↑ 貝利克莎鬼豔和台灣鬼豔長得很像。83 mm。2003
O. bellicosa and *O. siva* look similar.

鬼豔鍬形蟲

Odontolabis siva

　　鬼豔鍬形蟲可以說是非常適合初學者的種類。牠是台灣最大型的鍬形蟲，雄蟲全長可超過90 mm。牠相當耐熱，30度的高溫都可以正常地繁衍。牠也很容易繁殖，只要使用腐植土就會大量產卵，而且卵數往往超過100粒。

Odontolabis siva is a great beginner beetle. It is Taiwan's largest stag beetle, with males capable of exceeding 90 mm. It is tolerant of heat. It can propagate even in 30^0C. *O. siva* is easy to breed. Flake soil alone can get a female to oviposit over 100 eggs.

↖長齒型鬼豔鍬形蟲。88 mm。1994
Major *Odontolabis siva.*

　　在野外，鬼豔鍬形蟲成蟲五月中開始零星出現，七、八月時數量達到最高峰，十一、十二月時剩下零星個體，而且大部分是雌蟲。腐植土和顆粒細膩的高發酵木屑都可以讓雌蟲大量產卵。最底層的5 cm應該要壓緊，如此可以幫雌蟲節省力氣。腐植物的深度應至少有12 cm，但理想深度為15 cm。卵期大約30天。幼蟲收成後各自分開飼養。飼養鬼豔鍬形蟲幼蟲的一個重點是換飼料時，飼料不能全換。鬼豔鍬形蟲的幼蟲有一個習性：如果在腐植土中放入一塊中朽木，幼蟲會把它咬成木屑，然後把木屑伴隨著糞便，均勻地塗抹在隧道上。等到木屑自然發酵以後，幼蟲再慢慢地吃。如果換飼料時一口氣全換，幼蟲之前的辛苦就都白費了。幼蟲甚至有可能不適應新的飼料而死亡。也因此，幫鬼豔幼蟲換飼料時，只要換掉下層的50％就可以了。以下為換飼料的步驟：

In the wild, **O. siva** adults begin to occur in May. Their numbers peak in July and August. They continue to occur even in November and December, but with very small numbers and most are females. Both flake soil and fermented decayed wood flakes with fine particle size can be used as substrate for females to oviposit. The bottom 5 cm should be tightly compacted. The depth of the substrate should be at least 12 cm, though 15 cm is ideal. The egg duration is about 30 days. After larvae are harvested, rear them individually. A key point to rearing *Odontolabis* larvae is never to do a complete substrate change. When *Odontolabis* larvae are offered decayed wood, they pulverize it and paste the flakes onto the walls of their tunnels along with excrement. They wait for the wood flakes to ferment before consuming them slowly. If a complete substrate change is performed, all the larvae's efforts are wasted. Some larvae may even die of shock. As a result, when performing a substrate change for *Odontolabis* larvae, make sure only the bottom half of the substrate is removed. Procedures are as follows:

↗鬼豔屬的鍬形蟲在腐植土中產卵。圖為印尼產的索
梅萊鬼豔鍬形蟲。♂53 mm ♀36 mm。2003
Odontolabis females oviposit in flake soil. *O. som-
meri*. Indonesia
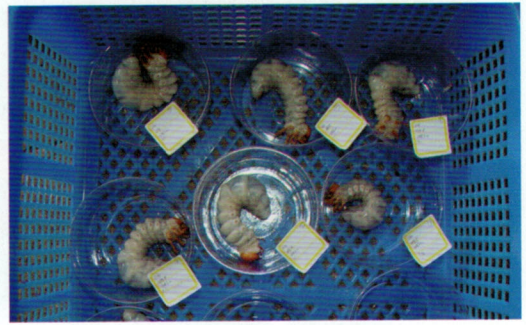
↗三齡南印度霸王鬼豔鍬形蟲幼蟲。2006
L3 *O. burmeisteri* larvae. India
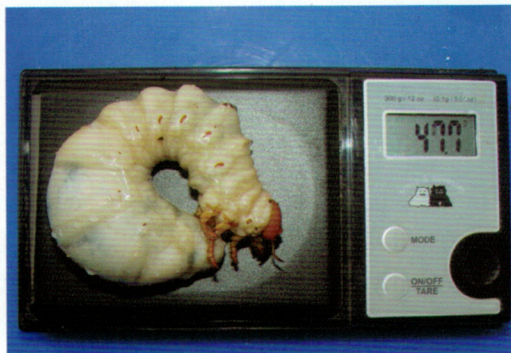
↗巨大的南印度霸王鬼豔鍬形蟲幼蟲。2006
Massive *O. burmeisteri* larva.

↗南印度霸王鬼豔鍬形蟲不輸大兜蟲的頭幅。2006
O. burmeisteri head capsule no smaller than those
of giant rhinos.

1. 小心地把容器內的所有腐植物和幼蟲取出。

2. 把大約50%上層的腐植物裝回容器中，並且壓實。

3. 在腐植物表面挖個洞，然後放回幼蟲。

4. 在腐植物表面放一塊大約幼蟲體積5倍的微濕中朽木。

5. 加入新的腐植土或是發酵木屑，並且稍微壓緊。

6. 換飼料的頻率為3-4個月一次。

1. Remove the larva and all the substrate from the rearing container.

2. Return the top half of the substrate to the container and pack with pressure.

3. Make a hole on the surface of the substrate and put the larva in it.

4. Place on the surface a piece of moist middle decayed wood about 5 times the volume of the larva.

5. Add new substrate to the container and pack with light pressure.

6. Perform a substrate change every 3-4 months.

↗可和腐植物輕易分離的土繭。1996
Pupal cocoons can be picked out of the substrate very easily

↗南印度霸王鬼豔的蛹。2007。活體林琨芳提供
Pupa of *O. burmeisteri*. Live specimen provided by Ralf Lin

↗絕對不要剝開超過1/4的土繭，且最適合剝開的位置為頭部正上方。若是剝掉太多的土繭蛹將無法翻身羽化。1996
When opening a pupal cocoon, never open more than 1/4 of it and the best place to do so is directly above the head. If you remove more than 1/4, the pupa will not be able to turn over during eclosion.

↗羽化後不久的大型南印度霸王鬼豔。99 mm。2007。活體林琨芳提供
O. burmeisteri shortly after eclosion. Live specimen provided by Ralf Lin

　　鬼豔鍬形蟲的幼蟲期從8個月到接近3年都有。大部分的雌性幼蟲在孵化8-12月後開始製作土繭。大部分的雄性幼蟲在孵化10-14月後開始製作土繭。前蛹期不一定，1-6個月都有，但大部分為2-3個月。蛹期1-2個月。鬼豔鍬形蟲的蟄伏期很長，為4-9個月。如果有把土繭挖開觀察，別忘了把新成蟲埋回至少10 cm深的微濕木屑中。春天羽化的個體有機會在秋天時開始活動。秋天羽化的個體通常要到隔年夏天才開始活動。一旦開始活動以後，成蟲可活6-10個月。

Larval duration is anywhere from 8 months to nearly three years. Most female larvae begin pupal cell construction 8-12 months after hatching. Most male larvae begin pupal cell construction 10-14 months after hatching. The pre-pupa period varies from 1-6 months. Most larvae take 2-3 months. The pupa period is 1-2 months. New adults stay inactive for 4-9 months. If a pupal cell is opened for observation, make sure the new adult is buried in at least 10 cm of moist substrate later. Adults that eclose in spring may become active in fall. Adults that eclose in fall normally do not become active until next summer. Once active, adults live 6-10 months.