

坑及金瓜坑等 3 條穿越線，自 2013 年 1 月至 12 月止，每月 1 次調查當地蝴蝶資源，計 12 次，共記錄 5 科 127 種 3,694 隻次成蝶。加上單帶弄蝶(*Parnara guttata*)和黑星弄蝶(*Suastus gremius*) 2 種於穿越線外所記錄之蝴蝶，總種數達 129 種。其中臺灣特有種 8 種，包括琉璃紋鳳蝶(*Papilio hermosanus*)、臺灣鳳蝶(*P. taiwanus*)、大波紋蛇目蝶(*Ypthima formosana*)、白條斑蔭蝶(*Penthema formosanum*)、埔里三線蝶(*Neptis taiwana*)、臺灣小紫蛺蝶(*Chitoria chrysolora*)、大黑星弄蝶(*Seseria formosana*)、細帶黃斑弄蝶(*Potanthus motzui*)，而黃裳鳳蝶(*Troides aeacus formosanus*)為其他應予保育類。比較各穿越線之蝴蝶種類數，結果以金瓜坑穿越線的 102 種為最高，冷水坑的 97 種居次，而二坑則為 95 種。黑點粉蝶(*Leptosia nina niobe*)共發現 261 隻次，且成蝶全年發生，為當地最優勢種蝴蝶。以豐富度而言，二坑 1,474 隻次為最高，金瓜坑則為 1,197 隻次居次，而冷水坑的 1,023 隻次最少。各月發現之蝴蝶種類數以 1 月種類數最低，僅有 7 種 29 隻次，其餘月份均高於 30 種，而以 8 月 77 種為最高。以生物多樣性指數 Simpson index 及 Shannon-Wiener index 分析各穿越線之差異，結果相差不大，然冷水坑穿越線的 Evenness 指數明顯較低，顯示該穿越線的旁邊受到的環境干擾較大。比較不同科別優勢種組成之幼蟲食草與當地的植被，結果大致相符，此外亦記錄當地成蝶蜜源植物計 12 科 20 種。本文亦建議社區居民規劃蝴蝶保育策略、監測及經營管理之方法。

Abstract

This study is an inventory of butterflies in Shanfeng community of Gukeng Township, Yunlin County, Taiwan. The result can be useful for Shanfeng, Gukeng Township, Yunlin County to develop into an ecological community, the local elementary school to transform into an experimental forestry school, and promoting environmental education. Three transect lines were selected in Urkeng, Lengshuikeng and Genkakeng in a monthly investigation of butterfly composition, structure and distribution from January to December in 2013. From the 12 counts made during the investigation a total of 3,702 individuals, 127 species and five families were found. Skippers, *Parnara guttata* and *Suastus gremius*, were found beside transect lines with 129 species, among them eight were endemic species, namely *Papilio hermosanus*, *Papilio taiwanus*, *Ypthima formosana*, *Penthema formosanum*, *Neptis taiwana*, *Chitoria chrysolora*, *Seseria formosana*, and *Potanthus motzui*, as well as a rare and precious species by Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, *Troides aeacus formosanus*. Comparing the number of species found at each transect line, Genkakeng had the highest number of 102 species, followed by Lengshuikeng 99 species, and Urkeng 95 species. Comparison of the abundance of each transect line showed Urkeng had the highest count of 1,474 individuals, followed by Genkakeng 1,197 individuals and Lengshuikeng 1,023 individuals. Among them, *Leptosia nina niobe* was the most abundant species with 261 individuals counted throughout the studied period. Species richness fluctuated monthly and was the lowest with only 29 individuals of seven species in January, the highest 77 species in August, and more than 30 species in the other months. Simpson index and Shannon-Wiener index of each transect line showed insignificant

difference. Evenness at Lengshuikeng was lower and indicated human disturbance around the habitat. Description of hostplants of dominant larvae was highly similar to local vegetation composition. In addition, 20 species belonging to 12 families of nectar plants were recorded. In this paper butterfly conservation strategies, monitoring and management methods are also proposed for community residents' reference.

關鍵字：蝴蝶、山峰、穿越線調查、蜜源、黑點粉蝶

Key words: Butterflies, Shanfeng, Pollard's walk, Nectar, *Leptosia nina niobe*

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前 言

山峰社區位於雲林縣古坑鄉的山區，與斗六市、漳湖村及華山村為鄰。據傳當地早期是由一棵茄苳樹旁的聚落開始發跡，因此最早地名稱為「茄苳」。日治時代日本人大量採伐樹木製作木板，故在當地設置工寮。峰頂上有寬廣平坦的埔地，較為突出明顯，於是漸漸改名為「枋寮埔」。1956 年因當地設立國小命名之故，遂由在地耆老討論更名為「山峰」。山峰聚落內大部分之居民多有宗親關係，平日的互動良好與緊密聯繫，對於外來的訪客或過路人，也顯得十分親切與熱心，因此在山峰有這麼一句話留傳著「第一次到山峰是客人，第二次來就是朋友」。因此讓來到山峰的朋友們，都有著愜意溫暖的感覺。

古坑鄉的地質屬第三世紀中新世上部南莊層及桂竹林層，主要岩石包括堅硬沙岩、灰色頁岩、灰色沙質岩等，溪流沿岸地區，有為第四世紀洪積層岩者，土壤主要由黃色灰化土

與砂礫構成，屬砂質壤土，粘性不大，土壤反應近於中性，因受地形與坡度影響，各處土層不盡相同，大體上坡度較緩之處其土層較厚，而較陡之斜坡則因沖刷之故土層淺薄。區內多山，且向西傾斜(彭 2003)。

山峰社區植被屬於楠櫛林帶，分布於海拔 500~1,500 m 間，氣候濕潤溫暖，旬均溫 14~27°C 間，土壤富含腐植質，森林鬱密，其組成以常綠闊葉樹為主，多為樟科之槿楠屬(*Machilus*)及殼斗科之櫛屬(*Castanopsis*)。主要代表植物有日本槿楠(*M. japonica*)、大葉楠(*M. kusanoi*)、臺灣雅楠(*Phoebe formosana*)、香楠(*M. zuihensis*)、南投黃肉楠(*Actinodaphne nantoensis*)、臺灣山香圓(*Turpinia formosana*)、卡氏櫛(*C. carlesii*)、川上氏櫛(*C. kawakamii*)、火燒栲(*C. fargesii*)、木荷(*Schima superba*)、筆筒樹(*Cyathea lepifera*)等；本林帶亦散生一些針葉樹，如臺灣二葉松(*Pinus taiwanensis*)、臺灣肖楠(*Calocedrus formosana*)、臺灣黃杉(*Pseudotsuga wilsoniana*)等。本區次生林多，