# 紅紋鳳蝶之生活史及食葉量研究

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吳 怡 欣 楊 平 世 陳 建 志 1993 ○ 紅 紋 鳳 蝶 (Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas Fruhstorfer)之生活史及食葉量研究 ○ 動物園學報 5:1-6

**摘要:**紅紋鳳蝶(Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas Fruhstorfer)為目前台北 動物園蝴蝶館最優勢的蝶種。但每當其族羣密度達到高峯時,往往會將館內的寄主 植物啃食殆盡,造成本身族羣數量銳減,影響展示效果甚鉅。為使紅紋鳳蝶之族羣 能均勻分散於全年,是故進行本研究,以作為此蝶經營管理之參考。由研究結果得 知,在25±1°C,85±5%RH及12小時光照條件下,如以港口馬兜鈴 (Aristolochia Kankauensis)育紅紋鳳蝶,則其卵期平均時間為4.81天;幼蟲第 一齡至第五齡之平均發育時間分別為3.88、4.22、3.89、4.79、6.91天;蛹期之平 均發育時間為12.10天,在此條件下由卵至羽化所需的時間為41.85天。而雌蝶產 卵最偏好在嫩芽基部。幼蟲期之總食葉量為368.39±41.54cm<sup>2</sup>。此結果可提供蝴蝶 館全年飼養此蝶數量之估計。

關鍵字:紅紋鳳蝶、港口馬兜鈴、生活史、食葉量

## 前言

紅紋鳳蝶(Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas Fruhstorfer)英名為Common Rose,主要分布於印度、東南亞一帶,約有 20個亞種,台灣為其分布之最北界。在台灣 主要分布於平地及低山帶,除冬季低溫期外, 全年可見(白水,1960;五十嵐,1979)。

在蝴蝶館中,因紅紋鳳蝶的色彩豔麗、飛 行時姿態優美,故與大紅紋鳳蝶(Byasa polyeuctes termess Fruhstorfer)、麝香鳳蝶 (Byasa febanus)、台灣麝香鳳蝶(Byasa alcinius mansonensis)並列為蝴蝶館內重要展 示的蝶種;而其體型較其他三種鳳蝶小,且生 活史短、發育速率快、生殖能力强,因此目前 為館內最强勢的蝶種(陳,1990)。

紅紋鳳蝶幼蟲的寄主植物為馬兜鈴屬的植物,包括台灣馬兜鈴(Aristolochia shimadai)、港口馬兜鈴(A. kankauensis)、卵葉 馬兜鈴(A. tagala)、瓜葉馬兜鈴(A. cucuribifolia)、高氏馬兜鈴(A. kaoi)、彩 花馬兜鈴(A. elegans)及琉球馬兜鈴(A. liukiuensis)等(廖,1977;李,1984)。目 前在蝴蝶館中種植有港口馬兜鈴及台灣馬兜 鈴,而紅紋鳳蝶較為偏好港口馬兜鈴。雖然在 蝴蝶館內種植了許多的港口馬兜鈴供館內的麝

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#### 动物围学报 第五期

### 八十二年六月

## LIFE HISTORY AND LEAF CONSUMPTION OF LARVAE OF THE COMMON ROSE (Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas Fruhstorfer)

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**ABSTRACT :** The Common Rose (*Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas* Fruhstorfer) is the most dominanted species in aviary, Taipei Zoo. When its population reaches to the peak, it consumed almost all the edible leaves of host plant (*Aristilochia kankauensis*), and makes other populations down to affect the efficiency of the exhibition. In order to disperse the distribution of its population to all the year, the biological research of the common Rose becomes very imporant and necessary. Eggs collected form the aviary, then set into the growth chamber with  $25 \pm 1^{\circ}$ C,  $85 \pm 5\%$ RH, LD12:12 photoperiod. The hatching larvae were reared with the leaves of *Aristilochia kankauensis*. The results indicated that the duration for egg stage was 4.81 days. The duration of five instars were 3.88, 4.22, 3.89, 4.79, 6.91 days, respectively. The pupal stage took 12.10 days. It took 41.85 ± 1.82 days to complete one generation. The leaf consumption of each instar was calculated respectively, and leaf consumption of the larval stage was 368.38 ± 41.54cm<sup>2</sup>. The results could be suggested some information for management of common Rose and other related butterflies.

KEY WORDS: Common Rose(Pachliopta aristolochiae interpositas Fruhstorfer), Aristilochia kankauensis, Life history, Leaf consumption

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