



# Study of Diversity of Butterflies from Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidyalay Akluj Campus of Malshiras Tahsil, Dist.Solapur (M.S) India

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## Abstract

Butterflies are indicators to climate change and environmental degradation. They are important food chain components of birds, reptiles, spiders and predatory insects. They are valuable pollinators in the local environment and help in pollinating more than 50 economically important crops. This paper deals with made to document the diversity of butterflies in botanical garden of Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidyalay akluj, Solapur district, Maharashtra, India. A total 14 species of butterflies were recorded during the study period. during study 6 species were recorded from super family Papilionoidea. Family Nymphalidae dominated the list with 4 species from family Pieridae 4 species were recorded. The present study will encourage the conservation of butterfly species in an area.

Different species of flora and founa are attracted to the butterflies from study area. Butterflies are good indicator of healthy ecosystem. They are play important role in food chain components of birds, reptiles, spiders and insect. They are also plays important role as pollinators in the local environment and help in pollinating more than 50 economically important crops. This paper deals with made to document the study of diversity of butterflies from shankarrao mohite mahavidyalay akluj campus malshiras tahsil.(M.S)India.

A total 14 species of butterflies were recorded during the study period.

**Keyword:** diversity, butterfly, shankarrao mohite mahavidyalay akluj, good indicator.

## INTRODUCTION

Butterflies are among the most easily recognizable of all insect. Their wings unlike those of most other insects are Colourful and opaque and they are of characteristic shape. Butterflies are instantly familiar and also universally popular. They seem to escape the general revulsion reserved for most Other insects perhaps because they do not bite, sting , carry

Disease of do any serious damage .Certainly their popularity is due largely to their appearance . many butterflies are among the most gorgeous Of creatures ,noted for their glorious colours The development Of colour its range , diversity,brilliance – and the kaleidoscopic assortment of patterns exhibited by butterflies is unrivalled anywhere in the Animal kingdom , except possibly by the birds . butterflies are truly the jewels of creation and amply justify the attention paid to their colours here and elsewhere . butterflies are typically active during the day. This is

another important factor drawing them to our attention

because it not only ensures that their colours will be fully

appreciated , but it contrasts sharply with the behaviour of

a great majority of animals which are elusively nocturnal. It is therefore hardly surprising that butterflies have been so popular among collectors . moreover , in many Opinions a collection of butterflies is more then just a Selection of creatures for scientific study , it is a thing of Beauty in itself . the serried ranks of related forms pinned Out in drawers and cabinets, provide a scene of regimented Symmetry which satisfies some inner demand for orderliness. Enormous collections have been a massed in the past and The study of butterflies , particularly the determination of Species and geographical distribution , owes a great deal to The energetic efforts of collectors both amateur and professional .However , to see butterflies merely as pretty objects Is to miss half story , for they are of excepeptional interest in Many other ways .the wings of these insects are emblazoned with the evidence of their ancestry.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of such a benefit Is the recent advance made in combating rhesus disease ; one of the major causes of in fast mortality . the way in which this

Disease is transmitted to the unborn child was initially suggested by quite unrelated research in to the Genetics of the African

Swallowtail papilio dardanus . other butterflies , or their early Stages , are used in the study of cancers , anaemia and many Virus infections .

Because butterflies are so skilled in flight they have Achieved in almost world – wide distribution through as with Most animal groups there is greater diversity to be found in The tropice . however , a butterfly can fly only so far and they Is a very clear separation between the butterflies which live in Widely separated continental land masses . the zoogeographical Distribution of butterflies is a fundamental element of their biolo gy and frequent reference is made throughout the major faunal regions of the world .

The butterfly life cycle is on less remarkable than the beauty of the adult . the transformation of the frequently ugly and often bizarre caterpillar in to an elegant butterfly is one of the regularly preformed miracles of nature . this natural conjur

ingtrick of turnigh beast in to beauty alos includes an ecological

Subtlety ; the larva and the adult are able to lead totally different

Life styles – thus enabling these two stages of the life cycle to

Avoid competing with each other for the same food .

Sadly , buttefflies are threatened by habitat destruction

Almost everywhere . some of the richest areas for wildlife are

Being cleared and planted with agricultural croups even if the

Butterflies could survive in the new habitat , their larval

Probably would not , because of the loss of their specific food

Plants . If they took to feeding on the crops instead , they would

Then be deliberately destroyed as pests. There are movements in many countries to restrict and

Control the collecting of certain species ,and the collector should

Accept that legislation may be necessary to ensure the survival of wildlife for future generations to enjoy . A positive contributi

on may be made by aiding conservation project and by helping

to breed and release healthy butterflies in suitable habitats, thou

gh this should always be done as part of a documented and prop

erly organized project.

### **Material and method:**

For this work the first important thing was the Collection of butterflies form college campus area and botanical garden of shankarrao mohite mahavidyalay akluj.

The butterfly collection was done by the usual procedure. For

This collection following materials were used.

- Insect net.
- paper cone .
- Killing jar.
- Spreading board.
- Oven for dehydration.
- Collection box

The collected butterflies ware brought to the laboratory.

In the laboratory the larger forms were dehydrated. During

Dehydration the insects were spread on spreading board and

Then kept in oven for 24 hours at 50\* to 55\* C . Dehydration

Is necessary for longer preservation of butterflies .

After dehydration butterflies were kept in collection box.

Box and were identified and labelled by referring various entomological books.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the survey a total 14 species of butterflies were recorded from botanical garden of shankarrao mohite mahavidyalay akulj, malshiras tahsil.maharashtra state india.

In the present study 6 species was recorded from superfamily Papilionoidea. Family Nymphalidae dominated the list with 4 species and 4 species are recorded from family pieridae. In present study area the flora in

The flora in our garden urban habitats provide diverse habitat food and breeding sites for butterflies. Butterfly diversity varies with season. They are abundant for only a few months and rare or absent during other months of the year. had identified two seasons as peaks, MarchApril and October for butterfly abundance in India. During the present study, the numbers of the butterflies were peaked during post-monsoon season (late August to October) Presence of butterflies is an indicator of healthy ecosystem. Now a day's increasing pollution and urbanization effect on habitat of the butterflies. For their conservation we have to conserve their prime habitat and to increase the planting trees according to habitat of butterflies and maintenance of gardens for

### Check list of butterfly:

Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Family
1	Common Mormon (male)	Papilio polytes	Papillionidae
2	Common Mormon (female)	Papilio polytes	Papillionidae
3	Common rose	Pachliopta aristolochiae	Papillionidae
4	Common crow	Euploea core	Nymphalidae
5	Three spot grass yellow	Eurema hecade	Pieridae
6	Cabbage white	Pieris rapae	Pieridae
7	White orange tip	Ixias Marianne (cramer)	Pieridae
8	Common jay	Graphium doson	Papillionidae
9	Brown king crow	Euploea core	Nymphalidae
10	Great eggfly	Hypolimnas bolina jacintha	Nymphalidae
11	Plain tiger butterfly	Danaus chrysippus	Nymphalidae
12	Lime butterfly	Papilio demoleus	Papillionidae
13	Denaid eggfly	Hypolimnas misippus	Nymphalidae
14	Common gull	Cepora Nerissa	Pieridae

### Figure and plates:

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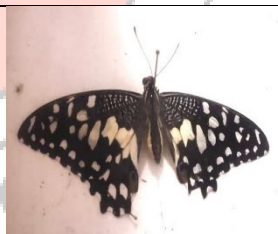


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### Acknowledgement

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 <p>Common Mormon (male)</p>	 <p>Common Mormon (female)</p>	 <p>Common rose</p>	 <p>common crow</p>
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