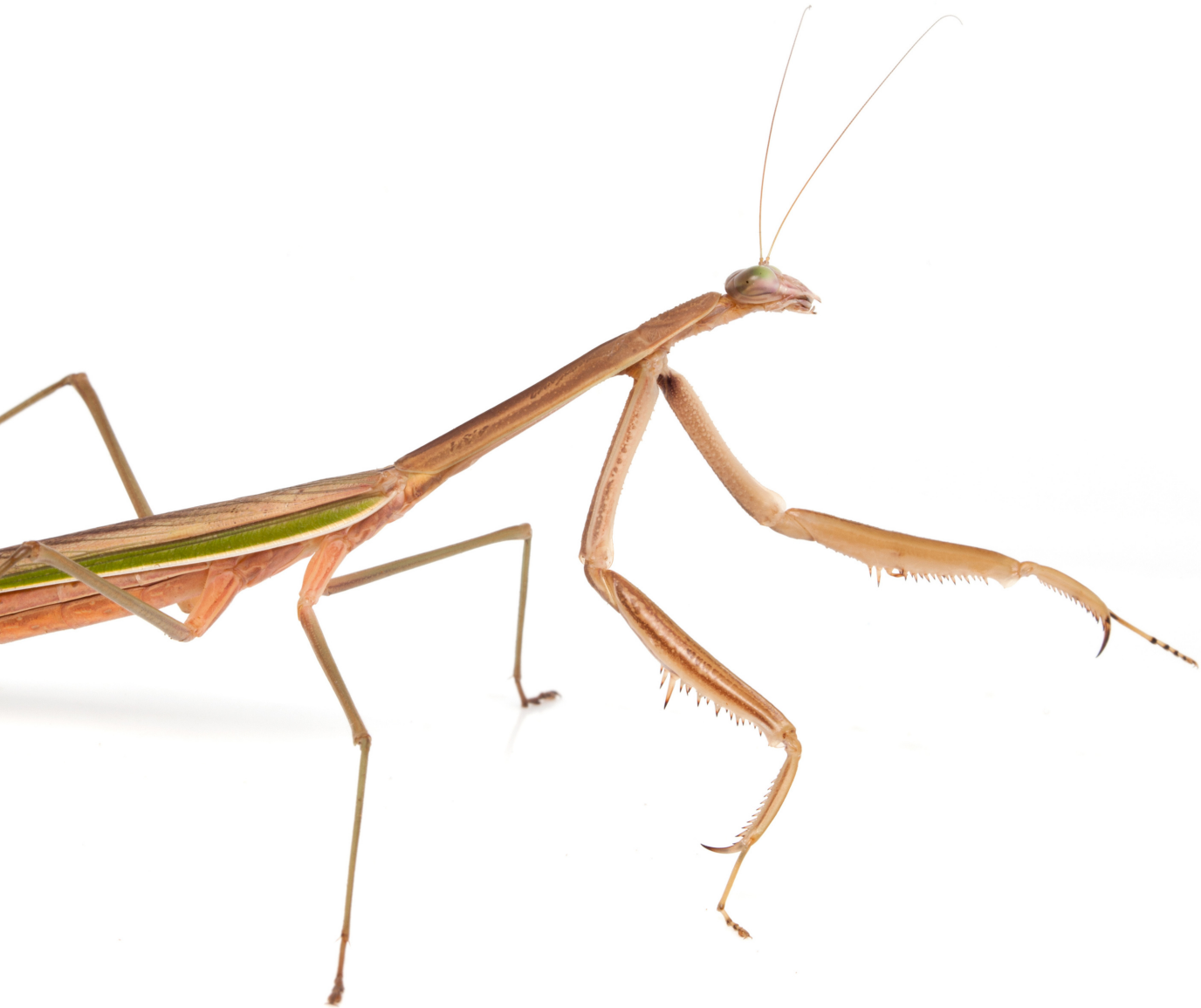


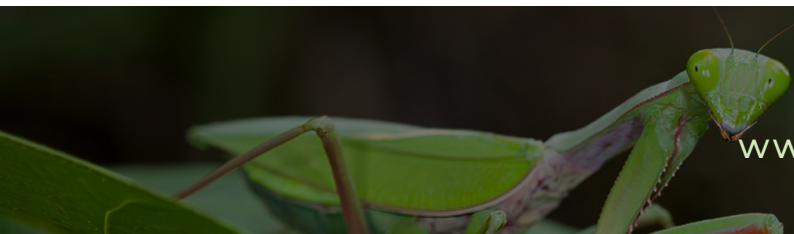


CARE GUIDE



PURPLE-WINGED MANTID

Invertebrate keeping guideline



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PURPLE-WINGED MANTID

Tenodera australasiae



PROFILE

Purple-winged Mantids are slender elegant mantids. The females grow to around 80mm in body length, the males are a little smaller and more lightly built. They are found throughout eastern Australia, and often favour tall grasses and also frequent small eucalyptus and acacia trees. They feed on a wide variety of other invertebrates, but due to their relatively delicate build, they usually prey on animals considerably smaller than themselves.

Like other mantids this species lays its eggs encased within a foamy ootheca. The ootheca is around 25mm long, and is usually attached to a branch or some other solid surface. In the wild the young hatch several months later, and begin feeding soon after emerging. They will tolerate each other for a short time, but once they disperse any chance meetings of the siblings will often result in one eating the other.

These mantids grow by shedding their outer skeleton (exoskeleton). This process is called ecdysis or moulting. To moult successfully they need to hang uninterrupted beneath a leaf or branch. This can take 10mins to half an hour. Maturity has been reached once the mantids have developed wings. Males and females can be identified as they get larger; males have 7 segments in the abdomen, and females have 6.

Like most mantids, females of this species may consume the male during the mating process. Usually when this occurs, the male can still continue to copulate without much of the front half of his body. Although tis practice isn't as common in this species as it is in some other mantids, the males sacrifice serves to aid the development of the young he is fathering through the nourishing meal he is providing his partner.

FOOD

Live or freshly dead insects 1-2 times per week. Crickets, cockroaches and flies are ideal. Dead insects must be fed to the mantid via forceps or tweezers, as they will not pick up dead insects off the ground. Use 1-2 prey insects each feeding. This species can be deterred by prey insects that are too large for it to manage easily, so insects no greater than 1/4 the mantids size should be used as food.

WATER

Mist spray around your mantis each day – it will drink the droplets.

ENCLOSURE

The enclosure needs to be large enough to allow your mantid to shed its exoskeleton properly. An enclosure should be higher than it is wide, as mantids like to climb upwards. Minimum size requirements are 30cm high x 20cm wide x 20cm deep. Add branches, sticks or plants to the enclosure to give the mantis something to climb on. Place the enclosure in a spot where it gets a bit of daylight each day, but be careful it doesn't overheat in direct sunlight. Make sure there is plenty of ventilation in your enclosure. As praying mantids are predators, they need to be kept separately from each other.

SUBSTRATE

Not required, but it can help absorb excess water to put some paper down on the bottom of the enclosure. This will also catch the frass (poo) that falls to the ground. A thin layer of coco-peat or leaf litter can also be used.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Remove frass (poo) and discarded food material from the bottom of the enclosure once a week. Remove uneaten prey within 12 hours.

HANDLING

These insects can be handled, but care must be taken when picking them up. They can be nervous at times, and want to jump off your hand. They should be picked up gently, by coaxing them onto your hand. They always prefer to climb up, so use this to your advantage when picking them up and putting them back into their enclosure. They do have small claws on their feet that they use to hang on with. Females tend to be more easily handled than males; adult males can fly and are a little more nervous.

COMMON ISSUES

Sometimes mantids will not shed their exoskeleton properly. To avoid this, ensure that there is enough space for the mantis to do this, and that it has sufficient branches etc to hang from. Other causes can be that their environment is too dry, so ensure daily misting takes place. Food insects can also interrupt moulting, so remove them if they have not been eaten.

TEMPERATURE

This species will do best at 22 – 28 degrees C, but will tolerate 15 – 30 degrees. Cooler temperatures will result in a slower growth rate.



9-12 months life span



These animals are captive bred, and should not be released into the wild



60-80% humidity

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