲使用腐植土（或是高腐朽度發酵木屑）和30%腐葉混合餵食。幼蟲孵化大約1年後羽化成蟲。此種成蟲金屬光澤特重，非常耀眼。所有 *Strategus* 屬的犄角均長在前胸背板上，完全無頭角。雌蟲產卵數可破百。

over 6 months. Females can oviposit up to 120 eggs. Larvae can be fed either flake soil or fermented decayed wood flakes.

Strategus antaeus from the United States is very particular about where they oviposit. It took Mr. McMonigle years to figure out how to get them to lay eggs. First, obtain a breeding container at least 40 by 20 by 20 cm. Second, fill the container with a mixture of 60% fine white sand and 40% soil until at least 15 cm deep. Keep the moisture level normal. Third, place some moist crushed dead leaves in each of four corners. Fourth, plant two to three grasses in the substrate. The female may pull dead leaves into the substrate during oviposition. Eggs of this species should not be harvested or they may not hatch. One month after the female dies, the larvae can be harvested. Larva can be fed flake soil (or fermented decayed wood flakes with high degree of decay) mixed with 30% decayed leaves. Larvae become adults in one year. Females can lay over 100 eggs.

Although *Strategus aloeus* and *S. an-*



↗大角型五角大兜蟲的蛹。此種幼蟲長得和南洋大兜蟲的幼蟲極相似，養法也一模一樣。2000。馬克馬尼格攝

Major *Eupatorus gracilicornis* pupa. The larvae of this species look very similar to the larvae of the Genus *Chalcosoma* and can be reared just like them. Photo by McMonigle

*Strategus aloeus*與*S. antaeus*雖為同屬，但兩者的繁殖方法卻大不相同。*S. aloeus*的繁殖方法幾乎與其他兜蟲的相同。唯一的不同是必需在腐植土中混入大約30%的腐葉或枯葉碎片。幼蟲出生後可只用腐植土餵食，但最好還是在其中混入約10%的腐葉或枯葉碎片。此種卵期14-16天、一齡幼蟲期21-25天、二齡幼蟲期約50天。*S. aloeus*的前蛹期和蛹期以牠50 mm左右的小型身軀而言，在兜蟲中算是長的。長戟大兜蟲從造蛹室到羽化也只不過需要75天左右，但*S. aloeus*卻也需要大約相同的時間。此種的產卵數可破百。



↗三角龍兜蟲。65 mm。2005
Strategus aloeus.



↗大角型五角大兜蟲的蛹。馬克馬尼格攝

Major *Eupatorus gracilicornis* pupa. Photo by McMonigle

taeus belong to the same genus, their breeding needs are completely different. The former can be treated almost like regular rhinoceros beetles. The only difference is 30% crushed decayed or dead leaves should be mixed into the breeding substrate. After hatching, larvae can be fed only flake soil, but best to mix in 10% crushed decayed or dead leaves. Egg duration is 14-16 days. L1 lasts 21-25 days. L2 lasts about 50 days. For a 50-mm body, *S. aloeus* has a very long pre-pupa and pupa period, which is about 75 days combined. *S. aloeus* can lay over 100 eggs.



↗展翅中的大角型五角大兜蟲。馬克馬尼格攝
Major *E. gracilicornis* spreading wings. Photo by McMonigle