

elephants (Nair & Ananathasubramaniam, 1979). A mixture of herbage including grasses may be an alternative diet (Karunaratna & Ranawana, 1998). Perhaps, a diet formulation for different age groups of elephants is a timely necessity. An island-wide study on nutrient status of working and non-working domesticated elephants of all ages, is urgently needed for better understanding of the serum levels of minerals with respect to their diets. Similar investigations conducted in domesticated elephants in other countries have been of immense clinical value (Sreekumar & Nirmalan, 1989).

REFERENCES

- AOAC Internationals (1998).** Official method of analysis of AAAT international Inc.. *Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*. 16th Edition.
- Dierenfeld, E.S. (1994).** Nutrition and feeding. In: Mikota S.K., S.E.L. Sargent and G.S. Ranglack (Editors). *Medical Management of the Elephant*. Indira Publishing House, Michigan.
- Gokula, V. and M. Varadharajan (1996).** Status of temple elephant management in Tamil Nadu, southern India. *GAJAH* 15: 37-40.
- Karunaratna, S.H.P.P. and K.B. Ranawana (1998).** A preliminary study of the food preference of domesticated elephants (*Elephas maximus L.*) in Sri Lanka. *Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences)* 25: 58-64.
- Karunaratna, S.H.P.P. and K.B. Ranawana (1999).** A preliminary

study on feeding activity patterns and budgets of domesticated elephants (*Elephas maximus maximus*) in Sri Lanka. *Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences)* 27(1): 61-65.

McCullar, M. (1994). Dentistry. In: Mikota S.K., S.E.L. Sargent and G.S. Ranglack (Editors). *Medical Management of the Elephant*. Indira Publishing House, Michigan.

Nair, V.B. and C.R. Ananthasubramaniam (1979). Studies on the nutritional requirements of the elephant (*Elephas maximus*). *Indian Veterinary Journal* 56: 667-671.

Silva, I.D. and V.Y. Kuruwita (1993a). Hematology, plasma and serum biochemistry values in domesticated elephants (*Elephas maximus ceylonicus*) in Sri Lanka. *Journal of Zoo and Wildlife* 24(4): 440-444.

Silva, I.D. and V.Y. Kuruwita (1993b). Hematology, plasma, and serum biochemistry values in free-ranging elephants (*Elephas maximus ceylonicus*) in Sri Lanka. *Journal of Zoo and Wildlife* 24(4): 434-439.

Sreekumar, K.P. and G. Nirmalan (1989). Mineral status in the blood of Indian elephants. *Indian Journal of Animal Science* 59(10): 1253-1258.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

K.R.J.K. Amaratna, M.R.C.K. Mallawa and S. Deegala of University of Peradeniya, Dr. S.S.P. Susil, R. Ariyaratna, J.K. Gunaratna and R.G. Jayathissa of Veterinary Research Institute, Gannoruwa are acknowledged for their technical assistance. This project was partially funded by RG/2000/83/V of University of Peradeniya.



NEW RECORD

ZOOS' PRINT JOURNAL 19(7): 1550

STATILIA NEMORALIS (SAUSSURE) (INSECTA: MANTODEA) FROM MAHARASHTRA

P.M. Sureshan¹, H.V. Ghate² and C. Radhakrishnan³

¹ Western Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Pune, Maharashtra 411044, India

² Department of Zoology, Modern College, Shivajinagar, Pune, Maharashtra 411005, India

³ Western Ghats Field Research Station, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode, Kerala 673002, India

web supplement

The genus *Statilia* Stål (Mantodea: Mantidae) comprises three species in India, namely, *S. maculata* (Thunberg), *S. apicalis* (Saussure) and *S. nemoralis* (Saussure). Out of these, *S. maculata* has a wider distribution in the country. Though a common species of Oriental Asia, *S. nemoralis* has so far been known only from Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (Mukerjee *et al.*, 1995). During the faunistic survey of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (20°25'50"-20°04'53"N & 79°33'34"E) in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra, a female specimen of *S. nemoralis* (Image 1^w) was collected under light near the Tadoba Rest House. *S. nemoralis* is the only green coloured species in the genus and the present specimen has a smoky brown patch on the hind wing at the extreme outer end of the costal area. The present report extends the range of *S. nemoralis* to the northwestern part of the Deccan Peninsula. Outside India, the species is known from Eastern Asia and the Philippines. With the present record, 52 species of mantids are known to occur in Maharashtra (Ghate & Ranade, 2002;

Sureshan *et al.*, in press).

Material examined: One female, 4.xii.1996, Tadoba Rest House, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger reserve, coll. R.M. Sharma (under light) (ZSI-WRS, Pune E/3577).

Measurements: Total length: 45mm, prozona 5mm, metazona 10mm, forecoxa 10mm, femora 14mm, tibia 6mm, forewing 34mm, hind wing 31mm.

Description: Body green, abdomen brownish; frontal sclerite sinuate on either side; lateral edges of prozona and metazona denticulate; prosternum without any black patch; fore coxae with five white spines; femora with four external and four discoidal spines, the third largest; claw groove yellow, situated distally, with a black patch proximal to it, larger internal spines blackish at tips and marked at base by black spot; forewing longer than abdomen, stigma without black spot, costal area opaque; hind wing with smoky brown patch at outer corner of costal area.

REFERENCES

Mukherjee, T.K., A.K. Hazra and A.K. Ghosh (1995). The mantid fauna of India (Insecta: Mantodea). *Oriental Insects* 29: 185-358.

Ghate, H.V. and S.P. Ranade (2002). Biodiversity of mantids (Insecta: Mantodea) in Pune (Western Ghats) with notes on other regions of Maharashtra. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 99(2): 348-352.

Sureshan, P.M., H.V. Ghate and C. Radhakrishnan (in press). *Insecta: Mantodea. Fauna of Conservation Area Series: Fauna of Pench National Park*. Zoological Survey of India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Dr. J.R.B. Alfred, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata and the Officer-in-Charge, Zoological Survey of India, Pune for facilities and encouragement.

^w see Image of this mantid on the web at www.zoosprint.org

