

Analysis of Insect Fragments in the Digestive Tract Contents of Crocidura tadae kurodai from the Guandaushi Forest Ecosystem, Central Taiwan 【Research report】

關刀溪森林生態系長尾麝鼩(Crocidura tadae kurodai) 消 化道内含物之昆蟲碎片分析【研究報告】

Chun-Yu Hu and Jeng-Tze Yang* Hai-Yin Wu 胡峻毓、楊正澤* 吳海音

*通訊作者E-mail: i jtyang@dragon.nchu.edu.tw

Received: 2002/04/16 Accepted: 2002/05/22 Available online: 2002/06/01

Abstract

Insect preys of Crocidura tadae kurodai Jameson & Jones, 1977 from the Guandaushi subtropical forest ecosystem, a long-term ecological research (LTER) site in central Taiwan, was studied using digestive tract contents analysis. A total of 37 animals was collected during the period from October

1997 to August 1998, 97.3% of which were found to have arthropod fragments in the digestive tract contents. Among the arthropod fragments, 40.7% belonged to Insecta, 37.2% to Arachnida, and 22.1% to Chilopoda. We found 113 insect items in 34 digestive tract contents with eight pieces of intact

body or tegmata, i.e., three intact Carabids, three pieces of head, one piece of thorax and one piece of abdomen. The percentages of insect fragment occurrence of various body parts were: antenna, 34.5%; mandible, 8.8%; legs, 43.4%; wings, 5.3%; cerci, 1.8%; and ovipositors, 0.9%. Percentages of insect fragments of the top three orders were: Orthoptera 47.8%, Coleoptera 21.7%, and Dermaptera 15.2%. Exoskeletal fragments of certain body parts were better preserved and were more easily identified in specimens of digestive tract contents than those of other body parts. Geocole insects were the major prey of C. tadae kurodai in this study, such as saprophagous insects: Rhaphidophoridae (Orthoptera), Staphylinidae (Coleoptera), Formicidae (Hymenoptera); and the predaceous insects of the Carabidae (Coleoptera) and Staphylinidae (Coleoptera). Other predaceous arachnidans (e.g. Arachnida and Chilopoda) were also preyed on by C. tadae kurodai. Our result indicates that C. tadae kurodai is a secondary-to-tertiary consumer in this forest ecosystem.

摘要

本研究自 1997 年10 月到1998 年8 月間,於關刀溪長期生態研究樣區,捕獲長尾麝鼩(Crocidura tadae kurodai Jameson & Jones, 1977) 樣本 37 隻,分析其消化道內含物中的昆蟲碎片,以探討長尾麝鼩的食性。消化道內含物中含有節肢動物碎片者佔97.3%。在所有的節肢動物碎片中,昆蟲綱佔40.7%、蛛形綱37.2%、唇足綱22.1%。在昆蟲綱113 件檢出物中,個體完整的樣品有3 件,碎片中頭部完整的有3件,出現頻度佔全部樣本數的2.7%;胸部與腹部完整的各1 件,各佔0.9%;其餘各部位碎片殘留量,以頭部的觸角34.5%最多,大顎8.8%次之,胸部以足43.4%最多,其次為翅5.3%,而腹部則以尾毛1.8%最多,產卵管0.9%次之。昆蟲碎片經鑑定分析後,各目昆蟲碎片樣品前三目之百分比分別為,直翅目47.8%、鞘翅目21.7%、革翅目15.2%。長尾麝鼩消化道內含物之昆蟲碎片屬地棲昆蟲者為多,屬於分解者的有直翅目穴螽科、鞘翅目隱翅蟲科、膜翅目蟻科等,屬於捕食性的的鞘翅目步行蟲科與部分的隱翅蟲科;甚至於其他節肢動物,如唇足綱、蛛形綱,也多為地棲性的捕食性動物,顯示長尾麝鼩在森林生態系食物鏈中屬於次級消費者以上層次。

Key words: Guandaushi, LTER, Crocidura tadae kurodai, digestive tract contents, insect fragments.

關鍵詞: 關刀溪、長期生態研究、長尾麝鼩、消化道內含物分析、昆蟲碎片

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台灣昆蟲 22: 147-155 (2002)

Formosan Entomol. 22: 147-155 (2002)

關刀溪森林生態系長尾麝鼩 (Crocidura tadae kurodai) 消化道內含物之昆蟲碎片分析

胡峻毓 楊正澤* 國立中興大學昆蟲學系 402 台中市國光路 250 號 吳海音 國立東華大學自然資源管理研究所 974 花蓮縣壽豐鄉志學村大學路二段 1 號

摘 要

本研究自 1997 年 10 月到 1998 年 8 月間,於關刀溪長期生態研究樣區,捕獲長尾麝鼩 (Crocidura tadae kurodai Jameson & Jones, 1977) 樣本 37 隻,分析其消化道內含物中的昆蟲碎片,以探討長尾麝鼩的食性。消化道內含物中含有節肢動物碎片者佔 97.3%。在所有的節肢動物碎片中,昆蟲綱佔 40.7%、蛛形綱 37.2%、唇足綱 22.1%。在昆蟲綱 113 件檢出物中,個體完整的樣品有 3 件,碎片中頭部完整的有 3 件,出現頻度佔全部樣本數的 2.7%;胸部與腹部完整的各 1 件,各佔 0.9%;其餘各部位碎片殘留量,以頭部的觸角 34.5%最多,大顎 8.8%次之,胸部以足 43.4%最多,其次為翅 5.3%,而腹部則以尾毛 1.8%最多,產卵管 0.9%次之。昆蟲碎片經鑑定分析後,各目昆蟲碎片樣品前三目之百分比分別為,直翅目 47.8%、鞘翅目 21.7%、革翅目 15.2%。長尾麝鼩消化道內含物之昆蟲碎片屬地棲昆蟲者為多,屬於分解者的有直翅目穴螽科、鞘翅目隱翅蟲科、膜翅目蟻科等,屬於捕食性的的鞘翅目步行蟲科與部分的隱翅蟲科;甚至於其他節肢動物,如唇足綱、蛛形綱,也多為地棲性的捕食性動物,顯示長尾麝鼩在森林生態系食物鏈中屬於次級消費者以上層次。

關鍵詞:關刀溪、長期生態研究、長尾麝鼩、消化道內含物分析、昆蟲碎片。

前言

台灣中部惠蓀林場的關刀溪森林生態系,為台灣長期生態研究區(long-term ecological research, LTER sites)之一,區內動植物豐富,各種領域之研究者皆在樣區中進行長期且多樣的研究工作,但是有關

食蟲性脊椎動物與昆蟲食餌關係之研究相當 缺乏,目前僅有蛙類食餌之初步分析(Kan et al., 1998),至於哺乳動物取食昆蟲方面的 報告,則只有 Yang et al. (1999) 對華南鼬 (Mustela sibirica Pallas, 1773) 排遺的分 析,而對其他如食蟲目動物的食性研究仍屬 空白。目前已知關刀溪森林生態系中的食蟲 目動物有四種,分別為長尾麝鼩 (Crocidura tadae kurodai)、灰鼩鼱 (C. attenuata)、細尾長尾鼩 (Chodsigoa sodalis)、與臺灣煙尖鼠 (Soriculus fumidus)。其中長尾麝鼩的分布最廣,數量最多 (Wu,1999a)。本研究就長尾麝鼩消化道內之昆蟲碎片進行分析,做為探討關刀溪森林生態系中食蟲目動物與昆蟲關係等生態結構的基礎研究。

長尾麝鼩 (Crocidura tadae kurodai),屬於哺乳綱 (Mammalia)食蟲目 (Insectivora) 尖鼠科 (Soricidae) 動物 (Fang and Lee, 2002)。長尾麝鼩多在海拔 1000~1600 m 範圍的山區活動 (Fang et al., 1997)。食蟲目動物在森林生態系中,主要扮演次級消費者的角色,取食軟體動物、環節動物與節肢動物等;同時也是一些食肉目 (Carnivora) 動物與猛禽的部份食物 (Churchfield, 1990; Wu, 1999b)。

昆蟲碎片鑑定技術的發展,有助於生態系中食蟲性脊椎動物研究,如其食性、活動時間、活動範圍、種間競爭 (Butterfield et al., 1981) 等行為生態、食物鏈與營養循環之相關研究。由於昆蟲的幾丁質外殼,通常不會被消化,研究人員可由胃含物分析 (stomach analysis) 與消化道內含物分析 (digestive tract analysis),或對動物的排遺 (feces) (Chuang and Lee, 1997; Yang et al., 1999) 食繭(pellets) 與食殘 (residuals) (Lin, 2001) 等各種分析,推測出當地食物網的結構與食餌種類的年度變化 (Chuang and Lee, 1997; Kam et al., 1998)。

食蟲目動物的食性研究報告頗多,研究 方法及探討主題各異,大多是利用胃含物 (McCay et al., 1997; Churchfield et al., 1999)、消化道內含物 (Bauerova, 1984; Meharg et al., 1990) 或是排遺(Churchfield, 1984; Dickman, 1995) 來進行鑑定 分析,而這類相關研究有很多鑑定上的困 難,有些研究者因節肢動物的碎片太小,便 不計算其數量 (McCay et al., 1997)。部分 相關的研究報告,有的鑑定到目 (Meharg et al., 1990; Dickman, 1995),或鑑定到科 (Moreby, 1987; Tatara and Doi, 1994), 但是系統化的鑑定分析報告尚屬少見。

由食蟲性動物的取食行為,包括蒐尋、 控制及處理獵物等,及其食餌昆蟲之棲所特性,推測食蟲性動物的可能活動範圍與季節性變化(Holling, 1959),進而瞭解該生態系食物網的結構及其時間性變化,是長期生態研究的主要一環。關刀溪森林生態系中已有華南鼬排遺分析(Yang et al., 1999)等食性相關研究,本文供不同動物食性研究之比較,並進一步探討昆蟲在生態功能角色的多樣性。

材料與方法

一、材料來源

本研究之材料主要為 1997 年 10 月至 1998 年 8 月間,第三作者在關刀溪長期生態研究站的樣區中,以陷阱杯(杯口直徑為 9 公分,深度為 12 公分)捕捉長尾麝鼩,內置 150 ml 代用福馬林 (neutral buffered formalin, 10%, Nippon Shiyaku Kogyo),使用時稀釋為 3%。此外,為取得較多昆蟲碎片供鑑定之用,故不僅使用胃含物,且將食道與腸道等其他可能含有食糜之消化道部位皆取出利用,以解剖方式取得長尾麝鼩的消化道,並將消化道剖開(自食道經胃、腸到肛門),以 70%酒精洗出所有的內含物,進行食性分析。

二、昆蟲碎片分類及鑑定方法

對消化道內含物中,昆蟲碎片的鑑定工作,係利用碎片中殘留的特徵進行比對,而分析的目標是將標本鑑定至科級的分類地位,但部分特徵不足的碎片僅能鑑定至目級分類群。鑑定時主要參考 Hu (1999) 與Yang et al. (1999) 的鑑定方法與流程,並參考其中的碎片檢索表與照片。其它的鑑定參考資料包括 Shiraki (1954)、Peterson (1960)、Nakane et al. (1963)、CSIRO (1970)、Gonq (1978)、White (1983)、Borror and White (1987)、Stehr (1987, 1991)、Borror et al. (1989)。

三、長尾麝鼩消化道內含物昆蟲組成分析

利用長尾麝鼩消化道內含物之殘留昆蟲 碎片鑑定結果,分析其中昆蟲分類群之組成 及其生態功能群之特性。

結 果

一、消化道內含物昆蟲各部位碎片類型分析

1997 至 1998 年間共捕獲長尾麝鼩 37 隻,檢視消化道後發現,其中 36 隻含有節 肢動物碎片佔 97.3%;而 34 隻中含昆蟲碎片的比例為 91.9%。在全部 113 個昆蟲碎片檢 出物中,個體完整的樣本只有 3 個,皆為步行蟲科 (Carabidae),佔 2.7%;其餘碎片檢 出物依頭 胸 腹之體制分區來看,頭部可辨識的有 3 個,佔 2.7%;胸部與腹部可辨識的個體各 1 個,同佔 0.9%。殘存之足碎片,包含前足、中足、後足,並且含足的一部分如 腿節、脛節、跗節及其部分構造,共有 49 個,佔 43.4%,是所有碎片中比例最高的;其次為觸角,不論基部或各節片段的樣品有 39 個,佔 34.5%;再其次為大顎與翅,各佔

8.9%、5.3%;其他部位的昆蟲碎片則皆低於5.0%,包含小顎、尾毛、產卵管及消化道(圖一)。檢出物中的翅多呈破碎狀,但可利用翅脈形態特徵進行重組,以利鑑定工作的進行。

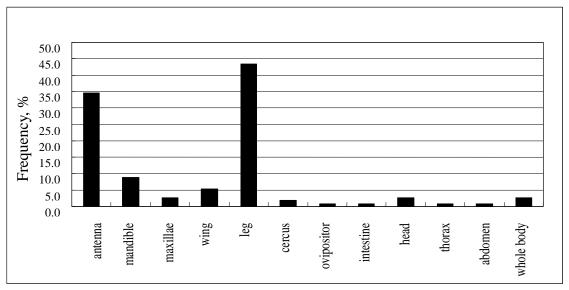
二、消化道內含物中的昆蟲碎片鑑定

由所有的 113 個碎片檢出物中,僅能鑑定至目級分類群的標本共有 22 件,其中有 5 件為鞘翅目幼蟲,而能鑑定至科級的標本包括穴螽科(Rhaphidophoridae)18 件、步行蟲科(Carabidae)3 件、隱翅蟲科(Staphylinidae)1 件與蟻科(Formicidae)3 件(表一);其中步行蟲科的3件,個體完整,體長皆未達3 mm,推測可能因體型小而未被咬碎。

三、消化道內含物之組成分析

長尾麝鼩消化道內含物,除一件樣品經確定為本身內寄生之絛蟲外,其他皆為節肢動物的碎片,分屬於三個綱,比例最高的為昆蟲綱(Insecta),佔 40.7%,其次為蛛形綱(Arachnida), 佔 37.2% , 唇 足 綱(Chilopoda),佔 22.1%(圖二)。由此結果發現,長尾麝鼩的食物以節肢動物為主,尤其以昆蟲為主要部分,顯示長尾麝鼩與昆蟲間的關係十分密切。

全年調查結果,含有昆蟲碎片的樣本,除 1997 年 12 月 50.0%與 1998 年 6 月 92.6%,其餘每次調查中每隻長尾麝鼩消化道內皆可發現昆蟲碎片。昆蟲碎片檢出物經過鑑定分析,分屬 6 個目,其中直翅目(Orthoptera)最多約 47.8%,其次為鞘翅目(Coleoptera) 21.3%,再其次為革翅目(Dermaptera) 15.2% 與 膜 翅 目(Hymenoptera) 10.9%,其餘之半翅目



圖一 關刀溪 LTER 樣區長尾麝鼩消化道內含物昆蟲各部位碎片檢出物出現百分頻度

Fig. 1. Percentages of different body parts of insect fragments found in the digestive tract of *Crocidura tadae kurodai* from the Guandaushi forest ecosystem.

(Hemiptera) 與鱗翅目 (Lepidoptera) 同為 2.2%, 僅偶然出現在樣品中(圖三)。

討 論

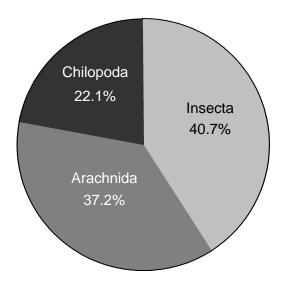
比較關刀溪森林生態系之華南鼬排遺昆

蟲碎片的分析結果中,以觸角 19.8%最多, 其次為足 13.2%,再其次為尾毛 12.4%、大顎 9.9%與產卵管 9.1%,另外,翅也佔 5.0% (Yang et al., 1999)。然而長尾麝鼩的個體 比華南鼬小的多,其牙齒的構造相對細小, 而所得之昆蟲碎片也較細碎,但也留下不少

表一 長尾麝鼩消化道內含物碎片鑑定結果昆蟲各分類階層的標本件數

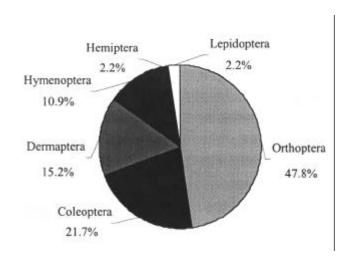
Table. 1. Numbers of insect fragments in the digestive tract of *Crocidura tadae kurodai* from the Guandaushi forest ecosystem

Taxon	Orders	Families
Orthoptera	22	
Rhaphidophoridae		18
unknown		4
Coleoptera	10	
Staphylinidae		1
Carabidae		3
unknown		6
Hymenoptera	5	
Formicidae		3
unknown		2
Dermaptera	8	8
Hemiptera Hemiptera	1	1
Lepidoptera	1	1



圖二 關刀溪 LTER 樣區長尾麝鼩消化道內節肢動物碎片之各綱出現百分比

Fig. 2. Percentages of different classes of arthropod fragments in the digestive tract of Crocidura tadae kurodai from the Guandaushi forest ecosystem.



圖三 關刀溪 LTER 樣區長尾麝鼩消化道內昆蟲碎片之各目出現百分比

Fig. 3. Percentages of different orders of insect fragments in the digestive tract of Crocidura tadae kurodai from the Guandaushi forest ecosystem.

與華南鼬排遺中昆蟲碎片同樣具有分類特徵 的部位,如觸角、大顎、足、尾毛、產卵管 等。顯示昆蟲在被取食後,所殘留之具分類 特徵的部位,有多相似之處。除此之外,大 顎、足等均為堅硬部位,不易因消化變形, 故可預期成為消化後殘留的主要碎片。因 此,值得昆蟲分類學者針對這些昆蟲碎片的 部位,建立一套系統化的檢索表或圖索表, 期供未來鑑定昆蟲碎片之用。

長尾麝鼩消化道內含物中的昆蟲碎片,以直翅目出現百分比為 47.8%最高,且全年 6次的調查所得之長尾麝鼩樣本中皆有直翅目穴 螽 科 (Rhaphidophoridae) 之 灶 馬(camel crickets),且在氣溫較低的 12 月與 2 月,仍有相當高比例的長尾麝鼩取食直翅目昆蟲,分別為 50.0%及 92.6%。由上述結果得知,長尾麝鼩消化道內含物之昆蟲碎片,以直翅目穴螽科出現的頻度最高,此結果與關刀溪長期生態研究區之華南鼬排遺分析結果(Yang et al., 1999)相似,而穴螽科之灶馬多在林地落葉層活動,除在地表層掉落物的分解上扮演一定的角色之外,據此亦可推論穴螽科昆蟲亦為關刀溪森林生態系之中型、小型食蟲性哺乳動物之重要食物來源。

長尾麝鼩消化道內含物之昆蟲碎片多為地棲昆蟲,如直翅目的穴螽科、鞘翅目的步行蟲科與隱翅蟲科、膜翅目的蟻科,其他非昆蟲的節肢動物,如唇足綱與蛛形綱也屬於地棲性動物,且此兩類食餌動物在長尾麝鼩消化道內含物的出現頻度高於在華南鼬排遺中的出現頻度(Hu, 1999)。此外,長尾麝鼩所捕食的對象不乏活動力強的種類,如步行蟲等。由此觀之,長尾麝鼩應是森林底層十分活躍的小型獵捕者,且其在食物鏈中應屬次級消費者以上層次。至於長尾麝鼩對其所捕食的昆蟲是否有特殊的選擇與偏好,抑或是可以反映該區昆蟲相,值得進一步研究。

關刀溪長期生態研究區為了解營養循環及食物鏈之基礎資料,除了先前發表之華南鼬排遺分析結果,首度報告節肢動物在其排遺中有相當高的出現頻度,其中更以昆蟲綱為主要部分(Yang et al., 1999),而本研究

之長尾麝鼩也以節肢動物之昆蟲為主,因此 森林生態系昆蟲相的調查,以致於地表層昆 蟲群聚研究之進行,自是刻不容緩的工作。

致 謝

感謝台灣大學動物學系于宏燦教授,對於本研究食蟲目動物標本之鑑定,以及東海大學生物學系林良恭教授提供食蟲目哺乳動物重要相關文獻。另感謝溫華霞、陳淑梅及李婉琪協助長尾麝鼩標本的保存及解剖。本研究由國科會 NSC 87-2621-B-001-002-A7、NSC 88-2621-B-005-013、NSC 89-2621-B-001-001 計劃補助經費,謹此致謝。

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收件日期: 2002 年 4 月 16 日接受日期: 2002 年 5 月 22 日

Analysis of Insect Fragments in the Digestive Tract Contents of Crocidura tadae kurodai from the Guandaushi Forest Ecosystem, Central Taiwan

Chun-Yu Hu and Jeng-Tze Yang* Department of Entomology, National Chung-Hsing University, 250, Kuokung Rd.., Taichung 402. Taiwan. R.O.C.

Hai-Yin Wu Institute of Natural Resources, National Dong-Hwa University, 1, Dahsueh Rd., Sec. 2, Shou-Feng, Hualien 974, Taiwan, R.O.C.

ABSTRACT

Insect preys of Crocidura tadae kurodai Jameson & Jones, 1977 from the Guandaushi subtropical forest ecosystem, a long-term ecological research (LTER) site in central Taiwan, was studied using digestive tract contents analysis. A total of 37 animals was collected during the period from October 1997 to August 1998, 97.3% of which were found to have arthropod fragments in the digestive tract contents. Among the arthropod fragments, 40.7% belonged to Insecta, 37.2% to Arachnida, and 22.1% to Chilopoda. We found 113 insect items in 34 digestive tract contents with eight pieces of intact body or tegmata, i.e., three intact Carabids, three pieces of head, one piece of thorax and one piece of abdomen. The percentages of insect fragment occurrence of various body parts were: antenna, 34.5%; mandible, 8.8%; legs, 43.4%; wings, 5.3%; cerci, 1.8%; and ovipositors, 0.9%. Percentages of insect fragments of the top three orders were: Orthoptera 47.8%, Coleoptera 21.7%, and Dermaptera 15.2%. Exoskeletal fragments of certain body parts were better preserved and were more easily identified in specimens of digestive tract contents than those of other body parts. Geocole insects were the major prey of C. tadae kurodai in this study, such as saprophagous insects: Rhaphidophoridae (Orthoptera), Staphylinidae (Coleoptera), Formicidae (Hymenoptera); and the predaceous insects of the Carabidae (Coleoptera) and Staphylinidae (Coleoptera). Other predaceous arachnidans (e.g. Arachnida and Chilopoda) were also preyed on by C. tadae kurodai. Our result indicates that C. tadae kurodai is a secondary-to-tertiary consumer in this forest ecosystem.

Key words: Guandaushi, LTER, Crocidura tadae kurodai, digestive tract contents, insect fragments.