

## BIODIVERSITY OF BUTTERFLIES IN JIJAMATA COLLEGE CAMPUS NANDURBAR, MAHARASHTRA

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### Abstract

The present investigation was studied in invertebrates like insects of Lepidoptera order during year 2003-04, during this various species were observed.

**Key words:** Insecta, Bio-Diversity, Butterflies, Lepidoptera, JES.s Campus, Nandurbar.

### Introduction

Jijamata college campus is located near the Waghoda road, Botanical garden is there. Nandurbar taluka is placed near the Tapi river. The area lies between  $73^{\circ} - 46'' - 42''$  to  $74^{\circ} - 22'' - 33''$  East longitudes and  $21^{\circ} - 29'' - 50''$  to  $21^{\circ} - 43'' - 53''$  North latitude.

The campus shows trees like Neem, papal,sag, Ficus sps and pther various plants of medicinal importance which were visited by the Butterflies, during day time Butterflies are 1501 in India ( Gaonkar- Butterflies of peninsular India) Butterflies are conspicuous, irridiscent in colour while moths are drab in colour and are nocturnal while butterflies are diurnal and thus far5 more conspicuous. Antennae separates Butterflies from moths. Moths have thin, filiform or large feathery antenna while Butterflies have long, thin with a terminal club. Therefore, some moths like silkworm are useful while Butterflies and other insects and their larval stages are harmful but at the same time, they also bring about important role in pollination by adults, improving crop yields.

So, insects like Butterflies, moths their different stages of their life cycle are subject of interest all over the world. It was studied and classified during centuries like Linnaeus (1857). Butterflies, and moths collected and observed were 14 species belonging to 8 families were recorded during year 2003-04 belongs to order Lepidoptera. Dr. Magare S.R. (2004) recorded 25 species of satpuda mountains of Nandurbar district. Poonam Kumari and Arvindkumar (2004) reported 80 species of Butterflies, Sathe et al. (2004) reported 25 species from Kolhapur (M.S.) city. In present report, the 8 families each contain Papilionoidae three, Saturniidae one, Phyllocnistidae one, Nymphalionidae two, Lycaenidae one, Arctidae four and Lymantridae.

### General observations –

This campus is having tree plantation, grass lawns and various types of plants that can be visited time to time for food like polle, collection of moisture, soil bythe Butterflies, moths of various families like lemon Butterfly, Danius sps. Papilo sps. Flora sited given below.

Sr.No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1	Neem	<i>Azadirechta indica</i>	Meliaceae

2	Bakam	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae
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3	Sag	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbinaceae
4	Banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Urticaceae
	Pippal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Urticaceae
5	Anjir	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Urticaceae
6	Lemon	<i>Citrus lemon</i>	Rutaceae
7	Garvel	<i>Ipomea palmata</i>	Convolvulaceae
8	Adulsa	<i>Adathoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae
9	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
10	Bat mogra	<i>Jasminam sambak</i>	Oleaceae
11	Gokarn	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Papilionaceae
12	Shankasur	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherima</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
13	Pudina	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Labiatae
14	Tulas	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Labiatae
15	Ran-Haldi	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Scitaminae
16	Haldi	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Scitaminae
17	Sadaphuli	<i>Cathranthus rosesus</i>	Apocynaceae
18	Tagar	<i>Ervatamia coronaria</i>	Apocynaceae
19	Umber	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Urticaceae
20	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
21	Badam	<i>Prunus amygladus</i>	Rosaceae
22	Beheda	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	
23	Sitaphal	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae
24	Peru	<i>Psidium guava</i>	
25	Jaswand	<i>Hibiscus rosa sunensis</i>	Malvaceae
26	Kashid	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinaceae
27	Rudaksh	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	Tiliaceae
28	Gulmohar		Caesalpinaceae
29	Bougainvel	<i>Bougainvella spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae
30	Grass	<i>Cymbopogan sps</i>	Graminae

The present paper is result of daily visits from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and again 12.00 p.m. to 4. 00 p.m. in the college campus. These observations were made from June,July, August, September, October and December, January 2018-19.

All the observations made from distance of 10 to 15 meter. The identification was done by collecting as well as referring standard books (Wynter- Blyth-1957 and Talbolt 1939 Vol. I & II), Butterflies of peninsular India by Krishnmegh Kunte, Indian Academy of

Sciences- Bangalore, Agricultural college (Ethnology Dept) Dhule, (M.S.) sending to ICAR New Delhi etc. Imms book Vol-II.

Sr. No.	Butterflies and Moths	Occurrence / Plnts visited by them
1	Class – Insecta Order – Lepidoptera Family – Papilionaceae Species – Papilia polyxenes Species – Papilia demaleus Species – Papilia polytes	Citrus, Rutaceae plants, Cultivated, Wild plants etc.
2	Family – Phyllocnistidae Species – Phyllocnistis citrella	Larvae mines leaves of citrus plants
3	Family – Saturniidae (Moth) Species – attacus recini	Larvae feed on Ficus and other cultivated, wild plants whitenut berry.
4	Family–Danaeidae, Nymphalidae Species – Danaus chrysippus Species – Danaus sps.	Larvae feed on Asclepidaceae Larvae feed on Ficus, Vlender, etc.
5	Family – Lycaenidae (B) Species – Lampides boeticus	Larvae feed on pods of pea and other legumes, grasses, cultivated plants.
6	Family – Syntomidae (Moth) Species – Syntomis polymita	Larvae feed on grasses, citrus khus
7	Family Artiidae (Moth) Species – Amasacta albistriga Species – Amasacta lactinea  Species – Diacrisia oblique  Species – Diacrisia sps.	Polyphagus, grasses, crops, Polyphagus, cucurbits, citrus, grasses Polyphagus, crops, pulses, vegetables, tiger moth, polyphagus above as well as grasses and weeds
8	Family – Lymantriidae Species – Perina nuda	Larvae feed on fig foliage.

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