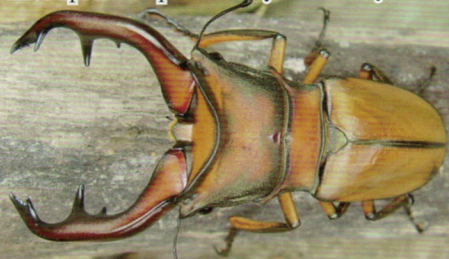


活體巫世遠提供

Live specimen provided by Wu Shih-yuan



阿拉蓋瑞細身赤鍬形蟲。巴拉望。66 mm。2003。註：此頁的細身赤鍬形蟲皆須18-21°C的低溫飼育，否則很容易死亡或是羽化成小型個體。

Cyclommatus alagari. Palawan. Note: stag beetles on this page are intolerant of heat and require 18-21°C environment.



帝王細身赤鍬形蟲。巴布紐幾內亞。81 mm。2002。活體魔晶園提供

Cyclommatus imperator. Papua New Guinea



大象(鹿)細身赤鍬形蟲。蘇門達臘。96 mm。2002

Cyclommatus elaphus. Sumatra



亮銅絨毛細身赤鍬形蟲。蘇門達臘。55 mm。2003

Cyclommatus cupreonitens. Sumatra

細身赤屬

The Genus *Cyclommatus*

在第二類的鍬形蟲中，*Cyclommatus* 屬也很具代表性。這一屬的中文叫做「細身赤屬」，因為牠們的胸部特別地纖細，而且許多種類有赤紅的色澤。這一屬的雄蟲幾乎都有華麗的大顎，再搭配上此屬特有的明顯倒梯形頭部，雄蟲往往呈現壯觀的倒三角外形，讓不少飼育者為之瘋狂。鍬形蟲中比例最長的大顎也出現在此屬，比頭、胸、腹加起

Cyclommatus is another representational genus from the second group. Stag beetles in this group are characterized by a thin thorax and a trapezoid head. Almost all species have elaborate mandibles. The longest mandibles by proportion are also found in this genus, which can be longer than the head, thorax, and body combined. *C. elaphus*, *C. imperator*, and *C. metallifer* are

來還要長。*C. elaphus*、*C. imperator*，和*C. metallifer*都是最好的例子，雄蟲更是可以突破90 mm。這一屬也擁有豐富的色彩變化，許多種類甚至有強烈的金屬光澤或是全身覆蓋著典雅的絨毛，可以說是變幻莫測，也難怪是個非常受歡迎的屬。細身赤屬的锹形蟲最大的缺點或許就是成蟲並不長壽，蟄伏過後的個體一般只能活2個月，4個月就算是很長壽的個體了。產卵環境的佈置請比照*Prosopocoilus*屬簡介中所提到的方式。雌蟲會在發酵木屑以及產卵木中產卵。如果沒有朽木雌蟲仍然會產卵，但有些個體似乎比較喜歡含有產卵木的環境。

prime examples, with males capable of exceeding 90 mm. Stag beetles in this genus come in many different colors and some species even have a strong metallic shine or velvet-covered body. The biggest drawback of this genus is perhaps adults are short-lived. Once active, adults usually live only 2 months. 4 months are considered long-lived. Please refer to "Introduction to *Prosopocoilus*" for breeding tank setup. Females oviposit in both fermented decayed wood flakes and decayed wood. It is possible to get females to oviposit in a tank with only flake soil, but they tend to prefer substrate



雞冠細身赤锹形蟲。55 mm。2003
Cyclommatus mniszewski.

剛化蛹完不久，大顎仍呈透明狀態。左邊為三齡幼蟲，右邊為雌性前蛹。2000

Just a few hours after pupation. The mandibles are still completely transparent. Left is full-grown male larva. Right is female pre-pupa. 2000



雌蛹。2000
Female pupa.

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整體上而言，細身赤雄蟲咬死母蟲的情況很罕見，但還是有可能發生，確認交配後雌雄最好分開飼養。

雞冠細身赤鍬形蟲 *C. mniszechi* 是台灣最具代表性的細身赤鍬形蟲，雄蟲體長可超過 58 mm。在只有採集野生蟲的時代，牠是台灣最昂貴的鍬形蟲之一，但是後來飼育家發現牠不但產卵量超大，而且還極容易養成大型個體，當今的價格相當平易近人，這一切都要感謝人工繁殖。雞冠細身赤鍬形蟲在野外的發生期是 5-7 月，雌蟲產卵數往往超過 100 顆。如果使用的是軟朽木，雌蟲會把朽木內部咬成木屑，然後在木屑堆中產卵。如果使用的是硬朽木，雌蟲則只會把卵產在表面的小洞裡，不會鑽入產卵木中。如果要較高的產卵量，最好是使用中或是軟朽木。幼蟲孵化後相當不挑食，硬朽木、中朽木、軟朽木、朽木屑、發酵木屑都可以輕鬆養出大型個體，唯獨菌絲瓶不能使用，否則幼蟲會死亡或是羽化成小型個體。雞冠細身赤的幼蟲有一個很特別的現象，大約會有五分之一到七分之一的幼蟲孵化 3-4 個月後就羽化，不過這一批的雄蟲體型都不會太大，大約在 40 mm 左右。如果羽化後飼育環境的溫度在 20°C 以下，這一批成蟲便會蟄伏到明年初夏再開始活動。如果是 22-26°C 的恆溫飼育，新成蟲大約蟄伏 1 個月後便會開始活動並且繁殖，但無法活到隔年夏天。其餘五分之四到

with decayed logs. *Cyclommatus* males rarely kill females, but the male should be removed from the breeding tank once mating is confirmed.

C. mniszechi is the largest *Cyclommatus* species in Taiwan. Males are capable of exceeding 58 mm. It used to be Taiwan's most expensive stag beetle. But later hobbyists discovered that it oviposits over 100 eggs and larvae easily become major adults. It is now a species with very affordable price. If soft decayed wood is used, the female chews the interior into flakes and oviposits in the flakes. If hard decayed wood is used, the female only oviposits near the surface of the wood. For the highest egg yield, middle or soft decayed wood should be used. Larvae are very easy to raise. Hard decayed wood, middle decayed wood, soft decayed wood, decayed wood flakes, and fermented decayed wood flakes can all be used to rear larvae. Kinshi bottle does not work well for this species. About one fifth to one seventh of the larvae eclose 3-4 months after hatching. These are usually medium to small adults. If kept below 20°C after eclosion, they stay inactive until the following summer. If kept between 22 and 26°C, they become active in one month. Then they breed and die in two months. The rest of the larvae eclose 6-

→ 化蛹開始。氣門和氣門之間的白條為氣管表皮。頭部的黑點為蛹的眼睛。2000
Beginning of pupation. White stripes between spiracles are tracheal skin. Black spot on head is pupa's eye.





↙ 距離羽化還有2天的蛹。可見各器官都已經形成。2003
Two days from eclosion. The beetle can be seen through the transparent skin.



↙ 距離羽化只有5分鐘。45 mm。2000
Five minutes before eclosion.



↙ 展翅中。48 mm。2000
Spreading wings.



↙ 羽化後數日。55 mm。2003
Few days after eclosion.

七分之六的幼蟲孵化6-8個月後才會羽化，雌蟲比雄蟲早1-2個月羽化。前蛹期14-21天。蛹期20-30天。

美他利佛細身赤鍬形蟲 *C. metallifer* 是相當受歡迎的巨型細身赤鍬形蟲，充滿著強烈的金屬光澤。只要溫度不超過26°C 都可以成功地飼育此種，但是如果養出80 mm 以上的個體就一定要控溫在18-20°C，而且幼蟲並不會因為溫度低而生長緩慢。最高體重達10公克的幼蟲就有機會羽化成80 mm 以上的個體。此種卵期大約1個月，幼蟲孵化後可用發酵木屑飼養。在這裡提供一個飼育秘方，如果要幼蟲長得很大，除了溫

8 months after hatching. Females eclose 1-2 months before males. Pre-pupa period 14-21 days. Pupa period 20-30 days.

C. metallifer is another popular *Cyclommatus* beetle. It has a strong metallic shine. If temperature does not exceed 26°C this species can be successfully cultured. However, 80-mm adults can only be produced if the temperature is kept between 18-20°C. Cool temperature does not slow larval growth. Larvae with a maximum weight of ten grams may become adults over 80 mm. Egg duration is about 30 days. Larvae can be reared with fermented decayed wood flakes. If the goal is to produce extra-major adults,



度要夠低以外，還可以用「老菌」飼養幼蟲。一般而言，細身赤的幼蟲是不能夠用菌絲瓶飼養的，但是經過多年的研究後發現，如果使用已經接種超過4個月、摸起來已經相當蓬鬆柔軟的老菌飼養幼蟲，幼蟲便可以長得非常巨大，輕易突破11公克。不過用老菌飼養也是有風險的，因為老菌隨時會敗壞，變成爛泥狀態，因此飼育者要特別注意。美他利佛雖然是巨型的細身赤，但是幼蟲期卻很短，母蟲和小型雄蟲只要3個月，大型雄蟲6個月。前蛹期10-18天。蛹期14-21天。蟄伏期也很短，15-30天。開始活動後的成蟲可活2-3個月。飼育者往往遇到的一個問題就是母蟲和公蟲羽化時間差異過大，無法成功配對。這個問題可以透過同時飼育兩個世代來解決。美他利佛的產卵數也可以超過100，但通常是30-60。

kinshi bottles that have been inoculated for more than four months can be used. Normally speaking, kinshi bottles cannot be used for *Cyclommatus* larvae. However, aged kinshi bottles easily produce larvae over 11 grams. But the drawback is that aged kinshi may die and become mud any time, so the hobbyist must keep a close eye on the condition of the kinshi. *C. metallifer* has a short larval duration. Females and minor males eclose 3 months after hatching. Major males eclose 6 months after hatching. Pre-pupa period 10-18 days. Pupa period 14-21 days. New adults stay inactive for 15-30 days. Once active, adults live 2-3 months. Due to the eclosion discrepancy between the two sexes, pairing may be difficult at times. This problem can be solved by keeping two overlapping generations. *C. metallifer* is capable of ovipositing over 100 eggs, but usually 30-60.

↘ 距離羽化數日的美他利佛蛹。2002
C. metallifer pupa few days from eclosion.



↑ 展翅中的美他利佛。2002
C. metallifer spreading wings.



↗ 美他立佛細身赤鍬形蟲。印尼。
♂ 77 mm ♀ 29 mm。1999
C. metallifer finae.