

# 生物策略表

類別	生物策略 (Strategy)
生物策略 STRATEGY	可展開的網分散天敵注意力 (Deployable web distracts predators)
生物系統 LIVING SYSTEM	印太水孔蛸 <i>Tremoctopus violaceus</i> (Common blanket octopus)
功能類別 FUNCTIONS	#保護免受動物危害 #Protect from animals
作用機制標題	印太水孔蛸的某些腕足連接著膜，可以擴張或在需要時脫落來分散掠食者的注意力作為防禦機制 (The membrane attached to some arms of the blanket octopus serves as a defense mechanism because it expands to distract predators and can be shed if necessary.)
生物系統/作用機制 示意圖	 <p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_blanket_octopus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_blanket_octopus</a></p>
作用機制摘要說明 (SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONING MECHANISMS)	
文獻引用 (REFERENCES)	
<p>「雌性印太水孔蛸的外表因為連接第一及第二腕足、廣又深的網狀構造而非常引人注目 (Portmann 1952)，這就是為甚麼牠們有了『毯子 (blanket)』章魚或『手帕 (handkerchief)』章魚的外號 (Voss and Williamson 1971)。在第一及第二腕足 (arm) 之間的網是最寬闊的，它能以驚人的程度擴張或是縮小。網的收縮是因為橫帶肌 (transverse band of muscle)，每條橫帶肌皆為彈性纖維所包圍，而彈性纖維可能使網在自割 (autotomy) 後能擴張。除此之外，在網的邊緣，與腕足平行處，有一列由腺體排成的『小袋子』；這些構造可能有助於有柄的卵塊 (stalked egg) 附著 (Portmann 1952)。在受威脅時，網會沿著可見的裂痕自割。背側的腕足與網在游泳時會卷起，但在被干擾時伸出。和闊船蛸 (<i>Argonauta</i>) 的網一樣，印太水孔蛸的網無疑有很多功用。當網完全展開時長達 60 公分、寬 30 公分，而印太水孔蛸本身則有長 18 公分的外套膜 (mantle)。」 (Nixon and Young 2003: 324)</p> <p>“The appearance of the female is striking due to the wide, deep web attached to arms I and II (Portmann 1952), for which the name ‘blanket’ of ‘handkerchief’ octopus has been given (Voss and Williamson 1971). The web is most extensive between arms I and II and it can be expanded</p>	

or contracted to a remarkable degree. Contractions of the web are due to transverse bands of muscle, each surrounded by elastic fibers which probably allow the web to expand after autotomy. Besides this the edge of the web, parallel with the arm, has a row of ‘pouches’ lined by glands; these may have a role in the attachment of the clusters of stalked eggs (Portmann 1952). Autotomy of the web occurs along visible fracture lines when the animal is distressed. The dorsal arms and web are held rolled back when the animal swims, but spread out if disturbed. The web undoubtedly has several functions, as it does in *Argonauta*...The web when fully extended was 600 mm long and 300 mm wide, and the animal had a mantle length of 180 mm.” (Nixon and Young 2003: 324)

#### 參考文獻清單與連結 (REFERENCE LIST)

Nixon, M. and J. Z. Young. (2003). *The brains and lives of cephalopods*. Location: OUP Oxford.

#### 延伸閱讀: Harvard 或 APA 格式

#### 生物系統延伸資訊連結 (LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LIVING SYSTEM/S)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common\\_blanket\\_octopus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_blanket_octopus)

[https://www.onezoom.org/life/@Cephalopoda=7368?img=best\\_any&anim=flight#x137,y372,w0.3049](https://www.onezoom.org/life/@Cephalopoda=7368?img=best_any&anim=flight#x137,y372,w0.3049)

<https://eol.org/pages/492783>

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#### AskNature 原文連結

<https://asknature.org/strategy/deployable-web-distracts-predators/>