



翠椿象 (*Anaca fasciata* (Distant, 1900)) (半翅目：蝽科) 卵與若蟲的形態描述與發育觀察

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摘要

翠椿象 (*Anaca fasciata* (Distant, 1900)) 是台灣常見的椿象之一，其成蟲翠綠，頭部白色，前胸背板側角尖長，前胸背板前半部有一條白色或淡粉色橫帶，中胸小楯片末端具白色圓斑，因此極易辨認，但各齡若蟲形態差異頗大，難以與成蟲的身分連結。本研究在台北近郊仙跡岩的瑪瑙珠 (*Solanum diphylum* L.) 上採回二雌、一雄，共三隻成蟲放入同一個養蟲箱中飼養，取得雌蟲（兩隻或其中之一）產下的三個卵塊，孵化之若蟲以野外食草瑪瑙珠飼養，除描述各發育期形態特徵外，並比較三個卵塊孵化後若蟲至成蟲之發育過程。每個卵塊有 14 頭卵，第一個卵塊只有 12 頭卵孵化，而若蟲發育至成蟲之成功率僅有 50%，後兩個卵塊則全數孵化，若蟲分別有 86%、71% 成功發育為成蟲。第一個卵塊自卵到成蟲所需的發育時間平均為 45.5 日，明顯較第二、三個卵塊（分別為 50.0、52.3 日）為短；第一個卵塊發現日期也許比實際產卵時間要晚，因此低估了卵孵化所需時間。雄成蟲羽化較早，雌成蟲體型較大。一齡若蟲大致暗紅褐色或黑色；二齡頭、胸仍大致為黑色，但腹部為白、黃兩色，成明顯對比；三齡腹部與二齡相似，但頭、胸白底上具有大型黑斑；四齡的顏色、斑紋與三齡相似，但中胸翅芽已發育蓋過後胸後緣；五齡中胸翅芽則發育至腹部第三節，此外可分為兩色型，深色型與四齡相似，在頭、胸具大型黑斑，淺色型則黑斑縮小且顏色較淡。

關鍵詞：卵、形態、若蟲、翠椿象、發育。

前言

翠椿象 (*Anaca fasciata* (Distant, 1900)) 屬於半翅目 (Hemiptera) 蟲科 (Pentatomidae)，除了台灣之外，也分佈於中國的福建、廣東、雲南、江西以及印度、斯里蘭卡 (Hsiao, 1977; Rider *et al.*, 2002)。翠椿象的成蟲容易辨認，體背翠綠，頭部背面白色，前胸背板具黑色尖銳的側角，前胸背板前半部具白色、淡粉紅色或紅棕色橫帶，中胸小楯片末端

具白色圓斑。另一相近種黑角翠椿象 (*Anaca florens* (Walker, 1867)) 則是前胸全為綠色，側角較短，體型較小，台灣並無分佈 (蔡經甫, 個人通訊)。翠椿象成蟲不難辨認，但是若蟲則辨識困難，與其他蝽科 Antestini 族的類群 (如：小珀蝽屬 *Plautia*、格紋蝽屬 *Antestiopsis*) 近似。儘管屬於不完全變態的昆蟲，椿象的若蟲與成蟲在外觀上仍有很大區別，常難與成蟲的身分連結，若缺乏若蟲發育期之形態變化研究，在生態調查與害蟲防治所需的危害調查，

甚至自然生態教育上仍會造成鑑定困擾。因此，大半個世紀前 Southwood (1956) 即對陸生椿象的卵之結構、發育及與分類之間的關係進行系統性的論述，其後 Kobayashi (1956, 1959, 1960a, 1960b, 1963, 1967, 1994) 陸續針對日本多種椿象之卵與若蟲形態進行描述，而近年來因為更多科學家的投入，關於椿象卵與若蟲形態的研究成果更為豐富 (Jawahery, 1990, 1994; Ren et al., 1990; Wolf and Reid, 2001; Kumar et al., 2002; Wolf et al., 2002; Matesco et al., 2008, 2009a, 2009b, 2014; Biasotto et al., 2013; Fürstenau et al., 2013; Barão et al., 2015)。相比之下，台灣這方面的資料就薄弱許多。

本研究從野外採回翠椿象成蟲，未見交尾，兩雌蟲在一星期後陸續產下三個卵塊，顯然在野外已交尾過，孵化的若蟲以野外食草茄科 (Solanaceae) 瑪瑙珠 (*Solanum diphylum* L.) 在實驗室內飼養，觀察紀錄若蟲發育形態特徵及狀況，以增加大家對椿象生活史各齡期發育形態及其變異的認識。

材料與方法

一、卵之取得

2020 年 11 月 15、17 日分別在仙跡岩 (位於台北市文山區，海拔最高處約 140 m; 座標 24.991069, 121.543737) 的瑪瑙珠上採得翠椿象一雄、二雌，三隻成蟲帶回實驗室放入養蟲箱 (l: w: h = 21 cm: 13.5 cm: 13 cm) 中，並置入瑪瑙珠枝條飼養之，枝條插在切花用圓柱形小塑膠管 (D 1.5 cm, L 8.5 cm) 中，管中裝滿自來水，當水量減少則適時補充，枝條每兩至三天更換一次。雖未觀察到雌雄成蟲交尾，卻於 11 月 24 日在養蟲箱中的小塑膠盒上發現第一個卵塊 (產卵時間也許比發現時間早)，接著又在 11 月 25 日與 27 日分別在瑪瑙珠葉背及小塑膠盒上發現第二、三個卵塊。

二、若蟲之飼養

每一個卵塊放在不同的養蟲箱中，待卵孵化之後立即在養蟲箱內放入瑪瑙珠枝條飼養，飼養若蟲方式與前述飼養成蟲方式一樣。飼養在實驗室，環境條件未加以控制，因此飼養溫度記錄為一般室內溫度，參考交通部中央氣象局 (<https://www.cwb.gov.tw/V8/C/>) 文山測站資料 (距離飼養地點國立台灣大學最近的測站)，自 2020 年 11 月 15 日採集到第一隻雌成蟲至 2021 年 1 月 20 日最後一隻成蟲羽化

期間的日均溫平均 17.3°C，最高日均溫 25.1°C，最低 6.8°C。一般而言，室內溫度比室外略高。每一個卵塊的若蟲每天選一或兩隻量測體長，確定成長狀況，量測完的若蟲再放回養蟲箱中。若蟲的形態描述以背面特徵為主。羽化的每一隻成蟲在雙翅收攏 (自表皮破裂約需一小時)、體色漸深 (至少數小時) 後進行性別判別及體長 (身體中線長度，也就是自頭前端至合攏翅後端) 量測，性別的判別是依據腹部末端生殖片 (genital plates) (圖一)。卵形態相關名詞參照 Wolf and Reid (2001)，若蟲形態相關名詞參照 Matesco et al. (2009a)。

三、統計分析

本研究以 Microsoft Excel (版本 16.43) 進行 *t-test* 比較飼養出的雌、雄成蟲體長是否有顯著差異，採用的顯著水準 (α) 為 0.05，亦即分析結果之 P 值小於 0.05，則有顯著差異。

結 果

本研究中取得翠椿象三個卵塊，每一個卵塊皆為 14 顆 (圖二)，第一、三個塊排成 4 列，中間兩列各 4 顆卵，外側兩列各 3 顆卵，第二個卵塊排成 3 列，第一、二列各 5 顆卵，第三列 4 顆卵。以下就卵之形態、發育時程、若蟲形態、成蟲性比例、雌雄成蟲體長比較敘述結果。

一、卵之形態

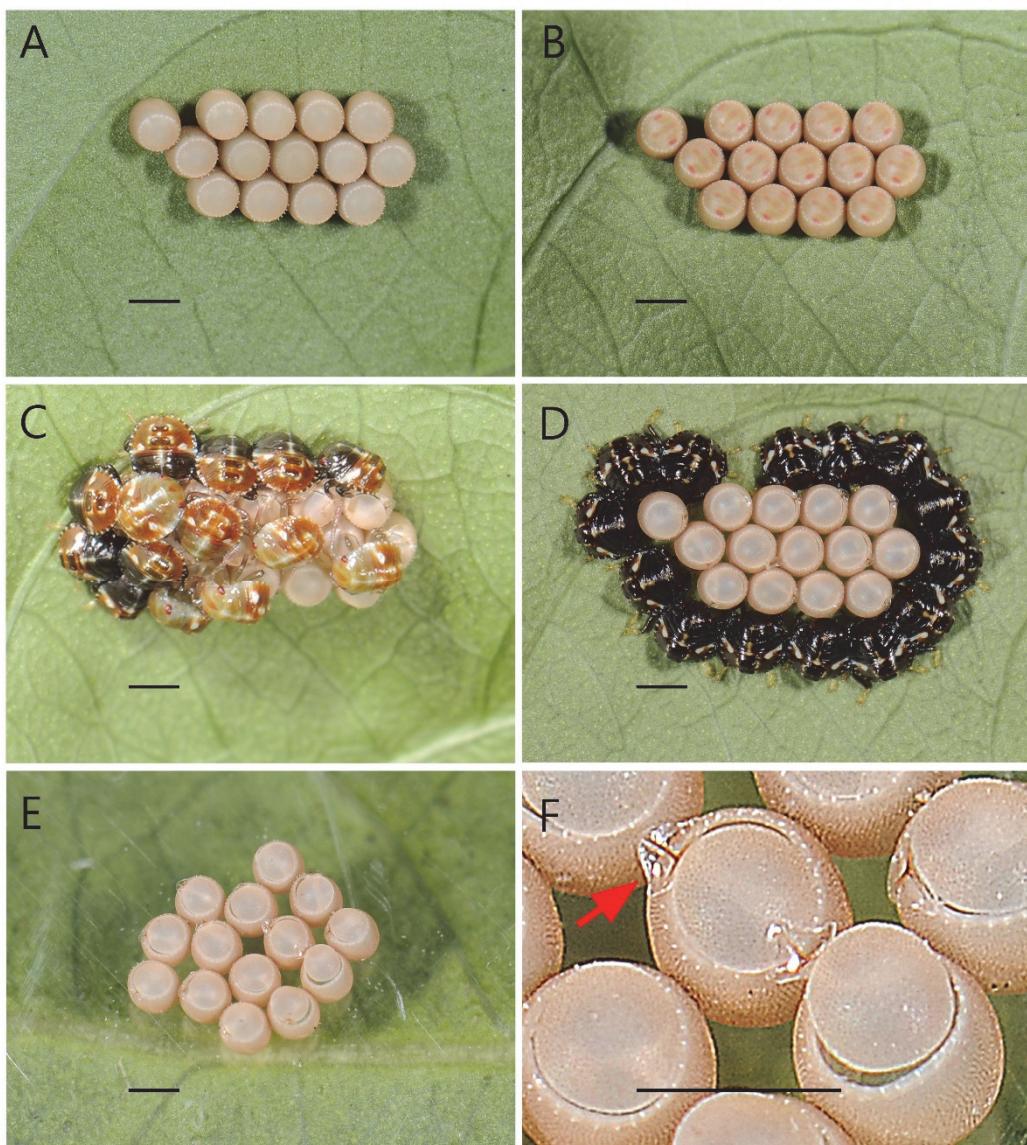
卵：淡土黃色，短圓桶形，背面觀圓形，直徑約 0.95 mm，側面觀長度約 1.05 mm (圖二)。卵蓋 (operculum) 圓形而稍凸，卵蓋直徑約為卵直徑的 0.8 倍，卵蓋周圍有一圈白色精孔突 (aeromicropylar processes)，棍棒狀，每顆卵上精孔突數目在 24~30 間 (平均值 27)。

第二個卵塊在孵化三日前觀察到紅色眼點 (圖二)，根據眼點判斷胚胎朝向 (orientation of embryos)，這些卵的朝向差異約在 90° 之內。孵化時在精孔突內側的卵蓋掀起，是一個很完美的圓形，卵蓋邊緣露出一透明三角形薄片，上面是黑褐色硬化 T 字形破卵器 (*ruptor ovis* or egg-burster) (圖二)。第二個卵塊孵化後根據露出的破卵器位置再次確認胚胎發育後期的朝向，大多數卵與根據眼點位置判斷的結果相當一致，一兩顆卵其位置稍有偏差者，可能是若蟲孵化時或孵化後移動到破卵器之故。



圖一 翠椿象成蟲腹部末端生殖器(腹面)。雌蟲(左),雄蟲(右)。比例尺1 mm。

Fig. 1. Genitalia of adult *Anaca fasciata* of both sexes (ventral view). Left: female; right: male. Scale bar= 1 mm.



圖二 翠椿象的卵,(A)~(D)為第二個卵塊,(E)~(F)為第三個卵塊。(A)卵塊,每顆卵的卵蓋周圍一圈精孔突。(B)孵化三天前的卵,透過卵蓋可看見眼點。(C)孵化當天的若蟲。(D)孵化隔天的若蟲,卵蓋邊露出破卵器。(E)空卵殼。(F)放大的空卵殼,卵蓋邊露出黑色T字形破卵器(箭頭處)。比例尺1 mm。

Fig. 2. Eggs of *Anaca fasciata*: (A)–(D) second egg mass and (E)–(F) third egg mass. (A) Egg mass-each egg exhibits a ring of aero-micropylar processes surrounding the operculum. (B) Egg mass (3 days before hatching)-each egg exhibits a pair of eye spots visible through the operculum. (C) Nymphs on the day of hatching. (D) Nymphs 1 day after hatching. (E) Eggs after hatching. (F) Eggs after hatching (magnified), each of which had one black, T-shaped egg-burster (arrow) next to the operculum. Scale bar= 1 mm.

二、發育時程

卵孵化時間及若蟲發育時間紀錄如表一。第一個卵塊在發現後 4 日（11 月 28 日）孵化，僅孵化出 12 隻若蟲，第二、三個卵塊分別經過 7 與 9 日後全數孵化。第二、三個卵塊孵化所需時間比較合理，推測第一個卵塊發現時間比實際產卵日期為晚，因此 4 日是低估了。剛孵出的若蟲會先群聚在卵四周或上方（圖二），有時圍著卵整齊的排成一圈，2~3 天後會離開卵殼，開始取食瑪瑙珠，但仍呈群聚狀況。每一個卵塊孵出的若蟲一至四齡每齡發育大約需要 5~7 日。相比之下，五齡至羽化所需時間較長（15.2~19.2 日），時間差也較大。第一個卵塊孵出的若蟲在 2021 年 1 月 6 日第一隻成蟲羽化的，隔天 1 月 7 日第二隻羽化，同一天溫度開始下降，在 1 月 8 日時溫度來到整個飼養期間最低（6.8°C），第一個卵塊孵出的若蟲於是以一天羽化一隻成蟲的速度，在 1 月 11 日最後一隻成蟲才羽化。第二、三個卵塊的成蟲羽化時間較一致，第二個卵塊的 12 隻成蟲與第三個卵塊的 10 隻成蟲於 4 天內完全羽化，但是整體五齡時間延長，應該還是與 1 月 7 日開始的低溫有關。由表一可發現，第一個卵塊自產卵至羽化為成蟲平均需要 45.5 日，第二、三個卵塊則分別需要 50.0、52.3 日，如前所述，第一個卵塊發現時間也許不夠及時，因此低估孵化所需時間，同時也低估了整體發育時間。

三、若蟲形態

各齡期若蟲形態特徵比較如表二，並於下方敘述之：

一齡：剛孵化時顏色為透明淡黃色，顏色隨發育漸深。剛孵化的一齡若蟲體寬與長相等（約 1.3 mm），背面觀幾成圓形，蟲體拱起（convex）（圖二、三）；剛孵化最寬處在胸、腹之間，身體隨發育稍微增長，略呈橢圓。頭黑色半圓形，下傾，頭頂中央有一塊白斑。眼紅色。觸角黑色四節（各齡若蟲皆為四節），第一節（離頭部最近的一節）到第四節長度比例為 1:1.7:1.6:3.3。胸部黑褐色，略呈長方形，前胸寬度比中、後胸稍短，前、中、後胸沿中線比例為 1:0.64:0.18，前胸中線有一白色細紋，至中、後胸擴大為一白色圓斑。足黑色，惟跗節淡黃色。腹部前期圓形，後期橢圓形，位於背側第 3-4、4-5、5-6 節間的硬化臭腺盤或稱腹背盤（sclerotized scent gland plates, or dorsal median plates）上分別有一對臭腺孔（ostioles of dorsal abdominal scent glands），第二、三對臭腺孔尤為突出，腹部紅褐色，臭腺盤及

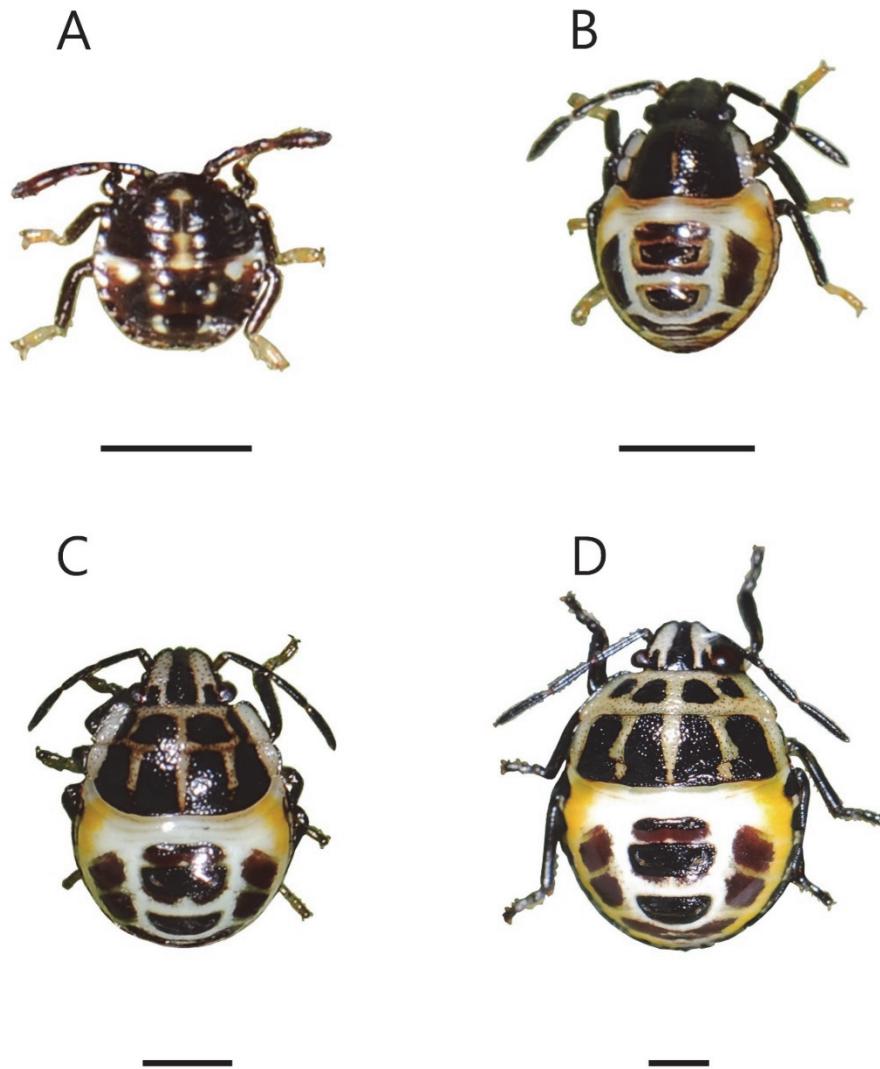
側盤（lateral plates）黑色，第一、二節前側方及第二、三對臭腺盤旁有白斑。

二齡：剛蛻皮的二齡若蟲與一齡相似，但後期外型有明顯差別。剛蛻皮時最寬處在胸、腹之間，呈橢圓形，後期腹部變寬，略呈卵形，體長約 1.5~2.5 mm（圖三）。頭黑色鐘形，稍下傾（但曲度不如一齡），其上散佈點刻，頭楯（中葉）比大顎片（側葉）略長。眼暗紅色。觸角黑色，第一到第四節比例為 1:2.8:2.6:3.8。胸部黑色梯形，散佈點刻，前、中胸背板圓弧狀，但側緣扁平薄葉狀微向上翹，側緣在剛蛻皮時幾乎透明，後期白色且具黑色緣邊，前、中、後胸沿中線比例為 1:0.97:0.16。足黑色，惟腿節遠端部分顏色較淺，且跗節淡黃色。腹部圓形，剛蛻皮時黑色，後期轉為中央白色而外緣淡黃色，臭腺盤黑色具點刻及灰褐色外緣，側盤黃色內外兩側圍繞黑色細紋，臭腺盤與側盤之間有 1+1 黑色縱向塊斑，第六、七節間有一黑色圓弧帶狀斑紋。

三齡：剛蛻皮時最寬處在胸、腹之間，整體略呈卵狀，後期隨著腹部增長，最寬處變為腹部，但是形狀不變，體長約 3~4 mm（圖三）。頭鐘型，頭楯黑色，末端與大顎片等長，大顎片白色具紅褐色點刻，邊緣黑色，眼側有 1+1 黑色斑塊，長度與眼相近。眼暗紅色。觸角黑色，第一到第四節比例為 1:2.9:2.8:3.5。胸部整體呈梯形，前、中胸側緣白色薄葉狀，中線兩側各具 2+2 黑色塊斑，黑斑以外的白色部分具紅褐色點刻，後胸黑色，前、中、後胸沿中線比例為 1:1.21:0.14。足黑色，惟腿節遠端部分及跗節淡黃色。腹部顏色、斑紋與二齡相似，臭腺盤上散佈點刻。

四齡：剛蛻皮後最寬處在胸、腹之間，後期腹部較寬，但是胸部寬度也高於之前幾齡，頭部較窄，整體呈橢圓卵型，體長約 5~6 mm（圖三）。頭部特徵與三齡相似，觸角黑色，第一到第四節比例為 1:2.9:2.8:3.7。眼暗紅色。胸部顏色、斑紋、點刻也與三齡相似，但是黑斑間距離較遠，且略帶紅褐色，前、中胸側緣變得較窄，前、中、後胸沿中線比例為 1:1.19:0.05，中胸翅芽發育蓋過後胸後緣。足深褐色，惟腿節遠端部分淡黃褐色。腹斑紋分佈與二、三齡相似，惟側盤黑色，臭腺盤與側盤之間之大型黑色塊斑分離為前、後兩塊，臭腺盤上散佈點刻。

五齡：剛蛻皮時最寬處在中胸，後期最寬處為腹部第三節，體長約 6.5~9 mm。頭部鐘型，頭楯與大顎片等長，花紋如圖四。眼紅色，後緣具一白色橫帶。觸角第一到第四節比例為 1:3.5:3.3:3.4。前胸與中胸變得寬大，前胸呈梯形，中胸小楯片芽（scutellar



圖三 翠椿象若蟲：(A) 一齡，(B) 二齡，(C) 三齡，(D) 四齡。比例尺 1 mm。

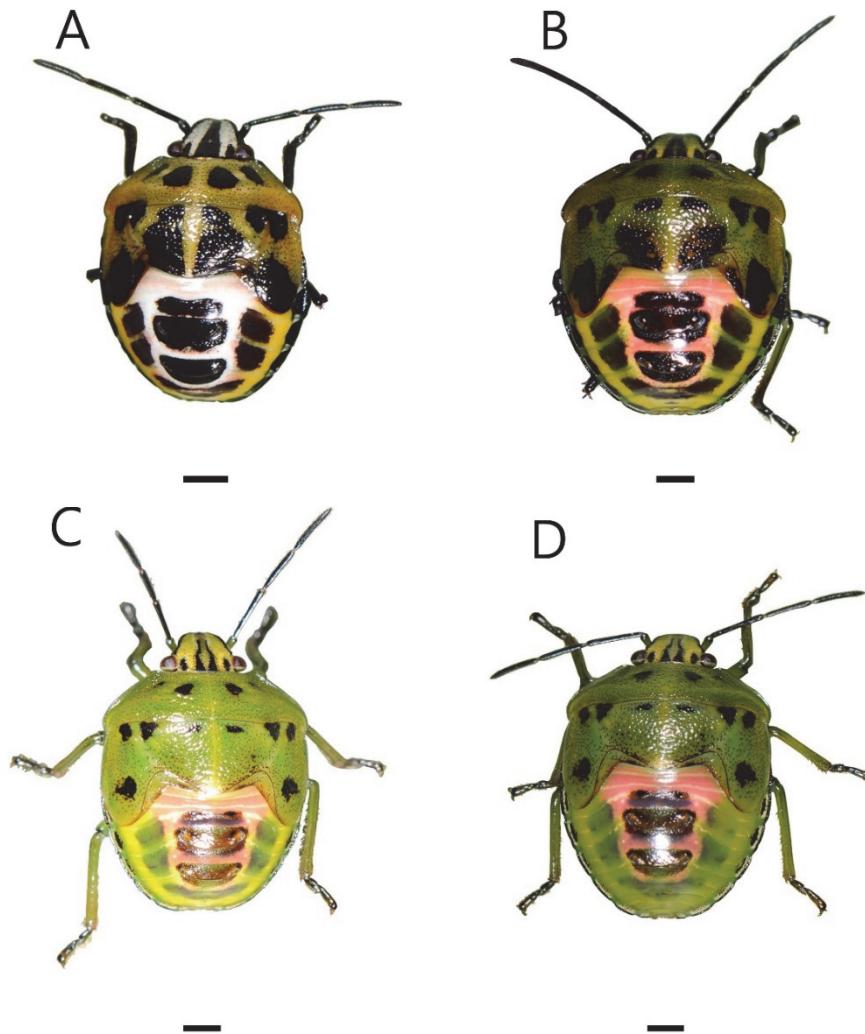
Fig. 3. Nymphs of *Anaca fasciata*: (A) first instar, (B) second instar, (C) third instar, and (D) fourth instar. Scale bar= 1 mm.

pad) 及中、後胸翅芽已發育完全，翅芽超過腹部第三節，後期的前胸背板兩側往外突末端向後反折、緊貼中胸前側緣（側角尚未展開），且出現一道橫向斑紋（帶黃或紅色）將前胸分隔為前、後兩半，前、中、後胸沿中線比例為 1:1.58:0。以頭、胸黑斑顯著程度可將五齡若蟲區分為深色型 (dark morphological type)、淺色型 (light morphological type) 兩型 (圖四)，各別特徵如下：

(1) 深色型：頭部斑紋與三、四齡相似，黑斑之間顏色為白色、米色或黃色，其上散佈深色細小點刻。觸角第一節近端處灰綠色，其餘黑色。胸部黃綠色或帶紅棕色，上散佈深色點刻，前胸的 2+2 黑斑與三、四齡相似或略小；中胸黑斑可能分為兩列，前端 3+3 小黑斑 (外側兩塊或相連)，後端近中線 1+1

大型黑斑，中胸翅芽上另有 1+1 大型黑斑，與後胸翅芽的黑斑相連。足之腿節黃綠色，脛節、跗節黑色。腹部中央白色帶粉紅或粉紅色，周圍黃綠色；臭腺盤及側盤黑色，其上散佈點刻，前兩對臭腺盤後緣有灰紫色斑；臭腺盤與側盤之間 2+2 縱向排列灰紫色斑塊，第六、七節間圓弧形斑同樣為灰紫色。

(2) 淺色型：頭部黃色或黃綠色，其上散佈深色細小點刻，頭楯的黑斑中央有黃綠色縱斑，眼側的 1+1 黑斑縮小。觸角第一節黃綠色，其餘三節黑色。胸部黃綠色或綠色，其上散佈深色點刻，黑斑大幅縮小，前胸近中線 1+1 黑斑仍明顯，外側黑斑幾乎要消失不見；中胸前端左右仍有 3+3 斑紋，近中線的斑最小，後端近中線的 1+1 黑斑縮小或幾乎不復存在，翅芽上的黑斑也大幅縮小；後胸黑斑縮小或消



圖四 不同色型之翠椿象五齡若蟲：(A) 深色型，腹部白色，(B) 深色型，腹部紅色，(C) 淺色型，體色黃綠色，(D) 淺色型，體色深綠。比例尺 1 mm。

Fig. 4. Morphological types of fifth-instar nymphs of *Anaca fasciata*: (A) dark with whitish abdomen, (B) dark with reddish abdomen, (C) light with yellowish green coloration, and (D) light with dark green coloration. Scale bar= 1 mm.

失。足黃綠色，僅跗節為褐色。腹部中央粉紅，周圍黃色或黃綠色，腹節縫線呈白色條紋；臭腺盤綠色帶紅褐色，側盤的黑色縮小或幾乎消失，臭腺盤及側盤上皆散佈點刻；臭腺盤與側盤間之 2+2 斑紋綠色帶點灰紫色，第六、七節間圓弧形斑也轉為綠色帶灰紫色，這些斑紋與腹部底色相近，不如深色型突出。

除了這以上兩個色型外，有些個體形態特徵介於兩者之間，比如頭楯縱向黑斑可能在中心出現大小不等的淡色斑，或胸部的黑斑縮小程度介於兩型之間。五齡若蟲的形態差異並未延續到成蟲，飼養出的成蟲外型特徵無甚差別。

四、成蟲性比例與體長比較

如表一所示，第一個卵塊成功羽化 6 隻（若蟲

發育成功率 50%），2 雌 4 雄，羽化順序為 2 雄、1 雌、1 雄、1 雌、1 雄；第二個卵塊羽化 12 隻（86%），7 雌 5 雄，羽化順序為 3 雄、2 雌、1 雄、2 雌、1 雄、3 雌；第三個卵塊羽化 10 隻（71%），2 雌 8 雄，羽化順序為 6 雄、1 雌、2 雄、1 雌。第一個卵塊僅孵出 12 隻若蟲，在三齡時突然半數死亡，造成最終只有 6 隻成功羽化。後兩個卵塊的羽化成功率比較高。三個卵塊總和雌、雄成蟲比例約為 1 : 1.5。先羽化的多為雄蟲。

表三顯示雌、雄成蟲體長比較之結果，第二、三個卵塊飼養出的雌、雄蟲體長差異顯著，但是第一個卵塊飼養出的雌、雄蟲體長在統計上並不具顯著差異。若是將三個卵塊飼養出的成蟲一起進行比較，則雌、雄性體長差異十分顯著（圖五）。



圖五 新羽化的翠椿象成蟲。雌蟲（上），雄蟲（下）。

Fig. 5. Newly emerged adults of *Anaca fasciata*. Top: female; bottom: male.

討 論

本研究多次在瑪瑙珠上發現翠椿象成蟲，並以瑪瑙珠成功將若蟲飼養為成蟲，可以確定瑪瑙珠是翠椿象的食草。瑪瑙珠又名黃果龍葵，原產於熱帶美洲，目前在全台皆有分佈 (Huang, 1998)，開花結果期很長，是好幾種椿象（如：點椿象 (*Tolumnia latipes* (Dallas, 1851))、褐翅椿象 (*Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855)) 的食草（作者個人觀察）。至於翠椿象是否有其他食草，尚待未來觀察及進行飼養才可確定。

本研究中翠椿象產下的三個卵塊都是 14 顆，這在蝽科是很常見的數字，也與該科物種微卵管 (ovarioles) 的數目 (14, 左右各 7) 相符，但是蝽科物種產下的每個卵塊中卵的數目雖常是 7 或其他 7 的倍數 (Jawahery, 1990, 1994)，也可能不是 7 的倍數 (Matesco et al., 2009b)。本研究中翠椿象的三個卵塊中的卵排成 3 或 4 列，椿象產下的卵塊若是有 14 顆卵常做如此排列 (Jawahery, 1994)。

翠椿象的卵蓋外圍一圈精孔突，精孔突呈外突棍棒狀，皆為蝽科物種精孔突典型的排列方式及常見的形狀 (Jawahery, 1994)。前人文獻中蝽科物種卵上精孔突數目最少為 10，最多有 86 (Southwood, 1956; Ren et al., 1990; Jawahery, 1994; Wolf and

Reid, 2001; Kumar et al., 2002; Wolf et al., 2002; Matesco et al., 2009b, 2014)，翠椿象精孔突數目在 24~30 之間（平均值 27），與前述文獻中之多種蝽科物種數目類似。

翠椿象的卵蓋的形狀、卵蓋打開的位置、破卵器的類型都符合蝽科物種的特徵 (Southwood, 1956; Jawahery, 1990, 1994; Ren et al., 1990; Wolf and Reid, 2001; Kumar et al., 2002; Wolf et al., 2002; Matesco et al., 2009a, 2014)，至於其他更多的細節必須以顯微鏡輔以觀察才能得知。

關於蝽科若蟲描述的報告不少，新的報告中皆有非常清晰的細節圖片可供參考比較 (Matesco et al., 2008, 2009a; Biasotto et al., 2013; Fürstenau et al., 2013; Barão et al., 2015)，本研究主要參考 Matesco et al. (2009a) 與 Fürstenau et al. (2013) 的研究報告，這兩篇報告所研究的蝽科 *Chinavia* 屬物種若蟲斑紋紛雜，呈現的內容包括彩色繪圖及詳盡文字敘述，是很好的參考範本。翠椿象若蟲的諸多形態特徵（如：觸角數目 4 節、腹部臭腺孔位置）與一般蝽科物種無異，但是斑紋卻是獨一無二的，一齡大致黑或暗褐色並夾雜一些隱約白斑，二齡若蟲的頭、胸仍黑，腹部顏色轉為明亮的白中帶黃，獨特斑紋也開始出現，腹部這些斑紋會一直延續到三、四齡，甚至五齡。頭、胸的特殊斑紋在三齡出現，延續

表一 卵期與若蟲期之觀察

Table 1. Observations of egg and nymphal stages

Egg mass	Stage	Number	Nymphal survival (%)	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Duration* (days)
First	Egg	14	--	11/24/2020	4 ± 0 (?)**
	First instar	12	100	11/28/2020	7 ± 0
	Second instar	12	100	12/5/2020	6 ± 0
	Third instar	12	100	12/11/2020	5.3 ± 0.5
	Fourth instar	6	50	12/16-17/2020	8 ± 0
	Fifth instar	6	50	12/24-25/2020	15.2 ± 1.5
	Eclosion	6	50	1/6-11/2021	Sum = 45.5 ± 1.9 (N= 6)
Second	Egg	14	--	11/25/2020	7 ± 0
	First instar	14	100	12/2/2020	6 ± 0
	Second instar	14	100	12/8/2020	6 ± 0
	Third instar	14	100	12/14/2020	6 ± 0
	Fourth instar	14	100	12/20/2020	7.2 ± 0.4
	Fifth instar	13	93	12/27-28/2020	17.9 ± 0.7
	Eclosion	12	86	1/13-16/2021	Sum = 50.0 ± 0.9 (N= 12)
Third	Egg	14	--	11/27/2020	9 ± 0
	First instar	14	100	12/6/2020	5 ± 0
	Second instar	14	100	12/11/2020	6 ± 0
	Third instar	14	100	12/17/2020	6.8 ± 0.4
	Fourth instar	10	71	12/23-24/2020	6.3 ± 0.5
	Fifth instar	10	71	12/30-31/2020	19.2 ± 0.8
	Eclosion	10	71	1/17-20/2021	Sum = 52.3 ± 0.8 (N= 10)

*Means and standard deviations.

**The first egg mass might have been laid earlier but gone unnoticed; therefore, the number of days of incubation required before hatching may have been underestimated.

到四、五齡。但五齡若蟲的頭、胸、腹部斑紋都有個體差異，可分為深色與淺色兩型，這樣的顏色多型性 (color polymorphism) 在蝽科其他物種的若蟲與成蟲常見 (McDonald, 1971; Matesco *et al.*, 2009a; Lam *et al.*, 2015)。此外，本研究中五齡若蟲顏色的多型性與成蟲性別並無相關，此結果與 McDonald (1971) 在珀椿象 (*P. affinis* Dallas) 所觀察的結果一致。本研究同時觀察三個卵塊孵出的若蟲，才得以了解這些種內差異性，有助於未來在野外的辨識或其他方面的應用。

Nielsen *et al.* (2008) 研究同為蝽科的褐翅椿象的發育速率，結果發現卵孵化及若蟲發育所需時間大致上與溫度呈負相關，溫度降低顯著地延長了兩者發育所需時間。本研究起初的目的僅在觀察翠椿象的生活史，所以並未在控制溫度的環境下進行飼養，因此不同卵塊的卵孵化時間以及若蟲發育速率都多少因為溫度差異而不完全一致。

本研究飼養出翠椿象成蟲中雌性體長顯著大於雄性 (表二)，這樣的結果並不令人意外，本文作者在野外採獲的椿象及室內飼養出的其他種類椿象成

表二 各齡期若蟲之形態特徵比較

Table 2. Comparison of the morphological characteristics of nymphs of different instars

Instar	Body length (mm)	Antennae	Eyes	Head
First	1.3	Ratio of the lengths of the first to fourth segment = 1:1.7:1.6:3.3; blackish brown except the intersegmental regions, which are paler	Red	Dark brown or black except a white, median macula at the posterior end of the vertex
Second	1.5-2.5	Ratio of the lengths of the first to fourth segment = 1:2.8:2.6:3.8; black	Dark red	Dark brown or black except the anterior portions of the mandibular plates, which are slightly reddish brown; clypeus slightly surpassing the mandibular plates; punctured
Third	3-4	Ratio of the lengths of the first to fourth segment = 1:2.9:2.8:3.5; black	Dark red	White mandibular plates with black margins; clypeus with black stripe extending to the posterior end of the vertex; 1+1 black maculae next to the compound eyes and the same length as the eyes; clypeus the same length as the mandibular plates; punctured
Fourth	5-6	Ratio of the lengths of the first to fourth segment = 1:2.9:2.8:3.7; black	Dark red	Similar to that of the third-instar nymphs
Fifth	6.5-9	Ratio of the lengths of the first to fourth segment = 1:3.5:3.3:3.4; black except the proximal end of the first segment, which is grayish green	Red except the white band at the posterior end	Similar to that of the third- or fourth-instar nymphs, or with diminished black maculae

表二 (續)
Table 2. (Continued)

Instar	Thorax	Legs	Abdomen
First	Pronotum: mesonotum: metanotum = 1:0.64:0.18 (length ratio along the median line); dark brown except the median line of the pronotum and the median maculae of the mesonotum and metanotum, which are whitish	Black except the tarsi, which are light yellow	Reddish brown; black dorsal median plates and lateral plates; white maculae on both sides of the dorsal median plates of segments 4-5 and 5-6; three more white maculae near the anterior portion of the abdomen
Second	Pronotum: mesonotum: metanotum = 1:0.97:0.16; black except the lateral margins, which are white with black edges; punctured	Mostly black except the distal ends of the femurs, which are paler, and the tarsi, which are light yellow	White medially and with yellow margins; black dorsal median plates; yellow lateral plates with black fine lines on both sides; a black, arc-shaped macula extending from the dorsal median plate of segments 6-7; 1+1 large, reddish brown, longitudinal maculae between the dorsal median plates of segments 4-5 and 5-6 and lateral plates; reddish brown sutures slightly visible at the anterior and posterior portions of the abdomen; dorsal median plates are punctured
Third	Pronotum: mesonotum: metanotum = 1:1.21:0.14; white pronotum and mesonotum, each with 2+2 black maculae; black metanotum; white lateral margins with black edges; punctured	Mostly black except the distal ends of the femurs and the tarsi, which are yellowish brown	Coloration and maculae similar to those of the second-instar nymphs; dorsal median plates are punctured

表二 (續)
Table 2. (Continued)

Instar	Thorax	Legs	Abdomen
Fourth	Pronotum: mesonotum: metanotum = 1:1.19:0.05; white pronotum with 2+2 black maculae, which are smaller than those on the third-instar nymphs, and 2+2 large, connecting maculae on the mesonotum and metanotum; white lateral margins with black edges; mesonotal wing-pads reaching the posterior end of the metanotum; punctured	Mostly dark brown or blackish except the distal ends of the femurs, which are light yellowish brown	Coloration and maculae similar to those of the second- or third-instar nymphs except the lateral plates, which are black; large, longitudinal maculae between the dorsal median plates of segments 4-5 and 5-6 and lateral plates from the second- and third- instars separate into two parts; dorsal median plates are punctured
Fifth	Pronotum: mesonotum: metanotum = 1:1.58:0; brownish green, yellowish green or green; mesonotal and metanotal wing-pads reaching the third abdominal segment; punctured. Dark morphological type: Black maculae (2+2) on the pronotum similar to those on the fourth-instar nymphs and large, black maculae roughly arranged in two rows (3+3 and 2+2) on the mesonotum and metanotum Light morphological type: Black maculae considerably diminished	Dark morphological type: yellowish green femurs, black tibias and tarsi Light morphological type: Yellowish green except tarsi, which are darker	yellow or yellowish green margins; black maculae similar to those on the fourth-instar nymphs. Light morphological type: Pinkish medially and with yellow or green margins; considerably paler dorsal median plates, and less distinct maculae

表三 雌、雄成蟲體長平均值與標準偏差 (mm) (*t* test)Table 3. Means and standard deviations of the body lengths (mm) of female and male adults (*t* test)*

Egg mass	Female	Male	P-value
First	11.0 ± 0.0 (2)	9.6 ± 0.9 (4)	0.098
Second	10.3 ± 0.3 (7)	9.4 ± 0.4 (5)	0.001
Third	10.5 ± 0.0 (2)	9.1 ± 0.5 (8)	0.004
Total	10.5 ± 0.4 (11)	9.3 ± 0.6 (17)	<0.0001

* Numbers in parentheses are sample sizes (*n*).

蟲上也常發現雌蟲大於雄蟲的狀況，文獻中許多椿象物種都呈現相同趨勢 (Zhang *et al.*, 2012; Medal *et al.*, 2013; Ishikawa and Moriya, 2019; Rustam *et al.*, 2019; Mi *et al.*, 2020)。由於成蟲體型在不同性別間的差異，在使用長、寬等數值作為分類依據時需格外謹慎。本研究中每一個卵塊中雄蟲總是先羽化，體型的差異也許是原因之一，與過去文獻的結論不盡一致，如 Rustam *et al.* (2019) 研究叉角厲椿象 (*Eocanthecona furcellata* (Wolff, 1811)) 發現雄蟲的若蟲期比雌蟲大約少兩日，這與本研究的結果相似，而 Mau and Mitchell (1978) 研究珀椿象 (*P. stali* Scott, 1874) 後則發現雌、雄若蟲期長度沒有顯著差異。至於本研究飼養出的成蟲之雌雄比例，現有數據尚不足以下定論。

本研究應是翠椿象卵和若蟲的形態、發育的第一篇報告，因此資料可補充關於蝽科物種之知識，在台灣相關物種形態與生物方面的研究還是相對缺乏，期盼本研究的結果可鼓勵更多人力物力之參與。

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Morphology and Development of Eggs and Nymphs of *Anaca fasciata* (Distant, 1900) (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae)

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ABSTRACT

Anaca fasciata (Distant, 1900) is a species of stink bug that is fairly common in Taiwan. An adult of this species can be easily identified on the basis of its green body, white head, pronotal spinose humeral angles, pale transverse band across the anterior part of the pronotum and white macula at the apex of the scutellum. However, associating nymphs and adults of this species is difficult because of great morphological variations among nymphs of different instars. In the present study, one male and two female adult *A. fasciata* were collected from the twoleaf nightshade (*Solanum diphylum* L.) on Xianjiyan, a small hill in the suburbs of Taipei, Taiwan. The individuals were reared in a container, and several days later the female(s) (one of the two or both) laid three egg masses. The nymphs were reared in a laboratory and were fed with fresh twoleaf nightshade until they grew into the adults. The developmental rates of the three egg masses, each of which consisted of 14 eggs, were compared. Only 12 eggs in the first egg mass hatched, whereas all 14 eggs in the second and third masses hatched. Six of the 12 nymphs that hatched from the first egg mass developed into adults, corresponding to a 50% success rate. By contrast, the success rates in the second and third masses were 86% and 71%, respectively. The first egg mass developed into adults after an average of 45.5 days; the second and third egg masses developed into adults after an average of 50.0 and 52.3 days, respectively. Because the first egg mass might have been laid earlier but gone unnoticed, the number of days of incubation required before hatching may have been underestimated. The male individuals developed into adults earlier than did most of the female individuals, and the female adults were larger than the male adults. As the nymphs grew into adults, the changes in morphological characteristics were examined. The first-instar *A. fasciata* nymphs were dark reddish brown or black; the second-instar nymphs were mostly black except for their abdomens, which were distinctively lighter (white medially and with yellow margins); the third-instar nymphs had abdomens similar to those of the second-instar nymphs and had white heads and thoraces with large, black maculae; and the fourth-instar nymphs had coloration and maculae similar to those of the third-instar nymphs but had mesonotal wing-pads that had developed to cover the posterior ends of the metanota. When the *A. fasciata* nymphs reached the fifth instar, their mesonotal and metanotal wing-pads had developed to reach their third abdominal segments. In the present study, two morphological types of fifth-instar nymphs, which differed in coloration, were identified: individuals of the dark morph has the large, black maculae on their heads and thoraces similar to those of the fourth instar, while light morph has diminished maculae which are paler.

Key words: *Anaca fasciata*, development, egg, morphology, nymph