

## First photographic documentation of Common Quaker from Purulia, West Bengal, India

The butterfly Common Quaker Neopithecops zalmora (Butler, [1870]) has a localised distribution throughout India from Uttarakhand to Arunachal Pradesh. northeastern India, Western Ghats (Maharashtra southwards), West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Odisha (Anonymous 2023; Biswas et al. 2019; Kehimkar 2008; Mukherjee et al.

2016; Mukherjee & Mondal 2020; Patra et al. 2022; Smetacek 2017). The present study reports the distribution of Common Quaker from Purulia, West Bengal, India.

The species *Neopithecops* zalmora belongs to the family Lycaenidae. Authors photographed a single specimen during a field study



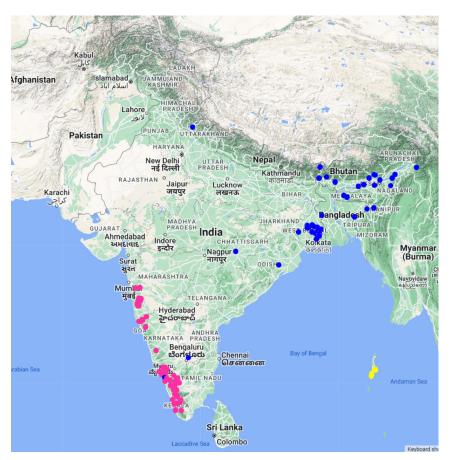
on 26 December 2021 at 1309 h from Duarsini Forest of Bandwan in Purulia, West Bengal using a Samsung SM-A207F. The specimen was not collected from the study area. During the time of the observation, the specimen was basking on a green leaf. It was identified on the basis of HW (hindwing). It is tailless. Forewing (FW) costa

and termen are rounded.

While underside (US) with a prominent large black spot present near UNF (under forewing) costa, and another small black spot on dorsum of UNH (under hindwing), also there are three small basal spots and outer discal band on UNH. No costal spots on UNF, except as part of outer discal band. Broad FW is dark brown



Common Quaker Neopithecops zalmora sighting location.



Distribution of Common Quaker in the Indian subcontinent (Captured on 12.iii.2023 from the Butterflies of India website; Anonymous 2023).

or black with discal areas white on UP (upperside). Markings vary from four small white discal patches on UPF (upper forewing) in WSF (wet season form), to larger white discal area on UPF (upper forewing) and white UPH in extremes DSF (dry season form) (Kehimkar 2008).

The species is usually reported from low elevation & ascends up to 1,500m (Kehimkar 2008; Smetacek 2017). This Lycaenidae butterfly is common in high humidity areas and sometimes also seen in agricultural areas. Within the forest, flight is weak and fluttering, with butterflies settling frequently on leaves, low-grounding flowers or wet mud. Males are avid mudpuddlers (Kehimkar 2008; Smetacek 2017).

The Common Quaker was sighted at 22.7636 & 86.4582, 142 m elevation. The area is a dry deciduous forest of Sal Shorea robusta, Pial Buchanania lanzan, Teak Tectona grandis, Bahera Terminalia bellirica, and Kusum

Schleichera oleosa. The average annual rainfall of the area ranges 1,100–1,500 mm (Das 2016; Samanta et al. 2017). There are no past records of the species from Purulia District (Samanta et al. 2017; Das 2018).

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## Acknowledgements

Authors are thankful to Dr. Dipanwita Das, Susmita Chandra, Shatabdi Mukherjee, Dr. Sudipta Mandal, Supriya Samanta, and Adarsha Mukherjee for their help during the manuscript preparation. We also express our sincere gratitude to Subhendu Khan, Subho Shankar Mukherjee, Rishav Singha Deo, Biswaranjan Sahoo for their continuous support and guidance.

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**Citation:** Deo, S.K.S. & D. Mahato (2023). First Photographic documentation of Common Quaker from Purulia, West Bengal, India. Bugs R All #265, In: Zoo's Print 38(4): 01–03.

Bugs R All is a newsletter of the Invertebrate Conservation and Information Network of South Asia (ICINSA)



