<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>内容</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>題目</td>
<td>大雪山産ナキウサキ（ハツカウサギ）の食物貯蔵所に就て</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>犬飼 哲男</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誌名</td>
<td>札幌博物学会会報</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巻号</td>
<td>11(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>号</td>
<td>210-214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>発行日</td>
<td>1931-04-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/63880">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/63880</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ファイル情報</td>
<td>Vol.11No.4_003.pdf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hokkaido University Collection of Scholarly and Academic Papers: HUSCAP
A FOOD-HOARD OF *OCHOTONA*
FROM TAISETSUZAN, THE
CENTRAL MOUNTAINS OF HOKKAIDO

BY

TETSUO INUKAI

大雪山産ナキウサギ(ハツカウサギ)の食物貯蔵所に就て
犬 飼 哲 男

In a previous paper writing with SHIMAKURA, the author gave a short history of finding of *Ochotona*¹, the pica, from Kitami in Hokkaido together with some ecological notes of the animal. Furthermore, quite recently it has become known that *Ochotona* is also a common inhabitant on the rocky part of the central high mountains of the island, many specimens having been actually collected. The mountains are a little more than 2000 meters above the sea level and being volcanic in origin the tops are rocky in most parts. Alpine meadows or frigid zone plants are developed above 1400 meters whence a rich flora of alpine plants is found.

In winter the land of Hokkaido except the south eastern part is completely under snow for months and it is particularly deep in the mountainous region where the weather is exceptionally severe with much ice and cold. Despite these conditions it has been found that the fauna in the frigid zone of the mountains is also very abundant with *Ochotona* and the striped ground squirrel or the striped chipmunk throughout the year. The former lives chiefly in rocky crevices or among crumbling rocks making a great association while the latter

¹ *Ochotona yezoensis* KISHIDA.

is the constant inhabitant of bushes of *Pinus pumila*. The visits of brown bears, foxes and ermines which are the regular summer visitors of the mountain do not occur so often in this region. Other kinds of rodents, hares, rats, mice and grey squirrels are generally found below in the shrubby zone.

The peculiar shrill cry or the whistling of the pica and that of the chipmunk closely resemble each other. They make together an almost continuous noise in some parts of the mountain particularly in the foggy or cloudy days and in the dimness of the morning and the evening. Since the pica as well as the chipmunk do not take the winter sleep or not hibernate they are diligent food-hoarders during summer. As generally understood the food of the striped squirrel consists of almost anything, including even small animals, besides vegetables, with a preference for fruits, seeds and nuts for the winter use. They are abundant around the dwelling of the animal in the mountain. As already
noted *Ochotona* in Kitami does severe damage to the forest plantings, as the
food of the animal in that district comprises the saplings of the larch and the
wild raspberry which it cuts into pieces to lay up in storage. Whether the
animal from Kitami is the same species as that from Taisetsuzan is not yet
decided\(^2\). However, it is true that the food of the pica in Taisetsuzan is
composed mostly of alpine plants which are the only growth on these mountains.

It was the end of August of 1926, in fact, when the present writer en-
gaged in the collection of animals in the central mountains as a member of
the Surveying Committee of Taisetsuzan that a large food-hoard was found on
the rocky side of Haku-undake in Taisetsuzan (Fig. 1). It was a natural,
horizontal crevice among rocks, measuring about 16 cm in height and 60 cm

![Photo of the storage](image)

*Fig. 2.*

Inferior of the storage, showing the leaves and twigs
taken in by *Ochotona.* \(\times\frac{1}{2}\)

... in width at the entrance, the depth being about the same as the width. At
the time of finding about two-thirds of the room was filled up with leaves and
twigs of plants which were all cut about 6 cm in length by the animal (Fig.
2 and 3). The whistling of the pica around this place was heard particularly

---

\(^2\) Mr. Kishida of the Imp. Agr. Exp. Station in Tokyo is going to publish on the subject.
boisterously. By examining the kinds of plants 16 different species of alpine plants were identified as follows:

- *Salix yeo-alpina* Koidz.
- *Salix Reinsii* Franch. et Sav.
- *Phyllodoce aleutica* A. Hel-ler
- *Phyllodoce caerulea* Bab.
- *Empetrum nigrum* L.
- *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea* L.
- *Rhododendron chrysanthum* Fall.
- *Pentstemon frutescens* Lam.
- *Arnica unalascensis* Less.
- *Arcteria nana* Makino
- *Saussurea* sp.
- *Cassiope lycopodioides* D. Don
- *Lagotis borealis* Bail.
- *Arctous alpina* Nied. var. japonica Takeda
- *Cladonia* sp.
- *Cetraria* sp.

The first snow fall in Taisetsuzan occurs annually in October and by the middle of November the whole mountain is completely covered with snow. The melting of snow first begins in the mountain at the end of June. Therefore the animals must store the food to afford a supply more than 8 months in this region. Thus during summer the storage fever seems actually to take possession of the animal.

(Zoological Institute, Hokkaido Imp. Univ.)

---

3) Mr. M. Tatewaki in the Botanical Institute of Hokkaido Imperial University kindly helped me in identification of the plants.
文献


要　　緒

ナウサキなる名稱は常と余が、鳥倉學士及び共著者於て北見国置いて地方に、北海道に初めて発見されたOchotonaの発見記及びその生産的調査の報告の際に附した名稱である。然に近来蒙古地方に於てRuboviusに名稱を付与し、朝鮮産Ochotonaにも用ひ又他の人は鼠兎等と名稱してゐるので、新界の富産を避けるため余もナウサキ名稱を併用するのである。

従此動物は昭和三年末月に於てルトで捕獲されたのであるが、その後で雪山系にも多数に現出することが判明し、既に旭川管区管区等に依り標本を数多採集せられた。大雪山系は火山系の高山で山頂には岩石畳々としてゐるが、海拔二十餘米を越へ千四百米以上に所謂、高山植物帯、即ち、寒地植物帯がよく発達し、豊富な植物相を現してゐる。冬期は全山雪雲に閉され殊に山頂部は酷寒を示すのである。それにも拘らず山頂には四季を通じて二種の哺乳類が越冬してゐる。即ち、一はシマリスで多くハイマツ中に棲み、他はハッカウサギで岩石の多い箇所を根拠とし、何人も好んで群居して共同生活を営んでゐる。この二つの動物はその巣き場も非常に類似してゐるため、雪雲の日又は薄明薄暮に至ってその繁殖所前近に通過する人の些ど耳を聴するばかりである。

春期から春期迄は厳、狐、ウソイヌ、貂、兎、果鼠等が時々山頂近くに出没するが。冬期は前記のシマリス、ハッカウサギを残し、厳冬は冬眠し、他は山麓の森林帯に下つてゐる。然しそシマリス及びハッカウサギは氷雪期に於ては冬眠することがなく、早春冬眠当時食料を食ふつ

入動物を続けるのである。北見地方のナウサキの食物は、既に報告した知くなり落葉林及びキイチョウの稈葉、これのため植産地で大害を来したのであるが、大雪山系のものは全く高山植物のみである。一言すべきは、シマリスは夏期に植物の芽根用皮を食することがあると、晩夏、秋期は特に好んで葉子、果実を食い残し冬期に備えることである。余は既に大正四年八月廿日大雪山調査会に於て動物調査中、大雪山系の白雲岳東斜面に偶然にもハッカウサギの食物外見を発見したのである。該食物は大なる岩石の下で（Fig. 1）入口はさざれ十六センチ、幅十六センチ、深さ約六十六センチの水平孔で、當時は該洞内の三寸分を呑まれた植物の葉類で充填されゐた。（Fig. 2）その中の植物は多くは気温帯を示し、約六センチの長さに切られてゐた。（Fig. 3）余は鳥倉學士の援助により下記の十六種の植物を拾い出し得た。即ち

バルバネギ、ミネヤギ、アトラツツガダケ、エゾツツガダケ、ガコウソウ、コケモニ、キバナノシキナゲ、タウラシバ、ウサギダケ、コメバクダケ、トウヒレン属、イソヒゲ、ホソバクゲサワ、ウラシマツウ、ハナナゲ類、仏蘭苔類。

大雪山に於ける初雪は、毎年十月に十一月中旬より全山雪に埋れ六月末に初めて融雪がある。このため前記山頂に棲むシマリス及びハッカウサギは少なくとも八ヶ月の食料を貯蔵しなくてはならない。従つて夏期はそれ等の動物は専らその貯蔵に忙殺されるのである。

（北海道帝國大學動物學教室）