豹紋守宮的繁殖管理

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摘要：爬蟲館於88年2月6日起，首次嘗試豹紋守宮Leopard geckos（*Eublepharis macularis*）的配對繁殖。筆者將館內僅有的1雄3雌，視爲創始族群，進行配對飼養。結果3隻雌守宮經交配後，在大約5個月的期間內（88.2.6至88.7.5），分別產下41枚卵。經篩選後，得25枚有授精且外形完整之卵，進行人工孵化。成功孵化出22隻幼體，孵化率爲88.5％。孵化箱的溫度控制在30℃，但箱內溫度仍因季節的變化而有略有改變。孵化溫度愈高孵化期愈短，反之則愈長。孵化期38-57天，平均孵化天數則爲42.5±5.8天（n=22）。又孵化溫度的高低，亦會影響孵出之性別。孵化溫度27.3℃時，孵出之幼體全爲雌性，28.1℃～30.3℃雌、雄皆有，30.6～31.5℃則全爲雄性。此外亦隨機挑選出10枚守宮卵，從產卵日起，至孵出後第9週，每週定期測量卵及幼守宮身體各部（體重、體長、尾長、尾寬）的成長。卵剛產下時的平均長度爲2.63±0.17㎝、平均寬度爲1.49±0.06㎝、平均重量爲3.28±0.51g（n=10）。在孵化的過程中，卵的長度、寬度及重量都會逐漸增長，其增長的比率爲卵重＞卵長＞卵寬。所有的幼體孵出時的重量，幾乎都等於卵剛產下時之重。幼守宮身體各部的測量值，均爲雄＞雌，但以增長的比率而言，除體重外則爲雌＞雄。

關鍵字：豹紋守宮、繁殖、管理

前言

豹紋守宮Leopard geckos（*Eublepharis macularis*）爲分佈於伊朗東部、阿富汗東南、巴基斯坦及印度西北等地的夜行性爬蟲動物。牠們多半棲息於乾燥、具岩石、無樹的草原地，從海平面到海拔2100m都能發現其蹤跡。成體的平均體長約25㎝，最大可達30㎝，平均體重超過50g，最重可達100g，是世上最大型的守宮之一。當其體重成長至30-35g（大約是15-18個月大的時候），便能進行交配生殖（Coote 1993）。本園爬蟲館，以往從未有繁殖該物種的經驗，且原飼養的4隻豹紋守宮（1♂、3♀），不論在年齡上或體型上，均已達可交配繁殖的標準。因此筆者於88年2月6日起，首次將這4隻守宮混養，其目的主要是：1. 將已知的繁殖知識，運用在實際的操作上，以累積該物種繁殖的實務經驗。2. 於試驗期間，記錄各項有關繁殖管理、產卵狀況、孵化條件、卵及幼體的生長量等資料，期能爲穩定該物種的繁殖技術，建立基礎。

材料

1. 飼養箱：空間87㎝×40㎝×46㎝，底部爲壓克力，正面爲可左右開啓的玻璃，其餘各面均爲細沙網。
2. 墊　料：爬蟲專用核桃屑（顆粒尺寸約0.5立方公分），舖約4㎝厚。
3. 飼　料：蟋蟀、麵包虫。
4. 卵　窩：以直徑約20㎝之塑膠花盆，縱切後覆蓋在舖有水苔之墊料上爲之，水苔的溼度保持在40-45％，供雌守宮進入產卵。
5. 照　明：三波長2呎之日光燈管。
6. 卵　盒：爲35㎝×10㎝×8㎝的透明塑

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THE REPRODUCTION MANAGEMENT OF LEPARD GECKOS

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Abstract

It's the first time to try to breed lepard geckos (Eublepharis macularis) at the reptile house in Taipei zoo on February 6 1999. There were only four geckos, 1 male and 3 female in reptile house from the beginning.The author keep them together from February to July, and the three female gecoks lay 41 eggs continu – ally after mating during that period.The author pick and choose 25 insemination eggs and hatched them.There were 22 babise geckos came out, the success rate of incubation was 88.5%. The incubation duration varies with temperature from 38 – 57 days, the higher temperature the fewer days to incubation. And the aver – age was 42.5 ± 4.3days (n = 22) . The sex of lepard geckos is determined by the incubation temperature. In this study when the incubation temperature was 27.3 ℃ all the babies were gials. When the temperature was 28.1 – 30.3 ℃ both sexes were produced, and when it was 30.6 – 31.5 ℃ all the babies were boys. 10 eggs had been measured separaely from the frist day to the young 9 weeks old. The eggs were growth up and become large more and more during incubation. The growth rate of the eggs was egg weight > egg length > egg wide. The body weight of the young geckos when they born were all almost equal to the eggs weight when they lay.Boys were large than gials in every side. Except body weight, the growth rate of body length and tail length in the beginning period, female seemed fast than male.

Key words: Leopard geckos, reproduction, management.

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